

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
main,stk 362.508P384p  
Annual convention of the Assoc  
52nd-53rd 1927-1928 Association



0 0001 00666902 0

S  
362.508  
P 384p  
1927-28

11







02-49-4896











**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**FIFTY-SECOND MEETING**  
**OF THE**  
**ASSOCIATION**  
**OF**  
**Directors of the Poor and**  
**Charities and Corrections**  
**OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**



**HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA**

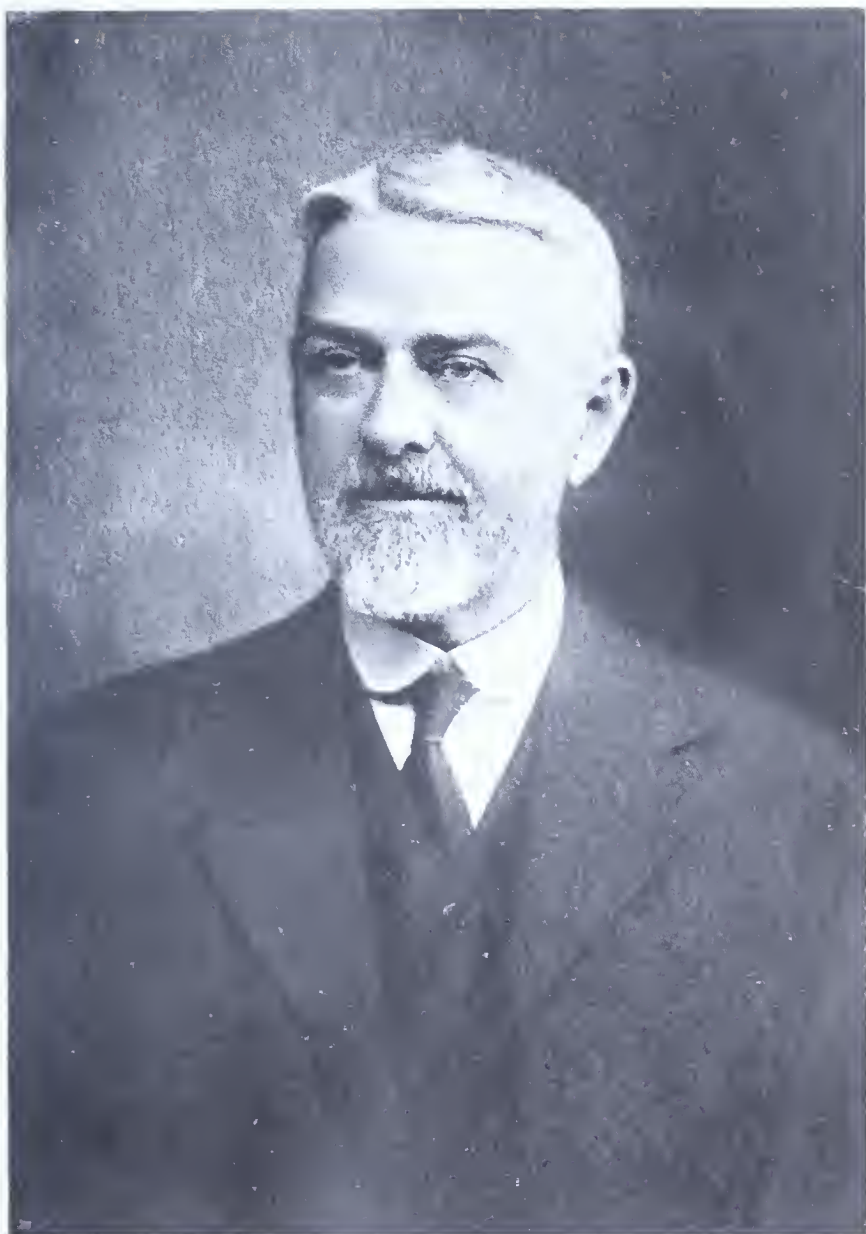
**OCTOBER 3, 4 and 5, 1927**



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries





CHARLES L. HUSTON,  
President Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities  
and Corrections of Pennsylvania.





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>Monday Evening Session, October 3, 1927:</b>	
Opening remarks by Chairman E. J. McKernan.....	9
Address of Welcome by Dr. J. E. Waaser.....	9
Presentation of gavel to President Loesel.....	9
Remarks by President Charles F. Loesel.....	10
Address of Welcome by Mayor James G. Harvey.....	10
Address of Welcome by Mr. John H. Bigelow.....	12
Response to addresses of welcome by Secretary E. D. Solenberger.....	15
President's Address.....	16
Address "Work of the State Department of Welfare" by Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley.....	19
Adjournment.....	22
<b>Tuesday Morning Session, October 4, 1927:</b>	
Opening remarks by President Loesel.....	22
Appointment of committees.....	22
Memorials: Mr. H. Wilson Stahlnecker.....	23
Mr. Hiram H. Pensyl.....	24
Mr. Frank B. Bausman.....	24
Remarks by Mr. J. C. Tucker.....	26
Treasurer's Report.....	28
Publicity Committee Report, by Mr. W. M. Dyatt, Chairman.....	32
Report of Executive Committee, by Secretary Solenberger..	34
General Subject "Outdoor Relief":	
Mrs. Enoch Rauh.....	36
Mrs. L. M. Roberts.....	38
Miss Gertrude P. Keller.....	43
Mr. O. C. Whitaker.....	46
"Lessons from Experience in giving Outdoor Relief":	
Mrs. Alice Llewellyn.....	49
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud.....	51
Discussion relative to experiences at various institutions.....	52
Remarks by Mr. W. J. Trembath.....	55
Adjournment.....	58
<b>Tuesday Afternoon Session, October 4, 1927:</b>	
Introduction of Chairman John T. Scanlon.....	59
Opening remarks by Mr. D. A. Mackin.....	59
Discussion "Training Courses for Nurses and Attendants in County and District Homes with Special Reference to the Care of the Chronically Ill":	
Dr. J. E. Waaser.....	60
Mr. D. A. Mackin.....	61
Dr. Warren Z. Anders.....	62
Dr. W. E. Holland.....	62
Mr. P. H. Bridenbach.....	62
Dr. J. E. Waaser.....	63
Mr. T. C. White.....	63
Mr. William Hill.....	64
Mrs. E. C. Dunn.....	64
Chairman John T. Scanlon.....	64
Mr. A. G. Seyfert.....	65
Mrs. T. C. White.....	65
Discussion relative to cost of operating hospital wards at various institutions.....	66
Remarks by Mr. W. B. Passmore.....	68

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
“Diet in the County Home”, by Miss Madge T. Bogart, of Pennsylvania State College.....	69
“The Tramp and Vagrant Problem”, by Miss Esther Martin..	73
Discussion.....	74
“Has the County Home Outlived its Usefulness?”	
Discussion.....	75
Adjournment.....	80
 Tuesday Evening Session, October 4, 1927:	
Opening remarks by President Loesel.....	81
Address by Mrs. Cornelia B. Meytrott.....	81
Address by Mr. Charles F. Johnson.....	86
Adjournment.....	94
 Wednesday Morning Session, October 5, 1927:	
Opening remarks by President Loesel.....	95
Report of Auditing Committee.....	95
Remarks by Mr. D. A. Mackin relative to Legislation Bill.....	95
Report of Committee on Officers.....	96
Action taken.....	96
Report of Committee on Place.....	97
Action taken.....	97
Remarks by Mr. T. C. White.....	97
Remarks by Secretary Solenberger.....	98
“Community Program for Child Care”, by Dr. C. C. Carstens.	99
“What Pennsylvania is Doing”, by Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz...	110
Miss Abigail F. Brownell.....	114
Remarks by President-Elect Charles L. Huston.....	115
Adjournment.....	116
 Wednesday Evening Session, October 5, 1927:	
Opening remarks by President Loesel.....	117
Address, “The Greatest Need of our State Institutions”, by Dr. Charles H. Frazier.....	117
Address, “The State and Local Community”, by Hon. Arthur H. James, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.....	124
Report of Solicitors Round Table.....	129
Report of Committee on Legislation.....	130
Report of Committee on Resolutions.....	136
Presentation of gift to Secretary Solenberger.....	139
Remarks by Secretary Solenberger.....	139
Closing remarks by President Loesel.....	139
Adjournment.....	140
***	
Enrollment.....	141
Charter.....	149
By-Laws.....	154
Historical.....	158
Acts of Assembly.....	160
Appendix on Diet in the County Home.....	161
(See also pages 69—73)	



## OFFICERS FOR 1923

---

### PRESIDENT

CHARLES L. HUSTON, .....Coatesville

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

T. C. WHITE, .....Mercer  
MRS. SUE WILLARD, .....Indiana  
DR. J. E. WAASER, .....E. Mauch Chunk  
CASPER M. TITUS, .....Philadelphia  
MRS. E. C. DUNN, .....N. Glenside  
JOHN S. HAMBERG, .....Irwin  
S. H. BOYD, .....Columbia

### SECRETARY

HARRY A. JONES, ESQ., 522 Washington Trust Building, Washington

### TREASURER

D. A. MACKIN, .....Retreat

### ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

MRS. J. S. SCHULTZ, .....Ridgway  
W. W. DIGHT, .....Mercer

### HONORARY SECRETARIES

E. D. SOLENBERGER, .....Philadelphia  
T. SPRINGER TODD, .....Uniontown

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the First Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Honorary Secretaries, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Ex-Presidents, as follows: Charles F. Loesel, (1927), Erie; Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, (1926), Media; R. C. Buchanan, (1924), Washington, Pa.

### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Elmer E. Erb, Esq., Chairman, Harrisburg.  
D. Glenn Moore, Washington  
Major J. Clyde Miller, Pittsburgh  
Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Towanda  
W. J. Trembath, Esq., Wilkes Barre

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

A. G. Graham, Chairman, Philadelphia  
W. M. Dyatt, Hazleton  
George E. Dorwart, Philadelphia  
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Kennett Square



**FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
Association of Directors of the Poor  
and Charities and Corrections  
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
HELD AT HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA,  
OCTOBER 3, 4 AND 5, 1927 .**

The first session of the Fifty-Second Meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, held in St. Paul's Church Auditorium, Hazleton, Pa., convened at 8 o'clock, Mr. E. J. McKernan, Chairman, presiding.

**CHAIRMAN MCKERNAN:** Ladies and Gentlemen: The Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities will now come to order.

I will ask Rev. Robert B. Jack, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church to ask the invocation.

... Rev. Robert B. Jack made the invocation at this time...

**CHAIRMAN MCKERNAN:** I deem it a great privilege to have the honor of opening this convention, the first convention of this Association to be held in Hazleton.

The local committee and directors have done everything to try and make your visit pleasant. We hope that you will enjoy yourselves while here and that the meetings will be fruitful.

I believe that Dr. Waaser has a few words to say to our new State President, Mr. Loesel.

**PRESENTATION OF SOUVENIR GAVEL**

**DR. J. E. WAASER:** President Loesel, when it devolved upon me to present to you the badge of office, which will be your authority in the control of this convention, I felt that the committee had displayed rare good judgment in my selection. Naturally, you and I being of such good presidential timber, I would convey to you the subtle sentiments and sympathy which go from one president to another.

It is my great pleasure, sir, to present to you this gavel, as representative of the Middle Coal Field Poor District, as emblematic of the basic industry of this region. I am sure that every one present feels that in your hands, though it may be used as a "light-wand", or as a mauling mace, it will be used with splendid judgment and efficiency. And in spite of the fact that it is composed of over 80 per cent carbon, I am sure there will be no knocks!

... President Charles F. Loesel was presented with a gavel composed of anthracite coal...



PRESIDENT LOESEL: Dr. Waaser, I can't think of words suitable in which to thank the local committee for this beautiful gavel, and I can only accept it with the same spirit in which it has been given. I thank you.

In behalf of the members of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, I wish to extend a hearty welcome to all visitors.

We will now hear an address of Welcome from the Mayor of Hazleton, Mayor James G. Harvey.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME

MAYOR JAMES G. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I deem this a great pleasure to be here this evening, and to welcome you to the City of Hazleton.

"It affords me great pleasure to welcome to the City of Hazleton, the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania. This Association is a real and great accomplishment to help solve some of the public welfare work. The poorer class of people in our communities are in such circumstances by causes unknown to themselves, but a study of conditions will usually prove lack of sympathy and understanding on all sides. The welfare workers could accomplish a great deal if in some way they could teach these unfortunate the essence of the Golden Rule and establish the habit of temperate living and neighborly understanding".

"Their environment is usually depressing where pure sunlight seldom finds a resting place and green growth is impossible. If the poorer people were put in less congested parts of the city where they would have access to play grounds, free parks, and natural beauty, I assure you there would be less crime committed by our juveniles".

"We shall never completely solve the poor problem, but in this epoch of civilization, we can and we must make it easier for the poor to live in a happy and cheerful environment. Remove the tenement houses, replace them with small homes with a bit of a yard and teach the residents to care for this property in an intelligent way and I'm sure the results will prove beneficial to the community at large. They will have less time to think of themselves and their conditions and they can turn their idle moments into helpful activities, thus occupying the idle mind which generally leads to degradation".

"By keeping these people in a happy frame of mind, utilize their idle moments, and by teaching and practicing the Golden Rule, we shall note a great change among the residents of our cities and boroughs. May you continue to work in your field and accomplish the goals outlined is my wish to you who have been chosen to reduce crime and relieve the poor among us."

"It has been my pleasure to drive down to the place where they say the Poor farm is located. I have driven around what they call the Poor farm. I have looked broadcast over the 900 acres or more of that ground and saw that the management of that farm is being carried out by the right man in the right place."

"I took a walk out to the barn. I am a great lover of animals. I love the animals of all descriptions. I went out to this barn and I saw it all white-washed on the outside. Cleanliness is the next thing to godliness, and while looking at the barn on the outside, after scanning over the land, I passed through into the barn and asked the man to take me through it. I looked around and I must say, without a boast, that the cement floor in back of the cattle was just as clean and tidy as you could possibly make it. And the cattle were standing in straw almost up to their knees. Everything seemed to be in the best of condition.

I saw some of those cows, which were big healthy holsteins, give enough milk to fill a 14-quart bucket at one milking. If those cattle didn't have the proper kind of care, they wouldn't have produced that much milk. Everything was in good shape.

I left that stable and went up to the hog pens. Everything was as clean as could be there also. The floor was as clean, without any exaggeration at all, as the floor at the City Hall. And tomorrow I give an invitation to come up and look at our floor.

I have gone into some people's houses in this locality, and they are not far away. I could pretty nearly throw a stone to the house I have in mind, and I could much better eat from the floor of that pig pen than the table of this house I have in mind.

To bring out what they grow there, they had over 200 hogs in those pens. Just think of what they produce!

I asked Mr. Scanlon, "How is the home financially fixed now as compared to the time when you took hold of it?"

He said, "It costs the Poor district less today, with all of these new buildings here, than it did when I took hold of it".

I used to drive out there when Mr. Gangwere was there. I drive out there once in awhile now, and I want to say that with the new buildings which have been constructed, the new hospital, and all, it is a credit to this organization and the Commissioners who are elected by the people of this district to look after the Poor districts of our community.

And then there are the beautiful drive-ways. I drove by the residence in which Mr. Scanlon lives and around the grounds which surround it. It looks like a villa instead of a Poor farm. It looks like a rich man's palace.

I then took a walk down to where the inmates stay. I spoke to them, for I knew a number of them there. I said, "How do you like this place?"

They answered, "Good, good!"

"You like it all right, do you?"

"Yes, sometimes we have to work pretty good".

I said, "But it doesn't hurt you, does it?"

"No. Mr. Boss, he is all right. Twelve o'clock Saturday, no work until Monday".

And then I asked, "Do they feed you well?"

"Yes, the best. We have plenty to eat".

Ladies and Gentlemen, I never had a man or woman tell me that they weren't contented. And if you or I were left in the same condition as those inmates, I wouldn't want to be placed in a better place than the Poor house.

"Knowing you all to be gentlemen, I herewith extend to you the keys of the city. While in our midst, I know that all of you will be obedient to the law, therefore I wish you each and every one a most pleasant and enjoyable time, while in this Mountain City".

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I heard a little story about Mayor Harvey the other day. He was holding police court and the officer came in about the time that Mayor Harvey got on the bench. "Officer, are there any prisoners today?"

"Yes, your honor, there is one colored man".

"Bring him in."

The officer went out and brought back with him a little fellow about five feet four inches in height, and only weighed about 130 pounds.

Mayor Harvey said, "What are you in for?"

"Isc here fo' lickin' my wife—self protection, boss".

"Officer, is she here?"

"Yes sir, your honor".

"Bring her in too".

The officer went out and came back with a colored woman about six feet tall and weighed about 300 pounds.

"Do you mean to say that you licked your wife on account of self-protection?"

"Yes, boss".

"How long have you been married?"

"About seven months, boss".

"Who married you?"

"You ought to know, yo' married me in yo' office, and yo' did a poor job. Ef yo' ever run for office you will never get my vote".

The next address will be an address of welcome from the Middle Coal Field Poor District, by Mr. John H. Bigelow.

MR. JOHN H. BIGELOW: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: You have been welcomed by the management in charge of this particular convention from the local point of view; you have been welcomed also by the Mayor of the City of Hazleton; and why it would be necessary to welcome you again, I do not know, unless it is to make sure that you are thrice welcome in this district.

This is probably the first time you have met in the City of Hazleton, which is, as you no doubt are aware, a part of the Middle Coal Field Poor District of Pennsylvania, comprised of part of Luzerne County and part of Carbon County. And just why Dr. Waaser, in presentation of the gavel to President Loesel, stated that he gave it to him to remind him that it was 80 per cent carbon, I don't know, but I wish to state that Luzerne should have the credit for we pay about 80 per cent of the taxes.

I never speak to a gathering of Directors of Poor unless I am reminded of a visit I made one time with my friend, George Buss, of Pittston, to the institution at Retreat.

There was a fellow over there who imagined that he was a great ball player. The world's series now suggests it to my mind. Every afternoon this fellow would go out to an improvised ball diamond and fancy that he was the greatest ball player in the world. He was the star pitcher in the world. He would wind up and he would pitch through the nine innings of base ball to an imaginary batter. And then he would watch the imaginary fielder return the ball, etc.

It was a humorous, and of course a pathetic sight, as all of these matters are.

I met George the night before election, and I said, "How is the election going?"

He said, "Well, I'll tell you. You know, it is pretty hard to fight this time. I have seen all of the people I could, and I have borrowed all the money I could from the bankers—and John, if I am not elected tomorrow, I am going down to Retreat and I am going to be that fellow's catcher."

You folks are engaged in a magnificent work. I know of none which reaches the human heart and human emotions than the department with which you are connected. It is one of the most important functions of government. It might be described to be the "Welfare Department of the Public". The State of Pennsylvania is very careful and considerate of its wards. It has made tremendous strides of progress during the past few decades, and great progress has been made in the solution of all of our social and governmental problems.

There was a time within my recollection when we thought of the Poor house simply as the Poor house, or Almshouse where the unfortunate were committed, where they were only to idle away their time during the last days of their lives until the last great day came unto them to leave this life. They were kept there at the public's expense, and in those days I am sure there was even a more careful supervision of expenditure of the public funds for welfare work than in these days. And you men and women know how carefully the expenditures and appropriations are scrutinized, and how closely the accounts are audited with reference to the expenditures.

However, there has been a more humane touch added in recent years, and it would seem to me that those in charge of this work, and the welfare worker, regard themselves as bound to the duty of not only serving these people with the necessities of life, providing for the delinquent and the insane, but there shall be a steady application of reclamation and rehabilitation along so many lines, trying to build up and reconstruct if possible the human element which have fallen into deterioration and decay. There has been the thought of remaking and removing the human citizen from the wreck of poverty, and you see throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania just this sort of thing. The family must be kept together, and the loving and benign protection should be thrown around the children so that they may be brought up into manhood and womanhood.



The State ought to recognize, and the State has in recent years more so than formerly, the great duty to not only the indigent and unfortunate but the duty and the possibility of maintaining the household in 2 e, not dissolving and scattering the elements of the family. They have seen the great need of keeping the family together so that the benign influences of the home and its atmosphere and environment of home life may be given to the children. Why? Because the State has an interest not only in the mother and the father indigents, but the State has a greater interest in the boy and girl who are about to ripen into manhood and womanhood and become the future citizens of the Commonwealth.

So it is, in recent years Poor districts and kindred organizations have been given greater power with reference to reclamation and dissemination of help in this regard. And we, in the Commonwealth, may expect to reap great dividends from this investment the Commonwealth is making under your direction.

I notice that year after year in the Legislature measures have been introduced whereby you are given a more plenary power over matters of this character, and greater discretion in the dissemination of funds. And the question is raised, "Why?" As servants of the public you may expect not to be rewarded by praise; you must expect to be made the subject of censure and criticism. Yet I take it that your greatest reward will be the consciousness of having well performed your duties in a great and sacred occupation to those who are the wards of this State.

In this Middle Coal Field Poor District you will find today a condition that is in striking contrast to that which prevailed with the first recollection I had.

I have no desire to tarry too long and endeavor to paint the picture of the poverty of years ago, and contrast it with today. I presume you have a reflection of that same condition in the communities from which you all come.

We welcome you to the Middle Coal Field Poor District and we would like to have you visit and observe and see her great resources. In this district you will find nearly all of the anthracite coal of the world, and yet it is not only of material wealth of which we boast, advantageous though it may seem, but in contrast with these great breakers which you may see, and which are not so beautiful to look at, you will observe close at our door some of the most magnificent rural scenery you have ever had the privilege to gaze upon. I am not exaggerating at all, and you may think I am something like the fisherman who was fishing along the Wabash. It was a lovely and beautiful day, just ideal weather for the purpose of luring the bass to the bait.

Over near this fellow there was another fellow who was pulling in the bass about as fast as he could, putting the fish into a basket he had close at hand.

The fellow called to the one catching so many fish, and he said, "How are you doing today? What is the result of your labors?"



"I have 24 bass and not one is less than one and three-quarters pounds".

And then the fellow said, "Don't you know that it is against the law to catch more than 12 in a single day in this State? Do you know who I am?" And when he said this he displayed his badge indicating that he was game warden.

The fisherman looked at the badge and then said, "Perhaps you don't know who I am. I am the biggest liar in the whole state".

Don't gather the idea because I tell that story that I want to minimize the glories and beauties of this entire community.

I am sure you are all welcome here and sincerely hope that the things along the line of your convention will be pleasant and that much good shall be derived from the meetings which are to be held. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, of Media, Pa., was to have responded to the addresses of welcome, but Mrs. Cheyney telegraphed that she was unable to be present.

I will call upon Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger to respond to these addresses of welcome at this time.

## RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: Mr. Chairman, Mayor Harvey, Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been customary at these conventions that the President of the preceeding year respond to the address of welcome, and in that capacity, Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, of Delaware County Board expected to be here tonight. In her unavoidable absence, Mr. Loesel suggested that I say a word on behalf of the Convention in response to these addresses of welcome.

Twenty years ago this Fall, when beginning social work in Pennsylvania, I attended my first convention at Meadville. I am not sure that I recognize any one here with the exception of Mr. Mackin who was present at that convention. If there are others here I would be interested in knowing who they are.

Recently, Mr. President, I had occasion to go over the early proceedings of this Association, securing the old copies for binding. I took occasion to glance into some of these old records and while the personnel has changed, and different men and women have come into office, yet the various problems during the 52 years of the life of this organization with which we have had to deal have a very great similarity. Of course we now have different methods of dealing with these problems, but human nature 52 years ago, and human troubles were similar.

In response to the addresses of welcome from the Honorable Mayor and Mr. Bigelow, I wish to say that we are glad to come into the territory of this great and important district, the Middle Coal Field Poor District. We hope that we have brought something to you.

While the numbers of this Convention are not as large as some, we are not here entirely in our personal capacity; we are here in a representative capacity.

The men and women here hold positions in various counties. I can assure you gentlemen of Hazleton, and of the Middle Coal Field Poor District, that tonight we have some most excellent toastmasters and toast-mistresses. They are doing work in their communities and in their counties that reflect great credit upon them.

This program has been very carefully prepared, and I wish at this time to draw particular attention to the fact that we invite the public to attend our meetings. I believe that the program will prove to be equally good throughout, up to the closing, and we welcome all of our friends of Hazleton to attend these sessions.

Tonight Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Secretary of Welfare, Harrisburg, will speak to us, and I am sure that we all shall derive a great deal of benefit from her address.

We have arranged a good program and have tried to make it the best possible as an expression of our appreciation and gratitude for the work that has been done here by Mr. McKernan and the local committee. They have prepared for your coming and comfort, and as Secretary of this Association, on behalf of the members of the Association, I wish to thank the people of Hazleton for their kindness.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** It is customary for the President of the Association to make an annual address, and it reminds me of the story of the minister who had been preaching to his congregation for over an hour and a quarter, when he noticed that Brother Smith had fallen asleep. Right next to him was Brother Brown, who was not asleep but was on the verge of going to sleep. The minister stopped and said to Brother Brown, Brother Brown, will you please wake up Brother Smith?"

And Brother Brown replied, "Reverend, you put him to sleep and I think it is up to you to wake him up".

I don't think it will take me more than two hours to read this, so try to keep awake if possible.

## **PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

**Charles F. Loesel, Erie**

It is meet and right that we should gather here in the beautiful city of Hazleton this week to get new ideas for the welfare of the people in county hospitals, feeble-minded homes, insane institutions and childrens homes of the State of Pennsylvania.

This is the 17th convention of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania that I have attended and I find that there has been a great many changes in County homes, or better named, County hospitals, I find the old fashioned straw ticks replaced by comfortable mattresses and also find the interior painting of rooms is replaced by bright colors instead of dark green or dark blue, I also find the food that is given to the inmates of the County

Hospitals has changed during these years and know that we have advanced with modern times and I believe this is due to the fact that the Directors of the Poor and the Superintendents of these institutions are attending these Conventions and visiting institutions throughout Pennsylvania and exchanging and getting new and better ideas.

We do not want to forget the superintendents, matrons and their employees of these County Hospitals who are responsible for the management of these institutions and I feel that a great many superintendents and matrons are underpaid for the good service that they are giving to the Directors and to the County and the least that we Directors can do when we find that we have a superintendent and matron of this kind is to congratulate them on the way they are taking care of the institution and the inmates and see to it that they are not underpaid for the work that they are doing because they are giving the best part of their lives to this work.

### CARE OF CHRONIC T. B.

I find several counties in the State of Pennsylvania that are caring for their first stage T. B. patients on their County Farm. I do not know how successful it is to take care of the first stage patients, but I do believe that the counties should have an institution by itself to care for the unfortunate chronic charity cases.

In Erie County we have tried a chronic T. B. Hospital of 20 beds which, after completion, was filled in 30 days and we now have a waiting list.

It has been the opinion of a great many people that a chronic T. B. Hospital connected with the County Home or County Hospital would not be suitable, as it was thought the patients would object to being committed there due to it being located on County Home property.

There is no chronic T. B. Hospital in the State of Pennsylvania that I know of that cares for private or pay patients. We have quite a number of people in Erie County who apply to us for the admission of their relatives to our chronic T. B. Hospital who would be willing to pay for their care and maintenance.

### CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED

We all know how impossible it is to commit a child to a feeble-minded institution owing to the over-crowded condition.

About two years ago I met Dr. Murdoch, formerly of the Polk State School, at Harrisburg, and asked him the age of the oldest patient we had at his institution. He told me he thought about 62 years old. I asked him on his return to Polk to send us the names and ages of those that he thought could be taken care of at the County Hospital. He advised us that he had six men and one woman which he would exchange for seven children that we had on our waiting list for the past year. This was done and these men and woman are now being taken care of at our County Hospital without any trouble or extra care.

I believe that if the Directors of the Poor would check up their lists they could make many vacancies for children that have been on the waiting lists for a long time.

### INSANE

The question of the care of Insane is an important issue with the Poor Districts today.

I find that some counties are caring for their mentally ill in County Hospitals while other counties are sending them to State Hospitals.

Erie County today is supporting about 400 patients in the Warren State Hospital at a cost of about \$1,200.00 a week. Our return support is about 20% of the actual cost.

I believe it is the duty of every Poor District to make a thorough investigation of all cases that come under its care to learn whether the patient has any real or personal property that could be applied toward their care.

About a year ago our office was in receipt of a letter from Chicago which stated that they had a man who was mentally ill and a public charge and a legal resident of our County. After confirming his legal residence in our County we committed him to the Warren State Hospital and about a week later we learned he had \$9,800.00 deposited to his credit in a Cleveland bank and a guardian was appointed and the County and State were reimbursed and he is now being maintained as a private patient. This man is about 35 years of age, single and a chronic case and likely to live for the next 20 or 30 years.

We also had another case where our investigation showed that a patient had \$4900 deposited in a bank in Italy, and after a guardian was appointed, the County and State were reimbursed and then the patient was deported to Italy.

So you can see by thorough investigations the County and State would be saved a great expense.

### CARE OF CHILDREN

Last but not least is the question of the care of children.

I do not believe a child supported by the County should be considered as a charity case (in the schools or institutions) due to the fact that all children are receiving their equipment and education on the tax-payers money and these deserted and orphaned children should have an equal footing with the more fortunate ones.

The maintenance of children in private homes, institutions etc., for the year of 1926 in Erie County alone totaled over \$15,000.00.

About 20 % of our children that we are taking care of are orphans and about 20% are fatherless children and 60% desertions. I believe we should give them the best of care so they may grow up to be self supporting and a credit to the community and not try to save money, as a dollar invested today will mean 10 community dollars tomorrow.



Our main object for the care of children is to produce self supporting,—better yet, self respecting citizens and to give them something like a fair chance and an even break in the struggle against the odds of circumstances for a place in the world.

When we consider the things that are done that are worth while we are glad to feel that it will make the pathway of life easier for many children, that it will add one more effort for the welfare of the community and bring happiness so we will go on to the end receiving, no doubt, more of a blessing and benefit ourselves than we are able to confer upon others.

There should be better laws passed by the State Legislature for the punishment of fathers and mothers of deserted children and parents who do not give them proper care and food.

I think it was Phillips Brooks who wrote, "The future of the race must go forward on the feet of little children."

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** I now take great pleasure in introducing Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Secretary of Welfare, Harrisburg, who will speak on the subject, "Work of the State Department of Welfare".

## **WORK of the STATE DEPARTMENT of WELFARE**

**Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Harrisburg**

At the outset may I express to you how much I appreciate having been invited to meet with this group of public officials. I recognize the value of this opportunity to address the assembled members and friends, in this, the fifty-second annual meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor.

The topic assigned to me is "The Work of the State Department of Welfare." It is very satisfying to know of your manifest interest in the State Department of Welfare. The problems with which the Department comes in daily contact are of great interest to you, because they are co-ordinate with those questions of vital import which from time to time present themselves for your solution.

It is my intention to talk to you tonight, rather than present a formal address. It appears that where there is an interchange of thought the greatest amount of good results from the consideration of problems of mutual interest in an informal way.

It seems desirable to first review with you the history of the creation of the Department and outline its organization so that you may be able to more clearly visualize this subdivision of our State government.

The Department of Welfare was created by an Act of Assembly, May 25, 1921. This was early in the second biennium of Governor Sproul's administration. The Department is, therefore, not quite seven years old. Fifty-six employees are busy in our offices and fifty-nine are employed as field workers. The Department was organized into four Bureaus:

- Bureau of Children
- Bureau of Mental Health
- Bureau of Restoration
- Bureau of Assistance



Each has a Director who is in charge of and held responsible for the work in his or her Bureau. Each Bureau is specialized to render excellent service in its field of related activities. The State Council for the Blind is in the Department of Welfare but is not connected with any one of the four Bureaus to which I have just referred. These are co-ordinated under one Chief Executive, the Secretary of Welfare, who, in turn, is answerable to the Chief Executive of the State, His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Bureau of Children is engaged in the field indicated by its name. It has advisory care of no less than 50,000 dependent children throughout the State. It also has supervision over the administration of the Mothers' Assistance Fund. A special supervisor directs this work. The additional appropriation of \$1,000,000.00 by the last legislature to this Fund has enabled Pennsylvania to extend aid to the major portion of that deserving group of children who may thereby be enabled to remain with their mothers.

The Bureau is also concerned with the rehabilitation of crippled children. The 1927 Legislature appropriated \$55,000.00 to be used by the Orthopedic Unit during this biennium. Three field representatives render efficient service in this sphere of activity. Since June 1, 1927, nearly one thousand children have been examined and many of this number have been operated upon in the State-aided diagnostic and operative clinics.

The Bureau of Mental Health functions in connection with the proper care and treatment of those who are mentally ill. It also has supervision over the institutions for the feeble-minded. The Bureau holds approximately fifty-seven mental clinics monthly throughout the State.

The supervision of the penal and correctional institutions is the work of the Bureau of Restoration.

The Prison Labor Division functions under a Superintendent of its own. Prison industries carry on a business which aggregates annually \$900,000.00 in round numbers.

The Bureau of Assistance has supervision over the State-aided and State-owned medical and surgical hospitals; the homes for adults which receive financial aid from the State and the almshouses. The work of this Bureau is, of all Department of Welfare work, most familiar to you who are Directors of the Poor. Mutual interest in the care of the inmates of the almshouses brings you and the personnel of the Bureau of Assistance together in frequent conference.

The Department of Welfare has, as you know, been urging hospital facilities in every almshouse in order that the chronically ill may be given adequate care. Some of the institutions are already equipped to render this service and it is our belief that Directors of the Poor are rapidly coming to realize the need and demonstrating their willingness to provide for such necessity.

These should be, in every instance, institutions which will be a credit to the individual community and to our great Commonwealth. Each one

should provide for the needy inmates a county home which is clean, well lighted, sufficiently ventilated, adequately heated and equipped with proper bathing and toilet facilities. Plain, nourishing food should be served three times a day. The Department disapproves, as you know, of a child being born in an almshouse, and consistently upholds the law with regard to children residing in an almshouse. As public officials you and the employees of the Department of Welfare are dealing with a big State-wide problem.

Any organization, if it is to succeed, must have a dominating, impelling purpose which gives life and direction to all its activities. The Department of Welfare is motivated by a two fold purpose — prevention and restoration. The most essential being the work of prevention. Within the memory of most of us the average orphaned child was destined to spend his youth in the orphanage; the adult dependent, however worthy or unworthy he might be sought comfort in the poorhouse; the mentally ill were taken to the asylums and considered to be hopelessly insane. The criminal "served time" in idleness which deepened his hatred toward the society which would sooner or later become his victim again. But we have come to realize that in so far as it is possible individuals should be saved from becoming either dependent, delinquent or criminal. The institution must be a place of last resort, and always a place wherein and whereby, if possible, the unfortunate can be fitted to be restored to his place in the community.

It is the duty and privilege of every public official to stimulate local interest in this human problem. Lay citizens should be encouraged to visit their county institutions. Their attention should be called to the fact that the question proposed for solution is not only a social one, but economic as well.

We are told by most reliable authorities that dependency and delinquency are rapidly increasing. Is it then not reasonable to inquire where the money is to be found with which, in the future, to finance a problem larger than the one which now presents itself for our consideration? The reasonable answer appears to be the necessary adoption of a possible plan for prevention of rapid increase in dependency and delinquency. The immediate provision and use of sufficient funds will safeguard Pennsylvania's social and economic interests. If this is not done then where, may we hope, will the on-coming generation find the money with which to finance this great work.

Directors of the Poor and employees of the State are mutually interested in the well-advised use of public funds in order that actual human dividends may be the result. Close cooperation insures mutual benefit. Co-operation is the master key which opens the door through which our Commonwealth may walk to prosperity. To us has been given opportunity to work for the "children of our children; for the generations yet to be." We are about to learn that the conservation of normal human life is the greatest contributing factor in the conservation of the world's wealth.

Our united effort in the interest of a great objective, will if pursued, make of Pennsylvania a cynosure for the nation.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We are all very glad that Mrs. McCauley had a safe journey here, for I know that we would have missed this fine address had she not been able to come. We believe all that she said regarding the cooperation and assistance offered by the State Welfare Department. I think it is up to us to do all that we can and assist in putting over the fifty million dollar bond issue next November.

... The meeting adjourned at 9:30 o'clock...

## TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

October 4, 1927.

The second session of the Fifty-second Annual Meeting convened at 9:45 o'clock, President Charles F. Loesel presiding.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: It is time for the convention to come to order. We will have the invocation pronounced by Rev. Joseph H. Price, Pastor of this church.

... Rev. Price made the invocation at this time..

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I wish to appoint the following committees:

### COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS

Mrs. W. J. Trembath, Chairman, Wilkes-Barre.  
Mr. R. C. Buchanan, Washington County.  
Mr. T. C. White, Mercer County.  
Mr. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster County.  
Mr. E. M. Lowe, Warren County.  
Mr. E. J. McKernan, Hazleton.  
Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Delaware County.

### AUDITING COMMITTEE

Mr. A. G. Graham, Chairman, Philadelphia.  
Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Lancaster County.  
Mr. Ira B. Wenger, Franklin County.

### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Chairman, Montgomery County.  
Mr. Fred Gates, Venango County.  
Miss Mary Murphy, Lackawanna County.  
Mr. John L. Wood, Greene County.  
Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer County.  
Mr. G. J. Bruger, Luzerne County.  
Mr. George E. Reed, Cumberland County.  
Mr. William H. Shirk, Lebanon County.  
Mr. Mike Brady, Warren County.  
Mr. R. N. Corson, Philadelphia County.

COMMITTEE ON PLACE

Mr. T. Springer Todd, Chairman, Fayette County.  
 Mr. J. P. Griffiths, Mercer County.  
 Mrs. L. M. Roberts, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. J. W. Heebner, Montgomery County.  
 Dr. W. L. Henderson, Allegheny County.  
 Mr. C. W. Smiles, Luzerne County.  
 Mr. Harry E. Wagner, Erie County.

The next on the program will be a memorial for the late H. Wilson Stahlnecker, to be given by F. Kenneth Moore, of Norristown.

**MEMORIAL for H. WILSON STAHLNECKER**

MR. MOORE: I presume that the older members are familiar with the work done by Mr. Stahlnecker, but the younger ones will not remember him.

Henry Wilson Stahlnecker was born in Norristown, Montgomery County Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of June 1878, and he received his early education in the Public Schools of Norristown, graduating from the High School there in 1895 as president and salutatorian of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated four years later with the A. B. degree, having won first prize for sight reading of Greek in his sophomore year, prizes for Greek and Latin in his junior year, and first prize for Latin essay in his senior year. Naturally, as a result of these scholastic activities, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity elected him to its membership and he later became a Harrison scholar in classics in the Department of Philosophy, receiving therefrom his degree of A. M. in 1900, in which year he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom with his degree of L. L. B. in 1903. Having been admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in June 1903 and to the Bar of Montgomery County in July of 1903, he was the first student from Montgomery County to pass the State Board of Law examinations which had been originated in 1901.

Mr. Stahlnecker grasped early a thorough knowledge of the law and became a sound scholar therein as he had done in his studies at college. Due to an impairment in his hearing, his practice was not in the courts, and it was on the business side and as a student of the law that Mr. Stahlnecker stood pre-eminent. Endowed with wisdom, good judgment, integrity, industry and a sound knowledge of his profession, he soon became known and was widely sought for advice.

Mr. Stahlnecker was specially conversant with the Welfare Laws. He acted as Solicitor for the Montgomery County Poor Directors for a period of ten years from 1916 to 1925. During the latter part of his tenure he also served as Secretary to the Board of the Directors of the Poor of Montgomery County. He was also very active and interested in the affairs of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correc-



tions of Pennsylvania, attending all of the conventions and being a diligent and guiding spirit in the Solicitors' Round table meetings and on the floor of the conventions. His thorough knowledge, profound advice and kindly sympathy were widely sought and respected.

He was a good husband, a true friend, an honest lawyer, a sincere Christian, and a thorough-going citizen. With his passing into the unknown, there goes a personality that will not be forgotten, so long as those who knew him still live.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We will also have a memorial for Mr. Hiram H. Pensyl, to be read by Secretary Solenberger.

### **MEMORIAL for HIRAM H. PENSYL**

SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: Dr. H. J. Sommer, of Blair County sent word that Mr. Pensyl had passed away and that his funeral will be held today. Dr. Sommer has forwarded this brief account of Mr. Pensyl's twenty-eight years of service as Director of the Poor in Blair County.

"At 7:15 o'clock Oct. 1st. 1927, Hiram H. Pensyl, for 28 years and 9 months a Director of the Poor for Blair County, died at his residence in Altoona.

Thus passed a man who was a constant and consistent friend of the Poor—and of the Insane. He was always ready to aid any one in distress. He was consistent in the administration of his office regarding his duties as a Director of the Poor. He had certain definite policies and adhered to them religiously but at all times was willing to be convinced if a change seemed best for the unfortunates and the county at large—always mindful of the needs in any one case and of the institutions under the charge of his Board—he gave his best efforts and time to this work never allowing private business or any other matter to interfere when duty called.

A friend, a helper, and adviser—"a man to tie to"—he will be sorely missed in this Hospital for the mentally ill.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We have another memorial to Mr. Frank B. Bausman, which will be presented by Mr. A. G. Seyfert at this time.

### **MEMORIAL for FRANK B. BAUSMAN**

MR. SEYFERT: I am not unmindful of the fact that one of our members has passed to the Great Beyond, and it is with a feeling of profound sadness that I appear before you this morning to pay a word of eulogy to the memory of a dear departed friend and intimate, personal co-worker in the cause for which we are here in convention assembled this week.

Frank B. Bausman was a member of this Association for twenty-four years, and attended every meeting that was held during that time. You knew him as an unassuming, modest, attentive listener at all the sessions. He was a quiet worker as chairman of many important committees from year to year, and as such his chief aim was to make each succeeding convention better than the last.



Mr. Bausman came from one of the best known and most prominent old families that settled Lancaster County as early as 1725. Sixty-seven years ago he was born on the original homestead farm located just west of Lancaster on the Millersville pike. The two farms in the Bausman name, as part of his estate, are about one-half of the three hundred and seventeen acres which have been in the Bausman name for two hundred years.

Mr. Bausman was a man of fine physique, as you well remember, due largely to his splendid heredity and outdoor life as a farmer — a stalwart, wholesome type of manhood, developed only from a clean life of generations before. He knew not what it meant to be ill, for he was never sick until a few days before he passed away on September the sixteenth. The uncertainty of life and the knowledge that in the midst of it we are in death, was truly brought home to us in concrete form when we learned that Mr. Bausman had left us for that realm from which none ever returns.

Every now and then one hears the trite and somewhat sarcastic insinuation about political life: "There are few officeholders who die, and none ever resign." This well-worn maxim of political wisdom was certainly hard hit during the past few months in Lancaster county, inasmuch as the Sheriff, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, the Coroner, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Poor have all gone to their last resting place. The latter two were consigned to earth on the same day and at the same hour, just two weeks ago.

Mr. Bausman was elected a Director of the Poor in November, 1903, and took his seat as a member of the Board on the first Monday in January, 1904, from which time he served continuously until his death, with two more years to serve before his full term expired. Twenty-four years is a record that has never been equalled as a Director of the Poor by anyone in Lancaster county or anywhere in the state, so far as I am aware. Mr. Bausman also served his township as school director for more than twenty years. He was a member of the advisory board of directors of St. Josephs' Hospital, vice-chairman of the Lancaster County Children's Aid Society, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and a life-long member and communicant of the Millersville Reformed Church. This is an unusual record of public service for a man who was devoted to farm life.

The welfare of the poor and unfortunate was ever uppermost in his thought. For a quarter of a century he gave the best of his life to make their condition better and happier. They have lost a good friend, and will miss him; so has the Children's Aid Society and this Association. The community in which he lived for nearly three-score years will miss him as a kind, considerate neighbor who was ever willing to be a good Samaritan and devote his time unselfishly for their comfort in hours of distress. He was a most devoted husband and father — the ideal Christian head of a family that loved him dearly. They too will miss him above all others. His friendly, smiling countenance is hidden from us in the narrow tenement of the dead, but in memory's eye we still see it as when face to face we conversed with him. He was a man of high moral attainments, and his

standards of life had much of the fundamental ideals of conservatism. In this mad race of existence men of his type are much needed to balance the other extreme. We miss him for that, for the world needs now more than ever in its history just such men as he.

I can only say again that he was a good citizen and a Christian gentleman who helped to make the world better for having lived in it. His mortality has put on immortality, and in the language of his favorite hymn, he is now "Asleep in Jesus."

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I think we were all acquainted with these three gentlemen who have passed to the great beyond, and I believe that a resolution is in order to place these three memorials on the minutes of this convention.

MR. E. J. MCKERNAN: I move that the three memorials be spread upon the minutes of this convention.

... The motion was seconded and unanimously carried ...

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I believe that Mr. J. C. Tucker, General Superintendent of the Prison Industrial Board would like to make a few remarks, and at this time we will give him about five minutes.

MR. J. C. TUCKER: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to express at this time our appreciation for the splendid cooperation we have had from you people in carrying on the work of restoration, as we are undertaking to conduct it in connection with our prison industries.

I think you have had this presented to you annually during the last three or four years, and perhaps most of you are familiar with this work. Last evening you heard something about it from our chief, and I am sure as you heard Mrs. McCauley speak you were not only interested in what she was saying, but you were also charmed with her personality and would like to know her better. I want to say to you that we who are working more intimately with her in the welfare work have this appreciation to a greater and more intensive degree.

Mrs. McCauley spoke of our prison industries and appealed to you to support them. The manner in which you can support, of course, is through the purchase or use of the products of Pennsylvania prison labor. The prime purpose of prison labor, of course, is to keep these men occupied and train them for life work in order that they may be able to earn a living upon their return to society, so that they will be an asset instead of a liability.

We may not be able to make them all better, but our experience and our records show that we can accomplish a great deal in this respect. To do all this we must conduct the industries for there can be no training and wholesale occupation unless we conduct them along the lines of the industries on the outside. We set that as our standard, and we have received assistance from both labor and manufacturers. We have brought the

standard of our products up to that which compares favorably in grade and quality and workmanship to the products of similar classes on the outside.

To do this it costs money and it requires modern machinery, and also requires more intensive instruction and supervision than the manufacturers give on the outside. It requires more supervisors per man because all of these men come to us untrained. They are raw recruits and our labor must be created from that sort of people.

You can see the quality of our products here which are shown in the exhibit, and you will agree I am sure that we have accomplished something which is worth while.

When a man is doing a good piece of work he can not be thinking of bad things and have evil thoughts. This work has contributed to the discipline of the penitentiaries more than anything else, for it is good wholesome work.

I just want to add a word as to your part and our part cooperatively. I would like to feel and I hope you do, that we all belong to the same big family in this State, people who are undertaking to help these less fortunate. You are using public funds; we are working with public funds. When you purchase the goods manufactured by prison labor, the proceeds are returned again into public funds and do not go into private pockets.

Prison labor has been self-supporting during the last four years or more, and the appropriation which was made at the last administration was turned back. We manufacture these goods not for a profit, but we make just enough to keep the industry self-supporting. I am sure you people will appreciate the importance and logic of circulating public funds in such a way so that they will again function in carrying on some sort of welfare activity.

And so from this point I would like to appeal to you especially, wherever you can possibly do so, make purchases from the Department of Welfare. We have an exhibit out here which covers practically all of our products, with the exception of furniture, and those specimens are too cumbersome to carry around.

Mr. Hogan, our sales representative in the Western part of the State, and Mr. Sherman, sales representative in the Eastern part of the State would be glad to call upon you, giving you any more information that you may desire relative to these products. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: Mr. Theurer, our Treasurer, was unable to be present at this convention, and Mr. Arthur Graham will read the Treasurer's report at this time.

(1926-1927)

## THE ACCOUNT OF

W. G. THEURER, TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF  
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

For the Year Ending October 1st, 1927

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA:-

I herewith submit my tenth and last report of the financial condition of this organization. I am indeed sorry that I can not be with you in person, but my new duties preclude at this, my busy time. However, my heart and thoughts are with you, and I will always cherish the many good friends and associates I made while engaged in the good and noble work. Keep up the good work and I trust that I might be able to drop in and say hello at many of your future meetings.

Upon the election of your Treasurer for this coming year, I will arrange to turn over all the monies remaining in the Treasury as well as all books and accounts.

I desire to thank you, one and all, for the help you have given me during the past ten years.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the following dues during the year ending October 1st, 1927.

## RECEIPTS

1926	Received from	Amount
Oct. 15,	Kulpmont Poor District.....	\$10.00
" 15,	Guardians of the Poor - Bristol Township.....	30.00
" 21,	Directors of the Poor - Cumberland County.....	30.00
" 30,	Directors of the Poor - Erie County.....	30.00
" 30,	County Commissioners - Indiana County.....	30.00
" 30,	W. G. Theurer - Washington County.....	5.00
" 30,	Germantown Township Managers of Relief etc....	30.00
" 30,	Directors of the Poor of Roxborough Poor District..	30.00
Nov. 1,	County Commissioners of Bradford County.....	30.00
" 1,	Directors of Poor - Bloom Poor District.....	10.00
" 1,	County Commissioners of Clearfield County.....	30.00
" 1,	County Commissioners of Elk County.....	30.00
" 1,	Mt. Carmel Borough.....	10.00
" 1,	Directors of the Poor, etc. - Fayette County.....	30.00
" 1,	Directors of the Poor, etc. - Perry County.....	30.00
" 1,	County Commissioner of Warren County.....	30.00
" 1,	Childrens' Aid Society of Pennsylvania.....	20.00
" 2,	County Commissioners of Beaver County.....	30.00
" 2,	Childrens' Aid Society of Somerset County.....	10.00
" 3,	County Commissioners of Clarion County.....	30.00
" 3,	Directors of the Poor - Middle Coalfield District...	30.00
" 3,	Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland County.....	30.00
" 4,	County Commissioners of McKean County.....	30.00
" 4,	Directors of the Poor, etc. - Somerset County.....	30.00
Forward.....		\$605.00



	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward.....	\$605.00
Nov.	5, Directors of the Poor of Dauphin County.....	30.00
"	5, Directors of the Poor of Franklin County.....	30.00
"	6, Directors of the Poor - Philipsburg Borough.....	10.00
"	6, Directors of the Poor, etc. - Delaware County.....	30.00
"	6, Directors of the Poor - Huntington County.....	30.00
"	6, Board of Overseers of the Poor - Williamsport....	20.00
"	6, County Commissioners of Venango County.....	30.00
"	7, County Commissioners of Butler County.....	30.00
"	7, County Commissioners of Jefferson County.....	30.00
"	7, County Commissioners of Potter County.....	30.00
"	9, Armstrong County.....	30.00
"	9, Overseers of the Poor - Lock Haven.....	10.00
"	9, Directors of the Poor - Mercer County.....	30.00
"	9, Board of Trustees State Hospital for Insane - Warren	15.00
"	10, County Commissioners of Forest County.....	20.00
"	11, Directors of the Poor - Northampton County.....	30.00
"	11, Directors of the Poor - Washington County.....	30.00
"	12, Overseers of the Poor - Northumberland County..	5.00
"	13, Directors of the Poor - Allegheny County.....	30.00
"	13, Directors of the Poor - Bedford County.....	30.00
"	15, Directors of Susquehanna Depot & Oakland District	10.00
"	16, Directors of the Poor - Blakely Poor District....	30.00
"	16, Board of Trustees - Penn'a. Industrial Relief.....	15.00
"	17, Directors of the Poor - Chester County.....	30.00
"	18, Childrens' Aid Society - Warren County.....	10.00
"	20, Directors of the Poor of Oxford & Lower Dublin....	30.00
"	20, Directors of the Poor of Montgomery County.....	30.00
"	22, Department of Public Welfare.....	30.00
"	22, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.....	10.00
"	22, County Commissioners of Tioga County.....	30.00
"	22, Directors of the Poor - Scranton Poor District....	30.00
"	23, Directors of the Poor, etc. - Lancaster County....	30.00
"	23, State Institution for Feeble Minded of Western Pa..	15.00
Dec.	2, Pennsylvania Training School - Morganza.....	15.00
"	3, Directors of the Poor - City of Carbondale.....	20.00
"	3, Directors of the Poor, etc. - Schuylkill County.....	30.00
"	3, Directors of the Poor - Montrose Borough.....	5.00
"	4, Valley Township - Poor District.....	10.00
"	8, Directors of the Poor, etc. - Bucks County.....	30.00
"	8, Directors of the Poor - Lehigh County.....	30.00
"	11, Directors of the Poor - Berks County.....	30.00
"	11, Childrens' Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania...	20.00
1927		
Jan.	8, Blair County Directors of the Poor.....	30.00
"	18, Directors of the Poor - Central Poor District.....	30.00

---

Forward..... \$1655.00



		Received from	Amount
1927		Brought forward.....	\$1655.00
Jan. 19,		Childrens' Aid Society - Westmoreland County....	10.00
Feb. 2,		Directors of the Poor, etc. - York County.....	30.00
" 7,		Board of Trustees - Penn'a. T. S. for Feeble Minded Elwyn.....	15.00
Mar. 19,		Directors of the Poor - Mifflin County.....	30.00
Aug. 2,		Directors of the Poor - Lebanon County.....	30.00
" 4,		Directors of the Poor-Cumberland County (1927-28)	30.00
" 31,		Directors of the Poor - Erie County (1927-28).....	30.00
Sept. 17,		State Hospital for Insane - Warren (1927-28).....	15.00
" 17,		Guardians of the Poor - Bristol Township (1927-28).	30.00
" 30,		Over payment on check No. 175.....	4.32
Total Receipts.....			\$1879.32

**THE TREASURER HAS PAID OUT AND CLAIMS CREDIT FOR  
THE FOLLOWING DISBURSEMENTS, AS PER THE RE-  
CEIPTS ON FILE, DULY APPROVED BY THE  
PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY.**

**DISBURSEMENTS**

		<i>Paid to</i>	Amount
1926			
Oct. 5,		Arthur Berbracht - stamps for programs.....	13.50
" 6,		C. H. LeBlond - Expenses Cleveland to Erie.....	10.00
" 15,		Robert W. Kelso - Expenses Boston to Erie.....	65.95
" 15,		Directors of Poor Erie Co. - Mounting gavel, etc..	10.00
" 25,		Helen M. Booz - Stenographic work - Treasurer's report.....	10.00
" 25,		Postmaster - Washington, Penn'a. - stamps.....	5.00
Nov. 1,		Childrens' Aid Society of Penn'a - stamps, etc....	6.87
" 1,		Edwin D. Solenberger - incidentals.....	1.53
" 2,		W. G. Theurer - Expenses to Erie.....	39.51
" 23,		H. V. Pike, M. D. - Traveling expenses to Erie meeting.....	40.87
" 23,		Harold Smith Miller - Reporting Erie Convention	142.28
" 23,		Edwin D. Solenberger - Salary as Secretary.....	500.00
" 23,		W. G. Theurer - Balance of Salary as Treasurer...	100.00
1927			
Jan. 31,		Dep't. of Welfare - Prison Labor Division - Printing	15.25
Mar. 19,		Photo-Chromotype Engraving Co. - Cut of Pres...	6.85
" 30,		W. G. Theurer - Part salary for 1927.....	100.00
Apr. 28,		W. G. Theurer - Expenses to Hazleton.....	50.00
" 29,		Priestley Printers - Catalogue and envelopes.....	9.75
" 29,		R. C. Buchanan.....	45.68
Forward.....			\$1173.04

	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward.....	\$1173.04
" 29,	D. A. Mackin.....	5.00
" 29,	Mrs. Alice Llewellyn.....	30.78
" 29,	E. D. Solenberger.....	18.61
" 29,	E. J. McKernan.....	1.00
" 29,	Elmer E. Erb.....	27.10
" 29,	E. M. Lowe.....	35.28
" 29,	Charles F. Loesel.....	48.30
May 21,	Dept. of Welfare-Bureau of Restoration - Circulars	12.75
June 1,	Edwin D. Solenberger - stamps.....	38.00
July 15,	Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Division - annual report.....	246.50
Aug. 2,	Mrs. Mable H. Fay - folding President's letters, etc.	3.80
" 2,	E. S. Hurff - Furnishing and addressing envelopes.	4.90
" 2,	Groschuff and Fehr - Binding.....	7.20
" 2,	Priestley Printers - folders.....	58.50
Sept. 12,	Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Division - Printing..	3.75
Sept. 12,	Edwin D. Solenberger - stamps and parcel post.....	11.69
" 12,	Groschuff and Fehr - Binding.....	4.60
" 26,	B. F. Barr & Company - Flowers for Frank Bausman	10.00
" 26,	John A. Bayless - Gavel and postage.....	31.16
	Total Disbursements.....	\$1783.96
	Balance on Hand - 1926.....	167.12
	Receipts During Present Year.....	1879.32
	Aggregate.....	2046.44
	Disbursements During Present Year.....	1783.96
	Balance on Hand.....	\$262.48

I do hereby certify that the foregoing account is correct and true as stated; that the sums therein mentioned were expended for the benefit of the Association, upon the approval of the President and Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. THEURER  
*Treasurer*

We the President and Secretary, of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania, have thoroughly examined the above accounts and herewith duly approve the same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

CHARLES F. LOESEL  
*President*

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER  
*Secretary*

### REPORT of the AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of the last audit in the amount of One hundred sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents (\$167.12) and that he has received during the year from Poor Districts, Institutions and Societies the sum of Eighteen hundred seventy-nine dollars and thirty-two cents (\$1879.32), making in all the sum of Two thousand Forty-six dollars and forty-four cents (\$2046.44).

The Treasurer has paid out, as per his approved receipts, for the usual and necessary purposes of the Association, the sum of Seventeen hundred eighty-three dollars and ninety-six cents (\$1783.96), leaving a balance on hand amounting to Two hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-eight cents (\$262.48).

Respectfully submitted,  
Auditing Committee

A. G. GRAHAM  
P. L. CARPENTER  
IVA B. WENGER

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** We will now hear the report of the Committee on Publicity. Mr. W. M. Dyatt is Chairman of this committee.

### REPORT of PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

**MR. W. M. DYATT:** Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Solenberger has requested me, as Chairman of the Publicity Committee, to briefly state what has been done. I know that you people have important business to take up and a great deal of important work to do, so I will be brief.

We have taken care of the local papers and the metropolitan dailies, seeing to it that the proper publicity has been given this convention. However, I might say, it wasn't necessary for us to do an extremely hard job because the people of Hazleton were so delighted that you people were coming here, the word was spread around very thoroughly. I am sure that if you noticed the paper this morning, and also when you see the paper this evening and tomorrow morning, you will agree that the convention will be properly written and properly taken care of.

Mr. Solenberger has also requested me to say something about the Chamber of Commerce work in the city of Hazleton. I might say that the Chamber of Commerce hasn't done very much in the way of charitable enterprises during the last several years. Recently through suspensions and the loss of markets, the hard coal business has gone through a terrifying crisis, and this region has suffered tremendously. Therefore the work of the Chamber of Commerce has been trying to boost the hard coal business in this region.

When Mr. McKernan first broached the subject to us of trying to locate your 1927 convention in Hazleton, we were decidedly glad to cooperate with him, appreciating the fact that it would give us an opportunity to get better acquainted with you and your methods of doing business in your noble work, and at the same time give you a chance to see Hazleton, its environments and meet its people, and to that end we desire to thank publicly Mr. McKernan and his worthy associates of the Middle Coal Field Poor District for their fine accomplishments.

I don't know if I should skip the beauties of Hazleton because the Mayor and the City Solicitor have given you those facts, but I know that you will thoroughly enjoy Hazleton, its scenic beauties and its hospitality, and that you will leave Hazleton with a pleasurable sense of being well taken care of.

I do however want to briefly call your attention to some of the work being done by the Civic Clubs, with a faint idea and a faint possibility of what powerful adjuncts they are along the lines of your work, which is charity.

The Kiwanis Club have been actively engaged in looking after the unprivileged boy. We have sponsored them, have given them assistance through the Y.M.C.A., hold audiences with them every week, and endeavor as far as we can to make real good American citizens out of these boys.

One of our members is an attorney, and recently a young boy was to be sentenced for an automobile offense. The judge was going to send him to one of the reformatories. This attorney said, "Your honor, if you will allow me, as a member of the Kiwanis Club, I will see that this boy is properly taken care of and looked after, and we will try to do what is right."

The judge did this and I am glad to say that this boy today is in a fair way becoming one of the best little fellows you ever saw, and undoubtedly will be a credit to his community as an American citizen.

The Rotary Club has done a splendid thing in the way of the Crippled Children Movement. They have arranged to have Dr. Rau from Philadelphia look after this particular work.

The Lions Club has done a lot in this city to furnish the poor and indigent with a free supply of milk.

Also the churches and various clubs, and the united charities have done much in the promotion of this splendid work, alleviating misery.

In the coal regions with its large cosmopolitan population, composed of representatives of almost every nation under the sun, we are in a somewhat advantageous position to study racial characteristics as applied to public welfare and charity. We, therefore, feel that by coming to Hazleton you will get a direct contact with the different problems involved owing to our cosmopolitan population which we hope will be beneficial.

For your information, I might also state that we have fully equipped Social Service Exchange, organized for the purpose of preventing unscrupulous applicants for charity, sending in duplicate requests.

That, in brief, is about all I have to say. We welcome you to Hazleton, and let me say to you in conclusion that if there is anything that the Chamber of Commerce can do for you, not in connection with the convention, but possibly some favor they could render, something you want done, we will appreciate it if you will get in touch with the Secretary of our Chamber of Commerce.

One thing in particular which struck me this morning was the memorials to these men who have been connected with your organization who have gone "west." What a wonderful attribute to a man's character, to a man who has lived a useful life and a man who has died in the harness doing good for others, leaving this and going to that land where no traveler ever returns. It is fine for those who are left behind to show this respect. I thank you.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** We know that Mr. Dyatt means every word he has said and we all agree that we have been received with open arms here in Hazleton. We hope that we may come back again.

We will now have a report from Secretary Solenberger for the Executive Committee.

## REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER, PHILADELPHIA:** The Executive Committee met in Hazleton, April 29, 1927. Present:—Charles F. Loesel, presiding; D. A. Mackin, Retreat; Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, Johnstown; W. G. Theurer, Washington; Elmer E. Erb, Esq., Harrisburg; E. M. Lowe, Warren; R. C. Buchanan, Washington; and Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary, Philadelphia. Regrets were received from the other members of the Committee who were unable to be present:—Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media; T. Springer Todd, Uniontown.

Representatives of the Middle Coal Field District and Local Committee were also present by invitation as follows: E. J. McKernan, Chairman; John A. Bayless, E. F. Warner, S. W. Drasher, John T. Scanlon, Supt. District Home, and Mrs. Scanlon, Matron. Also Mayor James G. Harvey, O. C. Whitaker, Miss Ethel May of United Charities of Hazleton; Gertrude P. Keller, Social Service Exchange, Hazleton; G. Stuart Engle, Chairman of Local Committee on Entertainment; Charles Wilde, Percy Faust, and a number of other members of the Local Committees who came in for luncheon.

Under the By-Laws, the Executive Committee is charged with the duty of preparing the program and making arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. With the able assistance of the excellent Local Committee, these matters were attended to except certain details of the program which were left with the President and Secretary. The result of the work of the Executive Committee is shown in the printed program distributed at this meeting.



As the Secretary has asked, on account of pressure of other work that his resignation be accepted at this time, he wishes to record his very great appreciation of the cooperation he has received from the members of the Convention since accepting this office at Reading in 1915.

The Association has grown in numbers and increased correspondingly in influence. Changing conditions in all of our counties have brought new responsibilities and problems to the Poor Districts of the State. It is to be hoped that our meetings may be increasingly successful in helping to bring practical information and light on many problems connected with the work of the members of this Association.

In order that there may be a permanent record for the future, I wish to report that I have made an effort to locate as many as possible of the Proceedings of this Convention from 1876 to date. Louis C. Colborn, Esq., of Somerset, a former President and Secretary of this Association, has contributed some valuable copies. I was also able to find quite a number in the old files of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, which has been a member of this Association since 1883.

The Library of the Department of Welfare at Harrisburg has a bound volume of Proceedings from 1876 to 1883 and the Library of the Pennsylvania School for Social and Health Work, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, has a complete bound set from 1884 to date. These two sets make the only complete file that we have been able to locate to cover the entire period of the existence of the Association.

The Library of the Department of Welfare at Harrisburg also has a majority of the copies of the Proceedings from 1885 to date, but a number are missing. Likewise the State Library at Harrisburg has a considerable number of copies from 1881 to date, but unfortunately not a complete file. Your Secretary, after considerable correspondence and search, was able to furnish to both of these libraries a number of copies that they did not have. In addition, partial sets of the Proceedings have been furnished as far as available to the libraries of the University of Pennsylvania, State College, University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Any of the above mentioned libraries that do not have complete sets would be glad to hear from anyone who has old Proceedings or who knows where they might be secured. University teachers and social workers desiring to make a study of the history of the development of the institutions and agencies that have belonged to this Association through the years, find our Proceedings of value. Therefore, it seemed best to make a permanent record of where they may be found.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: The next is the general subject, "Outdoor Relief." Mrs. Enoch H. Rauh, Director of the Department of Welfare, Pittsburgh, was to have presented a paper entitled "Public Relief Methods in Pittsburgh," but Mrs. Rauh was unable to be present. She did however send us her paper, and if time will permit later this paper will be read.

## PITTSBURGH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Director

The Department of Public Welfare of the City of Pittsburgh occupies a most unique position among the many Poor Boards of this Commonwealth. It does not dispense out-door relief; – an unusual situation.

About fourteen years ago a request was made in concert by the family case working agencies of Pittsburgh to City Council that the then Department of Charities be relieved of the task of investigation and subsidy of all those requesting and requiring out-door relief. After some educational discussion the plan was adopted.

The family relief agencies then took over the investigation of relief under their own supervision, fitting the relief given to a plan made for the rehabilitation of the family. This procedure has worked successfully – each agency had done its work of family reconstruction in accordance with its own policy and many are the families now living on a self respecting, self supporting basis as a result of this splendid constructive work. It has resulted, especially, in the past few years, in a close and sympathetic cooperation between the City Department and the various private “charities”. The Department has only to ask that assistance be given and the response is immediate and generous. While this method has been in practice for a decade we receive many applications for out-door relief. They come from the individuals and from those who are interested indirectly and who do not understand the different ramifications of social work. As a result a certain technique has evolved – briefly it is; a short interview for identification purposes; next a generous use of the privately subsidized Clearing House for Charitable Information. If an identification is made (and this is done in 45% of the cases) the registering agency is telephoned and their attention called to the present crisis in the family. The applicant then is either directed to the agency’s office or advised to go home where a worker will call promptly. The treatment depends upon weather conditions, the number of children accompanying the applicant and the physical condition of the applicant, as we try to prevent needless trudging from office to office in a humiliating request for aid. It has resulted, in especially distressing conditions, that the applicant has remained at our office and the visitor has been sent from the agency thus saving the physical strength of the client. In case the family is not identified we notify the agency that is best organized to give the care needed by the applicant and request that a visit be made. Should the family be known to many agencies (and this is a commonplace occurrence) it results often in a case conference of the interested organizations which clarifies the problem for all concerned. In each instance we meet with the most helpful spirit from our agency friends.

Sometimes our good friends and able co-workers - The County Poor Directors - call our attention to a family that has moved over the city line into the county and who are in need of relief. Our usual procedure is to authorize the County to put in emergency relief (for which we have a small appropriation), then to interest one of the relief agencies authorized to work in the county, to take over the burden, thus relieving the County authorities of further obligation. When such a case is reported from some outlying county where it is impossible to have a Pittsburgh or Allegheny County agency take an interest, we authorize relief for thirty days and then the family must either return to Pittsburgh or take care of themselves.

For out-door health relief we have a staff of ten district physicians who are on call for the benefit of the city's indigent. After the physician makes his initial visit his services are augmented gratuitously by the services of a trained nurse from the Public Health Nursing Association. We send daily to the Public Health Nursing Association a notification of all our doctors' calls and the follow up visit is made within a few hours. This has been not only of untold benefit to our busy physicians but also to the family both in a humane and in an educational way.

Transportation is sought of us almost daily. It has never been the practice of the Department to "pass on" anyone either within or without the state without first establishing the residence and obtaining the permission for the return from the Director of the Poor at the point of destination. While we are awaiting the permission the family is cared for either at the Pittsburgh City Home or temporarily with some of our agency friends. Since its inception the Travelers Aid Society has been of great advantage and we are grateful to them for their initial investigations and their many facilities. Often we are able to develop unexpected family resources through their avenues.

During the past year we have been called upon for an unprecedented amount of Pasteur treatment due to an unusual wave of rabies. We have been fortunate to make arrangements with one of our finest city hospitals to administer the necessary treatment and so far we are happy to say, we have not had one fatal case.

In the matter of surgical appliances for rehabilitation which will enable the recipient to become self supporting, may I say that we have a small appropriation for this purpose but we find that the state compensation law has greatly reduced the need for such. We find that most of our applicants are women and children in need of braces, bandages and shoes, who are called to our attention by the private agencies and by the hospital social workers.

While this program has worked smoothly, satisfactorily and happily we cannot foretell what the future may bring. There are a number of possibilities, each one a study in itself. Should there be a merger of the City and County there is a question whether the private agencies will be able to bear the burden of relief, as each year rolls past it becomes increasingly difficult for them to raise the necessary funds to meet their relief budgets. Again

if we should sometime have the benefit of a Community Chest we do not know where the obligation might be placed. If the burden of dependent children now cared for by the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County devolve on the Directors of the Poor, much serious consideration must be given to the solution of this difficult problem.

The sum total of these thirteen years of comradeship with the private charities of Pittsburgh who have most ably administered the out-door relief for our poor has taught us that this most important work must be at all times and under all circumstances cared for by educated, trained, experienced and substantial people with open minds and with a high degree of wholesome imagination for the work to come. Our experience has not been visionary, it is a fact.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We are a little behind schedule so we will go on to the next subject, which is "Non-Institutional Public Assistance in Philadelphia." This will be presented by Mrs. L. M. Roberts, Bureau of Personal Assistance, Department of Welfare, Philadelphia.

## NON-INSTITUTIONAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. L. M. Roberts

It seems unfair for me to speak on this subject for Philadelphia as a whole because this is not the subject which I was originally asked to discuss and I did not know that it had been changed until after the printed program was issued. I felt somewhat dismayed at the change since I realized that it was then too late to consult the officials of the six independent Poor Districts in Philadelphia for information on which I might present to you a comprehensive picture of procedure in handling outdoor assistance in Philadelphia. Therefore and of necessity I have confined my consideration to the types of outdoor assistance in that large district which is called the City of Philadelphia. It comprises all of what part of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill River, Manayunk, and skirting the lower boundaries of the 22nd, 42nd and 23rd wards, extends southward to the Navy Yard at League Island.

In all of this populous territory our Bureau must be prepared to secure such non Institutional Public Assistance as may be needed by individuals seeking aid or brought to our attention by other persons.

The work of our Bureau falls naturally into two main divisions, namely, that of assistance to families and individuals in distress and the supervision and care of the children who are wards of the City of Philadelphia.

The persons assisted may be classified under the following headings:

1. Dependent families of persons sentenced to imprisonment.
2. " " " the unemployed.
3. " non residents.
4. " widows not receiving Mother's Assistance.
5. " aged or infirm.



6. Feeble minded persons in need of Institutional care.
7. Foundling children.
8. Deserted “
9. Lost “
10. Non resident “
11. Children committed by the Court.
12. “ of Prisoners.
13. “ returned by public officials.
14. “ whose parents are ill.

The procedure employed in discharging the various services required follows the usual case work method of inquiry, analysis and treatment, bearing in mind the fundamental provisions of the Poor Law and paying particular attention to the establishment of legal settlement in order to fix responsibility for pecuniary aid. In other words as public officials practicing social service, it is our duty not only to determine what action should be taken but also how and by whom it should be taken. It is a question of what, how and who.

Such then briefly is the layout of the job of our Bureau — a rather staggering task when one considers that very little money is appropriated for the discharge of these services with the exception of the maintenance of dependent children.

I have been thinking in terms of outdoor assistance other than material relief, the topic which was originally assigned to me.

This is a very interesting topic to those of us who are charged with the administration of Relief under the Poor Law of the State because it immediately lifts our minds from the more prosaic items of food, clothing and shelter to the less tangible social values which may glorify our efforts in the discharge of our duties.

This topic does not suggest the idea that there shall be no material relief nor that other assistance is to be offered in lieu of material relief. As a matter of fact few of the cases with which we deal can dispense with that factor for the reason that we represent the rock bottom in charitable aid insofar as our clients are concerned. Other sources of assistance have been tapped before we are consulted. The fraternal societies, religious organizations and private charitable agencies have drawn off those whom they desire to aid leaving for us that large remainder lying outside the range of their activities or beyond their financial resources.

In connection with this fact I am reminded of a statement which Dr. Richard Harte made in an address at the luncheon to launch the program for rebuilding the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Harte was at that time Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities and as such he was the actual head of that great hospital. He also had other hospital affiliations and, speaking as an insider, he had no hesitation in stating that the private hospitals took the cream of the cases and in his opinion they would continue to do so. But that fact he thought presented no argument against tearing down the antiquated impossible old buildings in which the hospital was housed and erecting in their place an



up to date modern hospital adequately equipped to serve that larger section of the people who must turn to the Public for medical aid. He was right. The splendid men who have succeeded Dr. Harte in that great office have pushed ahead along that line and today we see the hospital raising it's wonderful new buildings on its historic site. Who can gaze upon them and doubt, that in the future those who enter its portals for treatment will be able to have the best medical care that can be offered anywhere in the world. A large opportunity presented itself which was met with a vision far flung and which called for large expenditures of public money to be raised by taxation. The taxpayers would have to decide the question. No program of petty economy could be submitted. It must win on the idea of adequate service alone, on results which could be obtained, on the settled conviction that a man's a man for a' that. This it seems to me, is the angle from which we who administer out-door assistance should view our work. To its prosecution we should bring the most approved social service thus far developed. I believe the day has come when we too should offer to our public, to our taxpayers, the vision of a worth while service and results which shall justify their support.

It seems unnecessary to point out to you the supreme importance of the family, for our whole social structure is built upon it. It is the place where every child should receive his fundamental education, where his habits are formed, where his health is established, where his emotions may have an outlet and where the ideas of his relation to GOD and his neighbor take form. We are learning to place the proper emphasis on the importance of the early years in the life of every individual — nay more — to include those months before his birth when his whole existence depends upon that of his mother. We are also beginning to value mothers at their true worth — not from the sentimental point of view — though that can be justified — but from the point of view of productive wealth for while she and her brood may seem to consume wealth, in reality she creates it. And not only does she risk her life in the enterprise but she spends her life in developing it. Her service to her children is one that can not be duplicated — that cannot be bought. For her there are no scheduled hours of labor, no time clock to punch, no vacations with pay. Her's is a twenty four duty and it lasts for years. A baby's cry, a cough, and she is wide awake, on her feet, hastening to see what is wrong. I do not overdraw this picture. I am speaking with restraint for if I were to sketch in the details every person in this room would wrap his head in a mantle.

Need I say more in emphasizing the importance of the family and the duty laid upon us to preserve it, to develop it, to enrich if possible the life of every member of it?

Our method must follow the familiar formula of inquiry, analysis and treatment. In other words we must evaluate the factors and we must have an objective. You will remember that when Solomon was called to be King over Israel he was profoundly affected by the magnitude of his task and by a sense of his own unfitness. It possessed him waking and sleep-

ing and in his sleep he had a dream in which Jehovah appeared and said to him 'Ask what I shall give thee' and Solomon, conscious of his limitations asked for just one thing, that he might be given an understanding heart so that he might deal justly with the people. The record goes on to say that the speech pleased the Lord that Solomon had asked this thing instead of all the material blessings he might have asked for himself. And his request was granted — he was given a wise and understanding heart. This was well pleasing all those centuries ago and we can be sure that an earnest desire to understand is well pleasing at this day, and, since we cannot lay claim to wisdom, our understanding hearts must base our conclusions on facts which must be patiently gathered together and studied. I know of no other way which is safe and sound in theory and practice.

We must learn to interpret facts, to draw the correct inference. A few days ago a charming six year old boy whom we have placed in an adoptive home called to pay his respects. I was occupied and had to ask the prospective adoptive parents and the child to wait a few minutes in the hall. When at last I could see them he remarked that a little boy waiting in the upstairs hall was very happy. 'Why do you think so' I asked and the instant reply was 'Because he sings'. Swift and sure was his interpretation of a fact. And he gave to me a picture of his own superior ability which I believe will be confirmed in his approaching mental examination.

In thinking over types of assistance other than material Relief which may be utilized to conserve and develop the family we find them falling into groups such as Religious, Educational, Recreational, Health, Domestic, Science, Work, Legal Aid and the Courts.

To illustrate the point I have been making, I shall present an example of a piece of work carried out under the limitations set by the Poor Law and which called for a wide range of service.

The case is that of Mrs. X and her five children suddenly called upon to face a crash worse than widowhood. The husband and father, a man of forty-four had been convicted of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of sixteen months. The case was referred to us by the very able lawyer who had defended the man. Our investigation showed that the family had always been highly respected in the neighborhood in which they had lived. The man had a good work record and had been a good husband and father. He had occasional lapses from sobriety and while intoxicated he struck a man down and killed him from concussion of the brain due to striking his head upon the curb. There was no doubt about the fact and his attorney was glad to have so light a sentence imposed.

Mrs. X. was forty. She was an excellent mother and had been a good manager. The home though plain was neat and clean. There were no debts but also no savings — this last accounted for by the fact that several years earlier all of the household effects had been destroyed by fire and this calamity was followed by the mother's long illness from rheumatic fever. The relatives were all poor and unable to help. Mrs. X. immedi-

ately set about helping to keep her family together by doing washing and ironing. Our visitor noticed her shortness of breath and arranged for an early examination at a heart clinic. Here it was found that she had a definite Mitral Stenosis and should do no work at all. The lesion may have been caused by the rheumatic fever but it had been greatly aggravated by the grief and worry over the husband's misfortune and the plight in which her children had been left. The children ranged in age from six years to fifteen years. She was especially distressed about the two older girls fifteen and thirteen years of age and in the second and first year high school respectively. The girls were attractive, bright, ambitious and were planning to become stenographers. She feared it would be necessary to take the older girl from school and place her at work. To give up the girl's cherished plan seemed like an added calamity. The doctor in charge ordered Mrs. X. to bed for a complete rest as the condition of her heart was so grave that she was in constant danger of dropping dead. We had a heart to heart talk with her, made her see her importance to her children even tho she could do nothing except direct them and we promised to give her \$15.00 per week on condition that she follow the doctor's orders. We determined that the older girl's ambition should not be sacrificed if we could help it though with an incapacitated mother it was impossible to make ends meet on our money grant. We therefore submitted her case to the White Williams Foundation for a scholarship and while it was under consideration we secured supplemental aid from the Alliance of Catholic Women.

The White Williams Foundation granted the scholarship and later we were delighted to receive a report from them recommending that after graduation this girl should obtain a position as stenographer or book-keeper and should be encouraged to take a secretarial course, such as is offered at Drexel Institute.

We called on the Board of City Trusts to provide coal, on the Red Cross and the Alliance of Catholic Women for clothing and in addition our visitor made a personal gift of suitable clothing for the girls in High School.

The twelve year old boy soon became a conduct problem. His mother was much distressed to find that he was deceiving her and was becoming downright dishonest. He had a paper route which he sold to another boy and then collected money from the customers which was due the other boy. There were other instances of dishonesty and when confronted with them he calmly and stolidly admitted every offence and seemed entirely unaffected by being detected. He was in the 6th A grade at school and had been greatly distressed when he found that his father was in prison especially as other boys had cruelly taunted him about it. We arranged for his examination at the Neuropsychiatric clinic at the Pennsylvania Hospital and their study revealed that his delinquency was the result of a sense of inferiority which had developed because his father was in prison. We felt that this child's plight presented a legitimate reason for trying to secure a parole for his father and we took it up but found it impossible to do anything until the minimum period re-

quired by law had been served. Failing in this, we enlisted the aid of the Big Brothers Association in the treatment of the child. We saw to it that a generous Xmas basket and gifts for all found its way to this household.

At last the prison doors swung open and Mr. X. was finally paroled. In anticipation of this event a job was waiting for him secured from a previous employer and when the oldest girl graduated we secured work for her also.

In this history we present the picture of a family saved intact. The returning father who never had been in trouble before could take up his life where he left it and while in prison he at least was cleansed of the curse of drink. The mother's life was saved. The record notes one deviation from the rules laid down when she tried to do a little cleaning. It was never repeated for she had a terrifying heart attack. The education of the girls proceeded without interruption and the boy who was developing delinquent tendencies was reclaimed for useful citizenship.

But this happy result did not come by chance — it was due first to a sympathetic understanding of the problem, second to perception of the threatening ultimate disaster to this family and lastly to a determination to utilize necessary measures to prevent that disaster. Suppose a little inadequate relief had been put into this family without that more vital service? What would have been the result? First the oldest girl would have been snatched from school to earn a few paltry dollars and her whole future would have been wrecked. In quick succession would have occurred the mother's death, the disruption of the family, the placement of the children in institutions, the boy probably in the Protectory, the furniture and household effects gone and the family life destroyed.

This case, it seems to me, proves the claim that material aid alone without the vision to preserve, to develop and enrich the family life is worse than useless.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** The next on the program is "Confidential Registration of Relief Cases," which will be presented by Miss Gertrude P. Keller, of the Hazleton Social Service Exchange.

## THE CONFIDENTIAL REGISTRATION OF RELIEF CASES

Miss Gertrude Pardee Keller

Whenever there is more than one social agency working in a community, certain principles must be adhered to if the best results are to be obtained. Cooperation is essential and this must involve a willingness to discuss mutual problems in order to give families the best service possible and to avoid unnecessary duplication both in effort and relief. In a very small town this is a comparatively simple process. A plan must be made for the widowed Mrs. Smith. The children's school teacher calls upon the



pastor and both then talk over the problem with the Poor Director. A satisfactory plan is arrived at. But in a larger city, this problem becomes complex. What agencies have been helping Mrs. Smith? What have they already done and what still remains to be done? The teacher cannot call upon 20 or 30 organizations to find out all the information necessary.

It is at this point that a Social Service Exchange bridges the difficulty. It acts as a clearing house for all welfare and social agencies. The technical part of the Exchange is merely a card catalogue in which are registered the names of all families and individuals known to every organization whose purpose is to help adjust the individual to his environment. The card on which a family is registered is a simple affair. It contains no confidential information, only such data as will help in identifying the family, together with the names of all agencies interested. For those who use the Exchange, the process is very easy. John Brown goes to the Salvation Army with a hard-luck story and asks for clothing. The Salvation Army call up the Exchange on the phone, giving the name and address, and if the man is married, any information about the children's names and ages which will help to identify him. The Exchange, by means of an address file, a name file and a system of cross references, can give the report back in less than a minute. They tell the Salvation Army that the man is known to the United Charities, and to the Poor Board. From these agencies, the Salvation Army learns that John Brown is already adequately provided for financially. Duplication is avoided. An extra investigation on the part of the Salvation Army is eliminated and the pauperization of John Brown has been checked. And possibly after talking over the matter with the other agencies, John Brown can be put upon his feet, for in joint conference, the three agencies may be able to get at the root of his trouble.

But although the avoiding of duplication in giving material relief, is a very important function of the Exchange, it is not the only one. Even more important is the fact that thru it can be brought about a pooling of knowledge and a cooperation which will result in the best plans being made for a family's future. Like a card catalogue in a Library, the Exchange can only point to the place where the information can be found. Each agency must then confer with those already interested and these case conferences mean that no longer will several organizations work at cross-purposes not knowing what the other is doing. They will work together efficiently, throwing light on each other's problems. For the whole story must be known if a family is to be helped intelligently in helping themselves. The report of the Mental Clinic will help the truancy officer, the results of the pastor's contacts will help the case working agency, and every agency which knows a family must make its contribution of knowledge.

The main rules which organizations using an Exchange must follow are: Inquire immediately. Register systematically and accurately. Confer with agencies already registered and then cooperate intelligently or withdraw gracefully.



The Hazleton Social Service Exchange was organized during 1926 through the cooperation of sixteen welfare or social organizations. Representatives from these agencies met in a joint conference and unanimously voted on the organization of an Exchange. A budget for the first year was drawn up and divided among the member agencies according to the approximate case load of each. The budget was very low as the Exchange was housed in the Red Cross Rooms and had the part time use of their stenographer. Now that the cost of initial equipment has been met, the yearly running expenses are still lower and each agency using the Exchange is charged \$10 annually.

The sixteen charter organizations covered a large range in the scope of their work. Family Welfare Work was represented by the United Charities; both public and private relief giving agencies joined, the Poor Board and the Mothers Assistance Fund, and private benevolent organizations, such as the Elks, the Eastern Star and certain Catholic Clubs; organizations helping ex-servicemen or their families; the various service clubs which sponsored any welfare program; certain industrial cooperations; health organizations such as the Hospital, the Red Cross Visiting Nurse Society and certain of the Clinics, and other miscellaneous organizations such as the Salvation Army, Y.W.C.A., & Travelers Aid, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Hazleton's Exchange has still far to go. Last year, there were 331 agencies using the Philadelphia Exchange. These included agencies of the classes mentioned above as well as certain schools, who thru it were able to get information about problem pupils; the Court; Playground; the Employment Department of the Bell Telephone Co., and any organization which includes in its program social or welfare work.

A survey of the use of the Exchange by public agencies in Pennsylvania, shows that in certain cities, the following public organizations cooperate: City School, Juvenile Court, City Hospitals, Bureau of Police, Post Office, State Clinics, Board of Health, Mayor's Office, Probation Officer, State Welfare Department, Children's Aid and Mothers Assistance Fund.

Counties in Pennsylvania in which the Directors of the Poor are registering their cases in a confidential Exchange are Delaware, Montgomery, Allegheny and Berks. There are still others in which the Directors are cooperative in giving information when asked to do so, but do not register regularly.

Here in Hazleton, the Middle Coal Field Poor District was one of the first organizations to sponsor the movement. Because of the large number of families which come to them for help, it is particularly necessary to get as much diversified information about them as possible. Needless investigations are often eliminated because data can be gotten from another agency which has already made a thorough study of the situation. This not only saves time and money for the Poor Board, but also prevents the family from an influx of investigators, all of them well meaning, but making it particularly hard for the sensitive family to tell it's troubles so many times over. Money is also saved because certain cases are cut off the

lists when a complete history is gained. The maximum service is obtained for the family. Especially at Christmas time through the special basket exchange, overlooking and overlapping are avoided.

A common objection raised is that an agency's records are private and it would destroy the confidence of the individual to register his name in such a charity file. The answer is that the Exchange is not a charity file. It is a social one and not a blacklist. Families registered are ones in which there is some social problem. It may be a financial difficulty, a domestic situation, or even a temporary health problem. There is no stigma of worthiness or unworthiness attached to the name of those registered. Then too, information on the cards only identifies. It gives nothing of problems or difficulties in the family life, and thirdly it is an absolutely confidential exchange and the records are strictly private. The inquiring agency is merely directed by the Exchange to those who have had previous relations with the family. In case conference it is left to the workers to talk over their own cases.

Furthermore, the Exchange never dictates policies. It will be glad to call a meeting of several of the agencies at the request of anyone, but does nothing regarding the handling of the cases. It acts only as a convenience or short-cut, not as a supervisor, and its ultimate success depends largely on the agencies using it.

In summarizing the purposes of an Exchange, we see it functioning first and foremost with the best interests of a family in view, safeguarding its welfare and avoiding conflicting plans for treatment and care. Secondly it helps the social agencies of a Community to understand each other and to know the service each can give. Thirdly, it avoids unnecessary duplication of effort and means a saving in time and money to the Community.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: The next will be "Cooperation between Public and Private Agencies," and we will ask Mr. O. C. Whitaker to present this.

## **COOPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES**

**O. C. Whitaker, Hazelton**

I have been asked to discuss the subject of "Co-operation between Public and Private Agencies." Co-operation is a word used almost daily by nearly everybody without giving much thought to just what the act of co-operating really means. Webster defines the word first, "concurrent effort or labor"; second, — "collective action in pursuit of the common well being." Co-operation therefore if it means anything at all, means labor and collective action.

To labor well in any collective action, harmony and loyalty among the laborers must prevail and to these ought to be added the qualities of congeniality and kindness. In the common action, the labor as between Poor Boards and the hosts of private agencies within our State, should be collective. The public has a right to expect harmonious co-operation between them because, in the end, the public pays the bill for the work both are engaged in.

There may be some essential differences between the methods used by public and private agencies in dealing with their common problems, altho the desired result is the same. By collective action can this result be most quickly achieved, for the work of both agencies at times overlaps or dovetails by reason of the nature of the problems that are presented.

As is the case with the public agency, private agencies do not need to seek out cases for their daily work. Enough folks with all sorts of miseries and troubles call daily in numbers quite sufficient to keep the working staffs busy. Warm hearted co-operation between both agencies is the only remedy to keep this number of clients within bounds.

Occasionally private agency workers find that out-door relief is very necessary to help some families regain a normal position in the community and therefore recommend it to the public agency. At other times, because of accumulated knowledge showing that a family's status has changed, the same agency will as freely advance reasons for the removal of a family's name from the out-door relief list. This kind of co-operation reduces the evil effects of pauperization.

Because of being always on the job, the private agency is besought to do much needed social service work that would otherwise have to be undertaken by the public agency or else be left undone, — perhaps to the discredit of the community. This fact is not always realized and appreciated as it ought to be.

To be a real, vital force then, co-operation must be mutual and genial without which it can be chilled and the path of approach to progress be made very difficult.

Because of many personal touches with the family life in a community, it is not too much to say that the private agency is the best ally the public agency can have. One outstanding reason for this may be found in the fact that private agency investigations are as thorough as it is possible to make them, and are not usually the result of a single family visit. The family history and record sheets of the private agency are being constantly added to as future visits and events develop, from the knowledge of which it is often possible to place a family on a self sustaining basis. While these integrating records are strictly confidential, they nevertheless are accessible to any agency having a legitimate interest.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the subject of complete investigation of the clients who appeal for help. Skilled investigation affords the means for determining the causes of distress and points out

the best way to assist in its relief. A surgeon would be denied his right to further practice if he applied soothing liniments to a broken leg and made no effort to set the broken bones.

The pauperizing effect of duplication of relief can be almost entirely avoided by intelligent use of the Social Service Exchange. Communities which do not have this proven necessity to welfare work will find that it pays for itself many times over in the expenditure of labor and money. Social Service Exchanges are evidences of community co-operation.

Not all persons applying for aid require material things such as food, raiment, or coal. At times medical, dental, or optical attention and perhaps legal advice are needed; at other times the understanding advice, which a real investigation discloses is the real need in helping to restore normal living conditions.

Co-operation implies labor, — not talk. Discussion without action makes no progress; is like a good clock that is not wound up. I beg to bring to your attention a serious subject, — mental deficiency, — that is perhaps the major cause of poverty and unhappiness in family life and perhaps one of the most costly to the taxpayer.

None are better qualified to grapple with it than the public and private agencies. Their collective action could humanely relieve society of one of its worst destroyers. A news item of Sept. 17, 1927 quotes the governor of New York as saying that a new hospital for the insane will be needed every two years in that State at a cost of \$5,500,000 for construction alone at the present rate of new patients being admitted, which number has been two thousand annually for the past decade.

These annual conventions of yours are evidences of a desire for co-operation. Our responsibilities are like our shadows; we cannot escape them. It is likely true that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," nevertheless I want to enter a strong plea for initiative action by this convention in effort to stave the tide of feeble-mindedness which is assuming alarming proportions.

Not all can agree on how this scourge of humanity can be combatted. It appears to be a disagreeable subject to many who ought to take active interest to the extent of doing more than discussing it. This evasion of action may be due to the enormous size of the problem and its various ramifications.

Segregation is the most talked of solution and perhaps has the most proponents. In Pennsylvania it is estimated that there are from twenty to forty thousand feeble-minded who should have institutional care. If this be true it would require the building of a city approximating the size of Hazleton to house them, to which would need be added the huge cost of maintenance.

Objections can be raised against this method of depriving an individual capable of some earning power of his or her liberty, whose chief offense is the procreation of undesirable progeny with constant regularity.



I firmly believe that if the Poor Boards of our State inaugurate the movement and request the co-operation of the private agencies a bill can be gotten through our next legislature which will make the more humane method of sterilization of definitely feeble-minded people compulsory. Sterilization, we are informed, is not a serious operation and patients quickly recover, possessed of all former attitudes towards life — lacking only the power to reproduce. Should this day happily come then will our present institutions of mercy for such care become monuments to the ignorance so long endured.

Such collective action could also successfully resist the proposed Old Age Pension scheme, resembling the iniquitous English dole system, and which would virtually relieve family responsibility and cast it upon the public. This co-operation could also be of sufficient force to insure the success of the proposed \$50,000,000 Bond Issue of which we shall hear from other speakers.

In closing may I repeat that co-operation means "collective action in the pursuit of the common well-being." Let us prevent, so far as possible, the need for care and questionable cure of human wreckage. Public and private agencies are specialized workmen on that great building, the American family, and we perform a most important part in its structure.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We were to have had with us today Mrs. Martha J. Megee, of the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, but Mrs. Megee sent a message stating she was unable to be present.

We will then go on to the next. Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, Director, of Cambria County will now give us her experiences.

MRS. ALICE LLEWELLYN: Mr. Chairman, Friends of the different Districts of the State of Pennsylvania: I believe this morning we are here gathered together for one great cause. To my mind that great cause is the cause of humanity.

As the program states we are to speak on the lessons from experience in giving outdoor relief. To my mind this is the greatest proposition that we directors have to contend with. It not only means handing out a few paltry dollars or a store order to relieve distress. That is all right and is absolutely necessary in most cases, but there are many other things to be looked after besides the material aid which we are giving to the unfortunate.

In this State I believe the average is 225,000 children born in a year, and thousands of those children come under our supervision. Now what are we going to do with them? Are we going to allow them to be raised up with the thought that charity alone will take care of them? Will they be good citizens of tomorrow if they must always have the idea before them that they have been raised on charity? No! I believe we directors after we have made an investigation, and have helped in a material way, we should follow that investigation with frequent visits and see if we cannot better their home conditions.



I have in mind two families which are just the opposite, who are residents of one little town in Cambria County. The one woman was deprived of her husband, he being killed in the mines. She had a little property left to her, and she had five children. There was a mortgage of \$600 on this property. While she was receiving the compensation of \$12 per week, she could not find a way in which to raise these children and keep them comfortably, at the same time raise the money with which to pay the mortgage.

One of the citizens of that town appealed to me. I felt that I could do nothing more than take up the case with the Board of Compensation, which I did. After explaining her case to them, they came to my aid and asked me to bring the woman to meet the referee. And the referee, after having a conference with this woman and myself, decided that this mortgage should be lifted. They granted her the commutation of the \$600, and I want to say to you today that she is one of the happiest mothers we have, because she can now see her way clear to keep her family together.

The other case was a family which I have been laboring with for three years, trying my best to keep them together. The former speaker touched upon the subject most vitally, because had I been granting the marriage license, there would have been none.

The husband and father is a nervous prostrate, and during the last 15 years has been unable to do anything, and yet he had been allowed to marry a woman who had been an inmate of our own County Home. As a result of this marriage two dear little girls were born. I have been working with the family, trying to keep them together until finally the mother (who has a lacking somewhere) was not capable of rearing those two little girls. She became sick and she appealed to me to take her away. I took her to the County Home and also took the children. The father wouldn't go. The children were placed in the Children's Home.

The father stayed, thinking that he and a half-sister could keep house together. As a result they were not getting along for this half-sister was an immoral woman, and the citizens appealed to me again. The only thing to do was to go and break up the home entirely. This I did. I also took him to the County Home.

After the wife had been there less than three months she became physically able to work. I secured a position for her in a family of three, an old lady who I knew would take care of this woman. I want to tell you, today the entire family is taken care of. While I had to separate them, yet I felt I was using the best judgment in the case. The father is now in the County Home and the mother is earning her own living, and the two children are in school every day. They are also being sent to Sunday School, and some day will be a benefit to that mother, because the father cannot live long.

Last year when I spoke to you I also told you about a little girl that I had taken into my home, and I told you that I would tell you this year whether or not it had been a success. I wish to say that it has been a suc-

cess. I still have that little girl in my home. She is now past 17 years of age, and her Sunday School teacher told me the other day that she is one of the best students she has in her class in Sunday School.

I leave it to you, whether it is worth while to study human nature and see if by our aiding just a little bit, getting away from the financing end of it, if we can't do just a little more in aiding our families who come under our supervision, and what we call our Outdoor Relief. I thank you.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** I consider that a very good talk, and I know that every one has appreciated it. We can all learn a lot from it.

The next speaker will be Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Director, Chester County.

**MRS. FLORENCE B. CLOUD:** Dear Friends of the Convention: I am allowed five minutes and I think three minutes will be ample.

In Chester County we have no investigator. Cases are reported to us and almost immediately we investigate them, unless we know the party who has reported the cases. If the information comes from one of our community nurses we know generally who this nurse is and what her investigation has been. We will probably then send her what she has asked for, and in that way help her.

We have worked shoulder to shoulder with our worker of the Mother's Pension. Before these widows were able to get their pension we have stepped in and kept the mother and her children together, and our aim has been to keep our families together if we possibly can.

I have in mind a case where the father was sent to prison for a term, and the mother was left with five children, three of them of school age. The community took care of them through the lodge which this father belonged to. I believe it was the Masonic lodge and they kept the family for quite a long time. Finally the family was turned over to the Directors of the Poor.

On our farms we have several vacant houses, which were comfortably fitted, and we removed this mother and five children to one of these homes. The home was a comfortable four-room house with bath. We did the laundry for her, with the exception of the babies' wash, which we allowed the mother to do. We took her provisions, and she was allowed to do her own cooking and keep house. We fitted the children out for school.

When the father came out after serving his sentence and returned again to the community, we kept that family for two months longer, expecting him to get a job. The Masonic order secured employment for him, after which he took his family to a home where they are now living today.

I have in mind a case where a friend of mine called last week about a man who had lived in that community during all his life. He had no family but a family there had given him a home. Finally the head of the family died and left the widow so that she was unable to take care of this old man. The man is now past 80 years of age. He had had a stroke and is simply helpless.

This woman was left the home, but no income other than what she receives by acting as assessor of the township. She is perfectly willing to take care of the old man if she had a little help. I was asked what we would do.

I told this friend of mine to bring the subject up with the Board of Directors the next day, and as a result the community nurse goes there and does her part, and we donated a certain amount to this lady so that she could take care of the old man. Through it all we aim to keep the children together and if the mother is not able to take care of the children we have a Chester County Children's Aid Society, and I think Mr. Solenberger will stand back of it.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: That also was a very good talk.

While we are waiting for Mr. Trembath, is there anybody who wishes to ask questions? We can have a little discussion here, and probably can limit each one to two minutes in order to give every one a chance to say something.

SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: Most of you will recall that last year we had such a big program in the morning session that it left little time for discussion. I would like to suggest that this is the time now for discussion, and you should now take advantage of this opportunity. We should have some discussion on this subject of Outdoor Relief, and we would like to hear from the members who have something to contribute on this general subject.

MR. CASPAR M. TITUS: I have been interested in all that has been said this morning and I feel now is the proper and fitting time for the various directors from the various institutions where they are elected to serve the people and look after the welfare of those particular institutions to say something. I think in this way we can assist one another.

You must remember that each one has a different idea of doing things at these institutions, and if they will just get up and tell something about what they are doing it may be of benefit to some one in another locality. Each Director has a different way of doing things and I think this subject should be thoroughly discussed, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I see Mr. Charles L. Huston, of Chester County, and I would like to ask Mr. Huston to make a few remarks at this time.

MR. CHARLES L. HUSTON: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to greet this convention. I haven't been so long in this capacity, but it might be of interest to make just a few remarks at this time.

My father was a very busy iron manufacturer, retiring from the practice of medicine on account of the fact that his health wouldn't stand it. My mother wanted him to give his attention to the public welfare work. He hesitated to do that, but finally he yielded and accepted a place on the Board of Public Charities.

He came from the southeastern part of the State where most of the people come from Quaker stock, and all of my antecessors were members of the Society of the Friends.

Well, my father accepted the call to become a member of the Board of Public Charities, and the morning that he was getting ready to attend a meeting, dressing in silence as Quakers usually did, my mother said, "Well, Thee is going to the Poor house today, is Thee?"

He said, "Yes."

And then she said, "Well I hope you will find yourself in the right place."

He went into that work and was very much interested in it. One day while he was visiting the jail, and as he passed one of the little windows a voice called, "How-do-you-do, doctor. You ought to know me. I was named for you."

My father didn't know who it was, and finally he gave him his name. This fellow had gotten into trouble for getting drunk and beating up his family. My father asked him his name, and also asked him what he was in jail for. He replied that he was there for abusing his family, and said it just as cheerfully as you please.

This institutional work is the thing, as has been said here, and we should all cooperate. I am interested in the relief of indigent cases, outside of being Director of the Poor. I think it is very important to make a study of the needs of the people. I know that over there near us at Coatesville the people are great for marrying and raising large families, populating the neighborhood with feeble-minded children. Something should be done for it seems to be on the increase. Solutions have been proposed which I think are worth while, but the difficulty is in drawing the line—to know where the effective cure should be made, and where they should be allowed to go on as usual.

Certainly, as interested citizens in a Christian community we should look after those who are unfortunate.

I am very glad to say that Mrs. Cloud, who just preceded me, has made the investigations and has traveled over the county at a good deal of trouble, spending her time and energy. A great deal of credit goes to her. I think it is a splendid place for women on the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Cloud was elected to our Board, and at the end of the first meeting she said, "I am a little surprised. I expected there was going to be a scrap."

I said, "We don't come here to scrap, we come here to attend to business." I want to compliment Mrs. Cloud, not only on her diligence, but for her keen insight and discrimination in looking into these cases, and deciding what should be done. We have no hesitation when she comes to make her report, for we adopt her recommendations without qualification. I think that women, with their intuition and ability to see the inwardness, and ability to investigate the circumstances of the family, can do this work much better than men.



As you know women are on the Welfare Boards, and connected with private organizations, etc., and through their cooperation a great deal has been accomplished. I know that you have the same thing happen in your communities that happen in ours with regard to these dependents trying to work the sympathetic heart and pocketbook, moving from one section to another in order to receive relief. Perhaps they will move away for awhile, and then return, thinking that perhaps you will take care of them again. They get to be professional rounders, and they sometimes will double up in a community, and will receive relief from two or three people.

Through the cooperation of these different agencies the correct information is obtained, and those people who are in need can be helped much more intelligently and their children can be brought up in the proper manner, and in the end the community is benefitted.

I am very glad to be here again. I haven't been at many of the conventions, but I come when I can. I drove over from the northern part of the State, about 100 miles away, and I feel that I have been repaid for the journey.

I don't know that I would have stayed so long in this work, but my wife is interested in it. While I am engaged in the official business with the other Directors, she gathers the people together and holds a regular gospel meeting. The people who have charge of them testify that the attitude of these people has changed and their lives are much better. They are not so quarrelsome, but are kind-hearted, helpful and sweet tempered. There has been a wonderful change in that respect.

Therefore, I say to you who have wives who are interested in that sort of thing, take them with you when you attend your Board Meetings. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I am glad that you came Mr. Huston, and hope that you will stay throughout the convention.

We have with us Mr. William Hill, of Philadelphia, and I would like to have him come forward and make a few remarks at this time.

MR. CASPAR M. TITUS: I would just like to say a few words, ladies and gentlemen, at this time. Some of us men are getting old, and this gentlemen happens to be one of our new Directors.

MR. WILLIAM HILL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been said that if you are invited to the banquet and take a back seat they will ask you to come forward.

Being a baby director in our District, I consider it a compliment to be called before you. Really I haven't any prepared speech, and I am not accustomed to making speeches.

I have tried to listen with interest this morning to the prepared speeches and talks, and sometimes I think to myself, like that great man of happy memory to Philadelphia, and not only to Philadelphia, but the entire

country, and possibly the world in general—the late Russell Conwell. He often said that there were two kinds of poor: God's poor, and the devil's poor. If you give one dollar to one man, he will buy bread either for himself or his children; if you give another man one dollar he will buy drink, and probably set fire to his home, and if he has no home he will set fire to his neighbor's home, and the conflagration he starts will cause a whole lot of trouble.

That is one thing that we, as Directors of the Poor, have to decipher. We must determine which are God's poor and which are the devil's poor. We are all creatures of God and we are all here through His making, and we must think and look deep into our hearts before we say, "This man is entitled to what is right", or "This man is not entitled to help."

Abraham Lincoln, as you know, said that God loved the poor people for that is the reason that he made so many of them.

Often times we may, in thinking that we are just a little bit better, forgetting that we are the same kind of creatures as the poor unfortunates, say that this fellow is there because of his own misfortune, that he could have done better. But when you go to these institutions, how many do you find who have had the proper chance in life, but some one has tripped them up, and things didn't just go the way they had intended?

I am glad to be a member of the Poor Board, and I will try to do my work with a feeling that I am trying to do what is right. I really think that of all those who are intrusted with public funds will stand up and do the work they are entitled to do, the work they should do, and not allow any one to point a finger at them that they are using those funds for a way other than they should be used for, then the poor will be properly taken care of, for there are many instances where men are put in trust to take care of the needy whereby they misuse the appropriations. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I am glad that Philadelphia elected a young man in the office of Poor Director. I know that he is interested in the work. I always like to see the young man come out for Poor Director, and if he likes the work I like to see him stay in the work, because he is bound to make a success. It is folly for an old man, a man past 60 or 65 years of age to run for these offices. I think it is a young man's job so that he can grow up with the office.

Mr. Trembath is now here and I will ask him to speak to us at this time.

MR. W. J. TREMBATH: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Sunday School teacher said, "Mary, do you know a scripture text?"

"I'll say I do!"

"All right, Mary, tell it to me."

"The Lord is my Shepherd—the Lord is my Shepherd—I should worry."

The first part about the shepherd I think we will refer to Rev. Mr. Carpenter, who is always in attendance, for further consideration and deliberation. The "I should worry" part I think is a very appropriate text

for a congregation of people like this, the members of the Poor Board. And the Lord knows that we have plenty to worry about. I just want to direct your attention to one subject which has worried me for years.

For the information of myself, as well as yourselves, I have made an analysis of the last 100 cases which have come under my observation, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the distress. Here are the results:

Out of the one hundred cases, 33 were due to widowhood. That is to say, in some way or another the breadwinner was taken away, leaving the widows and dependents families to the mercies of the Poor Districts.

I have classed 34 as disability, that is injuries, sickness and accident.

Two are due to insanity of the husband, and three to prison sentences. Three I classed as general shiftlessness, which might be called low mentality; two for lack of work.

That leaves 23.

Those that I have designated up to the present time I think falls in with the thought of the last speaker from Philadelphia, and might be termed as God's poor.

Before coming to the remaining class, I will give you the further analysis of one of the two main classes so far referred to, namely widowhood. They may be summed up as follows:

21—disease (various kinds.)

5—mine accidents.

2—miner's asthma.

2—tuberculosis.

3—old age widows.

—

33

Those which come under the disability cases may be summed up as follows:

12—disease (various kinds.)

6—mine accidents.

4—other injuries.

4—old age.

5—miner's asthma.

3—tuberculosis.

—

34

I call your attention to the fact that the total number, out of the 100 that are charged up to the main industry of this neighborhood is 18. They are as follows:

5—mine accidents.

2—miner's asthma.

6—disability cases from mine accidents.

5— " " " " miner's asthma.

—

18

That makes 18 per cent charged to the chief industry of this neighborhood. Of course they are entitled to relief. The whole of that group so far may be called God's poor because they make out an untainted claim to the charity of the community, particularly those suffering from miner's asthma. They are entitled to maintenance from the cost of the industry.

Now the 23 out of the 100 cases are not God's poor. I think there is a partnership between God and the devil there, as far as the women and children are concerned who are left behind. They might be under the protection of the diety, but how about the fellows who run away? There is where the devil takes a hand in it.

There are times when the father, during hard times when the mines are not working, will run away. And then when investigation is made, the wife can easily say to the Poor Director that she is left alone with the children, and the Poor Director cannot say that she has an able-bodied husband in the house and that he is able to earn a living for them. He will perhaps stay away until there is work again and then will return home. This occurs very often when there is a strike, and then after the strike the miner will return. It is a clever arrangement and entirely within the law. However those desertion cases are not so well known in your localities. The desertion cases do not run as high as 23 per cent. The husbands in your localities are perhaps more careful of their responsibilities. There might be an excuse for an occasional deserter.

I knew of a fellow who married a widow with six or seven children and then the production went on until he reached 12 or 13.

You may find these desertion cases in the coal regions in the western part of the State. They were the cause of considerable thought to the Commission to Codify and Revise the Laws relating to the Poor Districts, who a few years ago attempted to codify the Poor laws. I don't know if this proposed remedy will appeal to you, and I haven't tried to work it out.

There was an Act of 1876 which defines "Vagrancy". Your codifiers added one more definition and that reads as follows:

Sec. 1, Act of May 8, 1876, P.L. 154 (with paragraph V added.)

V. "Husbands who shall desert or refuse without reasonable cause, to maintain and support their wives or family."

And you will find that it gives authority to the Directors to issue a warrant and apprehend and convey or cause to be conveyed to a justice of the peace or other committing magistrate of the county, and commit him to the custody of the steward, keeper or superintendent of such county farm, house of correction or Poor House.

You can commit him to not more than six months to the Poor Farm, which for the purpose of the enforcement of that act is classified as a work-house by the act, and they work him on that farm and hire out his services for revenue. The earnings of the able-bodied deserter, whether paid di-



rectly by the Poor Board, or somebody else, will defray the cost of the maintenance of the deserter's family, at least in part, and at the same time reimburse the district.

You will find that the difficulty is that the ordinary Alms or Poor House has no means for restraint, no confinement, nothing to prevent the man imprisoned under the provision of that act from running away at his own sweet will.

That has been provided for, at least the attempt has been made to give an opportunity to provide for that particular matter through the construction of buildings or enclosures.

As I say, it is an untried remedy, and I am merely calling your attention to it. You will find it under Section 1100, of the Report and Recommendations of the Commission to Codify and Revise the Laws Relating to Poor Districts and the Care of the Poor. There you will find that method of taking care of the deserter who is not entitled to any sympathy, and the only other element in the solution of the problem, of course, is the most important one—the recipe for making rabbit soup; first catch the rabbit.

However, they do come back, and I am certain that if that remedy is tried out, and the noise of it gets abroad, it will reduce the percentage of desertion in my district below 23 per cent.

I thank you.

... The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock ...

ROUND TABLE NO. 1.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

October 4, 1927

The meeting convened at 2:45 o'clock, Mr. John T. Scanlon, Chairman, presiding.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. John Scanlon, Steward of Weatherly, who will take charge of this session this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We will now open the round table session, and I will ask Mr. Mackin, Superintendent of Retreat, to make the introduction.

MR. MACKIN: This marks the fifth year of our Round Table discussions, and I think that you will all agree that the inauguration of this type of meeting has done much to make our conventions both interesting and profitable—as for myself, I always look to this discussion for practical suggestions and have never been disappointed.

The program, this year, I find especially interesting and practical, and I am interested in hearing the view points of the various members of the meeting in regard to the subjects, that to me, seem of vital importance in the administration of our institutions.

I am most interested in hearing suggestions in regard to diet in our County Homes. The question of variety in the diet, particularly at seasons of the year when vegetables are at a premium, and the preparations of foods for the sick are two important problems.

We are so situated that we are not called upon to deal with the tramp, but the vagrant problem is one that we all have to contend with, and Dr. Henderson and Miss Martin will probably have interesting experiences to relate on this question.

From the discussion on administration of the County Homes, I expect to find many practical suggestions that I can apply to my own institutions. Mr. Halpenny, Mr. Todd, Mr. Coombs, and Mr. Scanlon have had such success in directing their homes, that I know they have many suggestions to offer.

The topic to be opened by Mr. Holcomb is one that is commanding considerable attention throughout the country. The institutions have been under fire by certain organizations and individuals, and they make no distinction between those homes which are mismanaged, and those that are advancing to meet the needs of modern times. If the County Home is to be eliminated, what is to be done with all of those patients that we have under our care?

The question of old age pensions is one that is being agitated in our State at present. What will be its effect on our County Homes? Will it be sufficient to keep the old people in comfort? Mr. Seyfert and Mr. Buchanan will give us their views on this subject.

The subject of training courses for nurses and attendants in County and District Homes, which I have been asked to introduce, is one that, at present, I am vitally interested in.

The necessity of having trained people to care for the chronically ill is too apparent to require any argument. The problem, however, of finding Registered Graduate nurses to devote their time to this type of institutional work is a difficult one. Speaking from my own experience, I have found it practically impossible to find a nurse to take a night position. When we decided to specialize in work for the chronically ill, we established a standard of employing only graduate nurses, registered under our State law. Notwithstanding the fact that we offer a salary equal to that paid by other hospitals, it seems impossible to keep the positions filled. I am interested in the subject, and hope to get some ideas from the discussion. Personally, I believe we must have the general hospital train our nurses if we are to maintain a standard that will command the confidence and respect of the public.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I will now call upon Dr. Ralph L. Hill, Woodville, Allegheny County. (Not present)

I will then call upon Dr. M. C. Yeager, of Mercer County. (Not present)

Dr. Waaser, wouldn't you like to give us a little talk on this subject "Training Courses for Nurses and Attendants in County and District Homes with Special Reference to the Care of the Chronically Ill?"

DR. J. E. WAASER: Mr. Chairman, no doubt I would like to give you a talk, but frankly I don't feel I would be qualified to talk as intelligently on the subject as these men who have been assigned the subject. The very few words I will say will be more or less scattered. I won't talk to use up time.

Mr. Mackin's plan at Retreat is one that undoubtedly should be followed up by every institution. Practical nurses are very splendid people and in the majority of cases they answer the purpose and fill the bill, but there is a percentage of the cases occurring in these public institutions which absolutely demand the service of nurses who are skilled to the point where they are able to register and be approved by the authorities of the State.

Perhaps I could best illustrate that by telling you that in our own institution we have well taken care of the situation, and have been during the past three years. We have a trained nurse who is well qualified, and to those of us on the directorate who have had the opportunity to compare this service with a service which was perhaps equally efficient, we notice a very decided difference.

There is a feeling of security that comes to those in authority, and the condition of the patient is materially benefitted.

This is a subject that is dear to me to talk about, and I wish that I had had a little notice so that I could have pulled the subject together and presented it to the convention. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We will call upon Dr. I. A. Freyman to say a few words at this time on the subject.

DR. I. A. FREYMAN: This is a man's job and I am not equal to it. I haven't prepared anything on the subject and will have to ask to be excused.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I will now call upon Miss Ranck, Head Nurse, Westmoreland County. (Not present)

Are there any other nurses in the room?

MR. D. A. MACKIN: Mr. Chairman, this is a subject in which I am deeply interested, and it seems a pity that it should fall by the wayside. I wish some of the members would just relate their experiences in regard to this matter. I know there are a lot of institutions which can't afford to engage registered nurses, as the rates are too high to pay, etc., but let us discuss it.

With regard to our own institution the daily average will be 400, with a maximum of 500 during the winter. From the statistics gathered from the medical examinations, 96 per cent are ill, suffering from some definitely diagnosed disease.

We have adopted a plan, and have established a standard of having only the graduate nurses, approved by the State, and of course the proper number of orderlies. This can be done, perhaps, in an institution of the size of ours, but when you talk of operating a hospital the general hospital superintendent would smile at operating a plant the size of ours with the small personnel we use. However, they don't understand that we draw and train our orderlies from among the patients. We have three paid orderlies, so the graduate nurses have ample assistance to train their patients in all of the work.

I would like to hear from some of the other institutions and see how they get along.

It is very hard to find trained and graduate nurses to stay in the work. It isn't that the work is too hard, but it isn't quite as interesting as the general hospital work or the work of a private nurse. And again it is 12 months in the year.

We have tried to make our conditions as reasonable as possible. Our salaries are on a par with those paid in the general hospital for permanent workers, but yet we have that problem in trying to keep those positions filled.

I had hoped that some one would tell me where I could get two graduate nurses. Two positions are now open at Retreat.



DR. WARREN Z. ANDERS: Mr. Chairman, with reference to trained nurses, the home with which I am connected engages practical nurses. We have had experience with trained nurses, and after we have them a little while, they say that they are not learning anything, that it is the same kind of work. They leave us and then we must fall back on some good practical nurse whom we know.

With regard to attendants, our institution is located but 25 miles from Philadelphia and we are in a good position to secure rather good attendants. Most of them have had experience in some good hospital. If we could get a trained nurse to stay with us we would make some inducement for her, but we don't seem to be able to hold them, since I have been in the position during the last 12 years.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I wish we could hear from some of the matrons present.

I would like to ask Dr. Holland to speak to us if he will.

DR. W. E. HOLLAND: I am from Franklin County, half way between the town in which I live and Chambersburg, and when we have any surgical work, we simply move them into the hospital. We don't have much use for a trained nurse. Our cases are all chronic and we have a couple of men from Philadelphia who have had plenty of training. We pick out certain ones in the women's department and train them if needed.

I thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I wonder if we could not have some discussion from the matrons or superintendents present.

MR. P. H. BRIDENBACH: I am from Blair County, and with reference to the nurse proposition, I want to say that we are fortunate enough to have a trained nurse, and we find that it is a paying proposition to the County.

In our institution we have 122 inmates, and out of those 122 we have 14 bed patients. About four or five of these patients have sore limbs and this trained nurse must dress these three or four times a day. I don't think that a practical nurse can give the attention to the patients that a trained nurse can. It seems to me that the trained nurse can find the dirty holes in the institution and try to keep the place looking clean, more so than the practical nurse.

I have only been steward at the County Home for six months, but I have been brought up with the work practically all my life. I was seven years with the Ford Motor Car Company as special investigator among the employes, where there were 72,000 employes in one factory. Our work was to see that they had the proper kind of living conditions after they had been with the company for a period of two weeks. There were about 80 per cent who were foreigners and they didn't know how to live.

From my previous experience, I would say that what you want if you can get them are trained nurses. We pay our trained nurse \$80 per month, including board, etc.

The inmates were sitting on their beds there on account of lack of room, for in the winter we have around 160 or 170 inmates. Mrs. Megee came along about the time we had proposed to make more room for them, and she said that while we were going to build a sun parlor we might just as well put on another story, making it into a sick ward. It is going to be a fine thing.

We have about 40 women, and the rest of them are men.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: In my estimation, no one can do this work unless they are trained and paid for it.

DR. J. E. WAASER: We are obliged to leave this round table and hold our own, but there is just one thought that occurred to me from the remarks I have heard during the last few minutes.

Very naturally and properly this matter of getting the best of nursing ability should be paramount for the sake of the patient. But looking at it from a practical and economical viewpoint, I would like to stress the fact that it certainly does pay a Poor district to have a professionally trained nurse, and by that I imply skilled. They are able to do a great deal of the work that would necessarily fall to the lot of the attending doctor, with all probability of added expense.

A well trained nurse, aside from the dressing of ordinary chronic wounds is well qualified to take care of many of the medical ills, if I may so call them, which in itself would be of much benefit to the patient, far better than having a few stock bottles—this for “cramps”; this for “vomiting”; this for “headache”, etc.

My experience has been that these skilled nurses are just about half-doctors. And as I said before they are a great benefit to the inmates.

MR. T. C. WHITE: I am not a doctor, nor am I the son of a doctor, but I have had some little experience. I have been very much interested in the discussion this afternoon.

I think there is a place for the trained nurse, but I haven't found the place for her in the ordinary County Home.

My experience has been that when you put one in, you drive the practical nurses out. The two will not work together.

If you place a trained nurse at the head of the insane ward, then you lose your practical nurses, but if you can secure a nurse that has been instructed and trained in the mental hospital, then you have one which will meet the requirements.

When you ask the trained nurse to go down to the Home among the old people, they don't feel that it is worth while and they won't stick. There is a certain class of trained nurses you can get, but they are worn out, and they are unable to do the ward work. They are mighty glad to come and sit down in our institutions and direct this one or that one to do the work. That one is a drone to your institution and the sooner you get rid of her the better.

There is a great need in this field for a nurse that has been trained in this kind of work. but in the general hospital they are so trained that they won't go into the ordinary Alms house, or go into some of our wards where there are insane inmates.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We have a trained nurse in our institution, and we also have two practical nurses. We won't stand for it for a minute where the nurse thinks she is merely an overseer, and our Board of Directors stand back of it.

MR. WILLIAM HILL: I can't sit still and hear you talk about the trained nurses because I married one. I listened to the gentleman from Blair County who said that he paid his trained nurse \$80 per month. One of the previous speakers said that the good trained nurse is half doctor, and I will venture to say that the full-doctor wouldn't put in the time for three times \$20 a week. Therefore you can't expect a woman who has taken up a profession to go into an institution and be on duty practically 24 hours a day for the same price that a girl who works in a store, or works in a factory, where they don't have to study for those positions. I think the greatest trouble is that you don't pay them enough.

I come from a district where we don't receive a salary. I understand that most of you men do, anywhere from \$1,500 to \$3,500 a year, and why should you expect a trained nurse to work for less than \$1,000 a year.

It is like buying a car. If you want a good automobile you don't buy a Ford, but you will pay the price and get a good car.

I am sure if you pay the money the trained nurses will stay. That is their work, they have specialized in that kind of work. They like it and they don't go flying about. They work and they like their work. We have reasons to know that is true from the experience of the last war. They did their work and they did it well.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: I have been a trained nurse for 27 years. I bless Mr. Hill for marrying a trained nurse, and I bless him for his kind words.

I agree with Mr. Hill regarding the salary, and I don't think we are paying our nurses enough.

I ask you, what is the attraction at our County Homes? I would like to know. As a rule all of our superintendents are married men. And not only that but most of their wives are matrons and what trained nurse is going to take up with the work there. I am not talking about the trained nurses of my day.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I might state that we pay our trained nurse \$150 per month.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: Where do you come from?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We give her a month's vacation and one day a week off.

This summer I visited an institution where the man and his wife did most all of the work. His wife cooks for over 200 inmates, besides the help. I noticed the room where they kept the drugs, and I said to this man, "I see you are a druggist". I knew that he was not of course, and he told me that he handled the medicines. I asked him if he had a trained nurse, and he said that he didn't.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: I just want to say a few more words, if I may. When we talk about trained nurses we should not talk about the flapper type of trained nurse. Around good old mothers and fathers is no place for the foolish girl. We should have a sensible person, a trained woman who knows how to take care of the old people of our County.

You speak about the doctors. They are not in it with the nurses. The nurses are on duty practically 24 hours a day, and I take my hat off to the good old fashioned trained nurse.

MR. A. G. SEYFERT: They say that when the nurse is in the home she is a regular intolerant boss of that home while she is working there. If that be true, then that explains what Mr. White brought out a little while ago, that the trained nurse will not work with the superintendent of the home. Without discussing it any further than that, I just want to say this:

I have had some experience along that line, and I think there is more truth than fiction in it, because I have a daughter who is a trained nurse, and since she came from the army she wants to boss me and everybody else.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: How many nurses do you have at \$150 per month?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We have just one, and she is in charge.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: How many patients do you have?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: About 208 or 210.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: And you have attendants?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Yes. We call them wardens.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: Then she covers the entire institution?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Yes. We have two practical nurses, one on night duty and one on day duty. And then we have the day and night wardens.

MRS. T. C. WHITE: I would just like to add a little to what Mr. White has said. I have been at the institution for almost 10 years and during that time seven attendants have entered hospitals for training, the work having been so attractive to them.

We had an epidemic of the flu and we thought that we could handle it ourselves. Of course we were handicapped for room and we made our chapel into a regular hospital. During the day I practically took care of the patients, and Mr. White was on duty during the night, together with the assistance of some of the inmates.



Finally we were able to find a trained nurse who would come in and help us. She agreed to take care of the sick attendants, but would not nurse the patients who were insane.

We then got a trained nurse, and what did she do? She waited until I went in in the morning and had all of the beds changed and taken care of, the temperature taken, etc. Then she would take charge.

That has been our experience and that is why we feel as we do. We have not been able to find any one who would go in and do that hard work, even with the assistance of our patients.

The best thing we can do is to get good country girls with good common sense, and train them. We have had the most wonderful success in this respect. We have had very poor success with trained nurses.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I would like to ask Mr. Mackin to give us a few pointers with regard to his hospital.

MR. D. A. MACKIN: Our organization is worked out on the proposition of hospitalization of the County Home, or taking care of the chronically ill.

We all know that it is essential at this time, because regardless of how much good work is being done by the general hospital, it is physically impossible for them to take care of a patient that requires a week or month, or year to make any progress. It is unfair for the general hospital to take care of a convalescent patient who may remain for a long time.

To any one who is a student of the County Home, and realizes the changing conditions, it wouldn't take long to figure out that an institution of any size must change its methods if it is going to continue to exist, with the approval of the public. And the public is studying these questions today. Today we have the respect of the community, the State Welfare Department, and others. We are working out an organization as best we can.

We have a daily average of better than 400 patients. We have a resident physician in the home. Of course at Retreat we have the mental side, with three physicians there who may be called in for consultation if necessary.

Just recently a graduate nurse that was with me 25 years died. She gave her life to this kind of work. Perhaps I was a little pessimistic when I stated we could not hold them, but we did hold her for 25 years. I have one that has been with me for four years, and she is a graduate of a good New York hospital. She is willing to roll up her sleeves and go to work.

At Retreat we do not figure the hospital maintenance separately, but figure it as part of our institution. We figure that the average per patient is \$6.12 per week, and I think it has reached as high as \$6.74. I think it will run about \$6 this year.

I hate to talk per capita cost. What do you get for your dollar! That is the point! We don't care for they are only relative figures. If you are satisfied that you are getting results commensurate with the money ex-

pending, that is what you want. There are too many people trying to work out a low per capita cost.

MR. CASPAR M. TITUS: I am very glad that Mr. Mackin spoke the way he did. What we are up against is this: We have, I would say, about 75 people at our institution who are inmates. When we have any real sick patients we send them to the Philadelphia hospital. At first they were willing to take them at \$3.75, and then it began to go higher and higher. The charge now is \$9.75, and within the next month it will possibly go twice \$9.75.

I don't know if the laws are different in other localities or not, but Mrs. Megee told us when she visited our institution that in some places in order to operate a hospital ward you must have a day and night nurse, and also a resident physician. This would apply to the care of our 75 the same as the 400 at Retreat, and if this is the case then I don't think it would pay us to take care of only a few in this way.

I am glad that my Directors are present this afternoon and listen to this discussion. That will enlighten us wonderfully so that we can go back and feel free to discuss what we have heard here today.

MR. D. A. MACKIN: I would say that the small institution which is located near a general hospital, and that hospital will take care of those who are ill at the rate of \$20 a week, are blessed.

The whole trouble is that we cannot apply this successfully to the very small institution. The cost is prohibitive. If you have between 150 or 200 patients who are chronically ill, then it is a different proposition.

I was asked to talk at the Sesqui-Centennial, and I read from manuscript for I did not want to be misquoted. I made the statement that 95 per cent of the patients upon medical examination were suffering from a definitely diagnosed disease. That was the result of my study in our own hospital covering a period of two years.

The speaker following me was a gentlemen from Massachusetts, and had been for 25 years in the work and had completed a survey of Massachusetts. He also read from manuscript, so we had not compared notes beforehand. And also we were not telling funny stories. He stated that from his survey 96 per cent of those admitted to all of the institutions were sick people who required medical attention. I don't mean that they need a doctor every day, but are suffering from chronic diseases, the most prevalent being heart disease.

MR. CASPAR M. TITUS: Mr. Chairman, I am awfully sorry to take up your time, but what I am going to say may assist somebody else.

We have four outside doctors, those whom we call our doctors on the outside. If some one is reported to our Board of Directors, then one of these doctors is called to attend that particular person, for the nominal sum of \$200 per year. It is more of a charitable proposition than anything else. And then we have our visiting physician who receives \$300 per year and he calls as often as it is necessary.

I again want to urge that my Directors get as much of this information as they can so that they will know how to vote when this proposition comes up again.

The people on the outside state we should maintain a hospital and we on the inside figure that it wouldn't be a paying proposition to employ the required number of nurses and doctors where you only have 75 people in the institution.

I am very much interested in this discussion.

**MR. CHARLES L. HUSTON:** Mr. Chairman, we have had a superintendent at the Chester County Home for 25 years and finally he broke down in health. He resigned and we didn't know where we were going to get a man with the qualifications.

The man we did get we secured from the railroad station. Some folks said, "What experience has that man had to run a County Home?" We found that we had the ideal man.

While this man was at the railroad station he had time to look after other business. While he had charge of the railroad station he had some experience in handling freight, thereby giving him the strength in which to handle particular cases at the County Home.

He secured his business experience during the time he was connected with the railroad.

He had farm experience, for he conducted a farm on the side during the time he had charge of the railroad station, and he accumulated enough money upon which to live comfortably and have something to spare.

I wish to state that he has brought that institution up in every way. The place is kept clean and the people are kept clean. The business management has gone on without any increase in the budget, with the exception of when the prices increase.

The man to whom I refer is Mr. W. B. Passmore, and I would like to have him make a few remarks at this time.

**MR. W. B. PASSMORE:** That was quite an introduction, I am sure.

I have been a very busy man all my life. I brought the Directors of the Poor up here yesterday on my way to Reading, and on the way I stopped to pay a little visit. I told the Directors that I wanted to pay a little visit at the house. I got out, and then introduced my mother to them. I said to them, "I have been keeping my mother ever since I was 14 years of age and I have never lost anything by doing it."

I want to speak to you regarding the engaging of trained nurses. One man stated that he paid \$80 a month, and another one stated that he paid as high as \$150 a month, and also a man in the back of the room stated that he had married one. My daughter was a trained nurse and after she had been in that work for a year she married the man she was nursing.

In Chester County we employ a trained nurse to take care of our sick people. We pay her \$120 per month, and I find there is no better way in which to conduct an institution than to engage a trained nurse.

Six months ago our practical nurse in the County Home part seemed to get more or less dissatisfied. She was a very good practical nurse, and it seemed that her nerves broke down. She took a rest. At that time I said, "I am going to make a change and put in her place a trained nurse in the wards of the County Home.

I might state that we have 185 people in the County Home wards and 348 or 350 in the insane department.

I engaged two trained nurses and had them I think about two months, and what happened? They wanted off every Saturday afternoon, part day Sunday, and it got so that they were absolutely no good to me at all. I went back and got the old practical nurse. I had been paying her \$80 per month, and when she came back I increased her salary to \$100 per month.

I want to say to you men and women who are located at a County Home, when you get hold of a good practical nurse, and pay her \$125 a month, you have somebody that is going to do you some good.

However, when you come down to the other case, such as the contagious cases or the cases which take a little more skill, you must have a trained nurse.

After all you must work out your own problems in the particular community in which you are located, for you know what is best for the County Home there. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We will now go on to the subject, "**Diet in the County Home,**" which will be presented by **Miss Madge T. Bogart**, in charge of the Home Economics Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College. I take pleasure in introducing at this time Miss Bogart.

## FOOD IN ITS RELATION TO THE DAILY MENU

**Miss Madge T. Bogart**

It has been said that food, in sustaining a race of people in good health and vigor, performs four functions. These functions are the operation, growth, repair and reproduction of the body substance. The human body contains many chemical elements in varying amounts. Nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are the four present in largest proportion. Iron, phosphorous, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, sulphur, chlorin, iodine, also have important offices to perform. Foods must contain the same elements found in the body so that the food may perform the four functions mentioned.

The foods which perform these four functions are generally classified under the following headings:

- I. Fuel Foods—Carbohydrates.
- II. Body Building Foods—Proteins and Calcium, Phosphorous and Iron.
- III. Body Regulating and Protective Foods.



I. Fuel Foods or carbohydrates are those which yield energy.

a. Sugars

Source—juices of sweet fruits and vegetables, oranges, grapes, apples, corn, peas, etc.

b. Starches

Source—wheat, oats, corn and other grains, potatoes, tapioca, bananas, nuts, peas, beans, etc.

c. Fats

Cream, butter, animal fats, olives, cottonseed, peanuts, cocoa beans, etc.

II. Body building foods—Protein, Calcium, Phosphorous, Iron, (build and repair tissues, muscles, bone, blood and nerves).

a. Protein (build and repair tissues)

Sources—Milk, cheese, eggs, meat, fish, legumes (peas beans) nuts and cereals.

b. Calcium (essential for strong bones and teeth)

Sources—Milk, cheese, eggs, vegetables, whole grains.

c. Phosphorous (forms part of every active cell and helps with calcium to give rigidity to bones and teeth).

Sources—Milk, cheese, egg yolk, whole grains, fruits and vegetables.

d. Iron—(in red corpuscles of blood, essential to conveyance of oxygen to the cells and hence to the burning of fuel foods and is an element in the structure of all active cells).

Sources—Egg yolk, green vegetables especially spinach and fruits.

III. Body regulating and Protective Foods.

1. Mineral or Ash Constituents (help blood maintain its neutrality, the heart its regular beat, nerves and muscles respond readily to every impulse.)

Source—Milk, eggs, dried peas, beans, fresh fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.

2. Water—(regulates body temperature. Helps regulate concentration of mineral elements, helps in transportation of materials to tissues by holding them in solution in body fluids, and helps in removal of waste).

3. Vitamins—(Vitamins seem, in a way, to be nature's drugs, stimulating the body cells in order that they may function in a normal manner, absolutely essential to promote growth and maintain health and well-being).

1. Vitamin A. (fat soluble necessary for growth and prevention of eye disease xerphthemia).

Source—Milk, butter, cod-liver oil, egg yolk, and green leafy vegetables.

2. Vitamin B (water soluble—stimulates the appetite and helps the body to become strong and resistant to disease and exposure).

Source—yeast, cereals, vegetables, fruits, small quantities in milk and eggs.

**3. Vitamin C (prevents development of scurvy)**

Source—Tomatoes, oranges, lemons and all citrus fruits, raw cabbage, also in cows milk if the cow has been fed a vitamin rich ration

**4. Vitamin D (fat soluble—prevents rickets).**

Source—Cod-liver oil, ultra-violet light produced by the quartz mercury vapor lamp, fresh alfalfa, egg yolk.

**5. Vitamin E—(reproduction vitamin)**

Source—oats, corn and wheat (whole cereal) lettuce, lean meat.

**IV. Cellulose or Roughage—(helps in regulating body processes)**

Source—Whole grain products—bran, fruits with skin and green vegetables.

In addition to this classification of foods is another one of comparatively recent discovery and exceedingly important. It is now known and recognized that our diet must contain the proper proportion and ratio of foods that produce two opposite results when finally digested and ready for absorption by the cells. One of these end-products is called Alkaline and the other Acid. The correct proportion and ratio between these two is about 80 to 20. That is, the blood and cells of the body should exhibit a ratio of 80 units Alkaline elements to 20 units of Acid elements.

Just so long as about the correct proportion between these is established and maintained, our bodies are properly nourished and the system is able to defend itself against diseases and the activities of the body are prolonged.

The Alkaline-forming foods are known to be the non-starchy vegetables. All fruits (except large prunes, plums, cranberries, and half-ripe bananas), salad greens, lettuce, celery, parsley, etc

The Acid-forming foods are all proteins, beef, mutton, pork, veal, fish, fowl, game, sea-foods, cheese, bread, cake, pastry (anything made from any kind of grain), potatoes, rice, dry beans and peas, sugar, salt, half-ripe bananas, large prunes, plums, cranberries, rhubarb, nuts, etc.

Nutritional investigations have shown us that all the components of food do not perform the functions equally well. That each component performs special functions of its own. Hence in order to have a so-called "balanced diet" we must select foods which will provide fuel for all body activities and these must be accompanied by or include those substances which serve to build up the organism. These foods must be in the right proportion and ratio to keep the Alkaline and Acid content of the blood and cells about normal so as to keep them functioning properly.

In other words this means that our diet should include :

6-8 glasses of water a day.

1 quart of milk for each child.

1 pint of milk for each adult.

Two vegetables a day other than potatoes—such as carrots, string beans, beets, peas, corn, asparagus, lima beans, onions etc.

Greens twice a week—such as spinach, kale, swiss chard, beet tops, New Zealand spinach, wild greens, endive, etc.

Tomatoes twice a week.

A **raw** vegetable twice a week—such as cabbage, lettuce, raw carrots, celery, endive, dandelion, chinese cabbage, etc.

Two fruits a day—one preferably fresh, the other canned or dried.

Eat meat not more than once a day. Get the protein supply also from milk, eggs, cheese, bread, nuts, etc.

Such a diet will promote growth, health and well being. It is not necessary to have elaborate cookery or many kinds of food but rather a simple menu carefully chosen and the food carefully prepared. Warm food usually adds to the ease with which a meal is digested and often to its relish.

The diet we have already discussed applies especially to the normal individual. Up to the age of sixty reductions in food are necessitated chiefly by lessened external muscular activity and excess of food is stored as body fat. In really old people there is a decided retardation of the internal processes and caring for excess food becomes more difficult. There is a tendency to lose rather than to gain body weight. The dangers of excess are greater than dangers of under-nutrition. Hence serve a well balanced diet but serve smaller portions. As long as there is life there will be some exchange of materials in the process of cell activity and none of the elements already seen to be essential to a well-balanced dietary can be entirely dispensed with. It is just that the total amount required is less than ever before.

One of the difficulties of old age is loss of the power of mastication. When the teeth become useless, digestion will be interfered with if foods aren't provided which do not require chewing. We can get the protein requirement from milk, soft cooked eggs, easily flaked fish and finely scraped or minced meats. If the gums cannot masticate breadstuffs the result is likely to be fermentation. Then substitute very crisp toast or zwieback, softened in milk, tea, coffee, soup, etc. This change in texture makes the food break up readily into small pieces and it will digest more rapidly. Use thoroughly cooked cereals and baked potatoes. Sugars are valuable if they can be taken without fermentation. Many old people are fond of sweets and can eat considerable amounts without indigestion.

Fats should be used sparingly on account of the slowing of digestive processes and slowing of the flowing of the digestive juices. Discard the use of rich sauces, cakes, puddings, pastries, and fried foods. Forms of fats which can be easily used are cream, butter, bacon and olive oil. Use these with bread, cereals, etc.

Warm foods is desirable to stimulate gastric secretion and aid digestion especially in the aged. Use a warm beverage such as tea or coffee or a clear soup instead of a glass of cold water at the beginning of a meal.

How freely fruits and green vegetables may be used depends much upon the individual. They may make up a considerable part of the dietary if mastication is possible and fermentation does not develop. If this is the case vegetables and fruits must be given in the same ways as they would

be given to children. Fruits as juice or stewed pulp of mild varieties; vegetables well cooked and mashed or put through a sieve and served as puree or soup. In many ways the diet for old people is similar to that fed to children in the first five or six years—fruit juices, well cooked cereals, milk, eggs, strained vegetables and cereal puddings. The emphasis on building materials is less and hot and stimulating foods such as tea and coffee are added to the aged persons menu.

Many old people sleep better with some form of nourishment when they go to bed or when they waken in the night. Hot milk, cereal gruel, hot malted milk, hot bouillon or warm water. Sometimes when an old person wakes early in the morning they desire food before the regular breakfast hour. They might have a few plain crackers, fruit juice or a glass of milk. These additions to the regular menu may increase the number of meals in extreme old age to five or six a day.

In closing I want to emphasize the fact that in the diets of old people the keynote to health is moderation and simplicity in a well balanced diet.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: The next will be the third subject, "The Tramp and Vagrant Problem." I will call upon Dr. W. L. Henderson, Director, Allegheny County. (Not present)

I will call upon Miss Esther Martin, Investigator, Beaver County.

MISS ESTHER MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In considering the first, the common tramp which you are accustomed to meeting in your own communities, fortunately that problem is not a great one for us at the Beaver County Home. We are not located on a direct highway, and our County Home is situated on the southern bank of the Ohio River. Consequently we are not bothered much with the common tramp.

I don't think we have more than a dozen vagrants a year, and the reason for it is because we are off the beaten track. This problem is well taken care of by the jails and is the problem of various boroughs. We have 26 boroughs in the county that follow the river, and I know that some of those jails have from 25 to 40 on a cold morning. This matter has been handled very well by the boroughs. I suppose that if the County Home were available, or there was street car service to it, we might get them. We do have a few old men who come in and stay over the week-end, and then go on their way.

I happen to be the welfare worker for the commissioners, and we make an investigation of every case that goes to the County Home. If it is possible to maintain an individual in his own home, or the home of some one who will keep him at small expense, we let him stay there. Of course if the maintenance becomes greater than what it would be at the County Home, he is taken there.

With regard to the vagrant problem, if we have some men there who are able-bodied men able to work, and who are not inclined to do any work, they usually don't stay long. Our women of course wouldn't come under that heading.



The other type of vagrant is the deserter. I think Beaver County has its proportion, but we have the cooperation of the judges and in any ease where a family comes to us on the grounds of desertion and non-support, we insist upon information relative to the location of the man, unless it is an unusual situation. Every bit of information is obtained and we don't take the family's word for it. There are eases where the man got out and by the time the family would receive assistance then he would return.

As I said, an investigation is made. The commissioners of Beaver County (who also act as Poor Directors) believe that it is much cheaper to bring a man back to support the family than to maintain the family, and every method is made to apprehend him and bring him back.

The first time, the man is under court order and is placed under bond. He is made to work and support his family. The second or third offenses are treated that way, and the fourth time he is sent to the workhouse.

I know that some of the neighboring counties think that it is too expensive to bring the man back, but I might state that we have brought them back from Illinois and various other places. The costs are attached to the man's court costs and in this way he must pay them back.

This type of vagrant, of course, is dealt with through the courts, and I just thought I would mention it for the benefit of those present.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Is there any discussion on this subject?

MR. R. C. BUCHANAN: I would like to ask Miss Martin how she handles the bootlegger.

MISS ESTHER MARTIN: The bootlegging ease is rather difficult to handle. It takes three or four times as much investigation because usually they have money somewhere. If we find that they have, and the man is sent to the workhouse, we try to keep the family together.

MR. R. C. BUCHANAN: In our county usually when the man is sent up for bootlegging, the wife will follow him, and then we must take care of the children.

MISS ESTHER MARTIN: That is a problem which everybody is working with. We do get them and we have had them.

I know of one ease not long ago. The judge asked me to make an investigation, and upon investigation we found that they had \$10,000 that they were not telling anybody about. It wasn't banked, and by going back through the routine of the arrest, and talking with the person who made the original arrest, it was learned that this woman had a large roll of bills which she accused this man of taking.

We must be very careful. We must use judgment in securing this information, and we do not try to get information from the bank until the last resort. It sometimes takes a real detective to handle the cases, but we have no particular solution for it.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We will now hear from Mr. T. Springer Todd, of Fayette County.

MR. T. SPRINGER TODD: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I don't know that I have anything in particular to say pertaining to the running of an institution. I have been superintendent of the Fayette County Home for about 9 years, and of course we are learning something new every day and every day

I really don't think that there are any two institutions which are operated just exactly alike in the State. I have my way of running the Fayette County Home, and you have your way, but I think the biggest factor in the successful operation of any home is the cooperation of your Board of Directors.

There are no two minds which run alike, and the biggest thing is to have the Board of Directors and the superintendent cooperate with each other. Without that, Mr. Chairman, I can't see where any superintendent can make a success in the operation of a home.

There are so many more people here who have had so much more experience than I have, and I would like to have their views on it.

I am for the Board and all that, but at the same time the Board has absolutely got to be with the superintendent.

I thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I would like to have Mr. William H. F. Kuhns speak to us at this time. (Not present)

I will ask Mr. Horn, of Montgomery County to say a few words to us.

MR. MARTIN L. HORN: Mr. Chairman, I am not on the program, so I am not in position to talk on the subject at the present time, thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Mr. Mackin, could you tell us something about the subject, "Administration of County Homes?"

MR. D. A. MACKIN: I have answered so many questions relative to the conducting of our County Home that I don't know what I would add.

I presume we operate our home the same as most of the institutions are operated; that is, admission to the County Home is by order of the Director. We assume ordinarily that investigation has been made. However, very often we have made discoveries after the patient has come to us that the relatives of the patient have the ability to assist financially toward the support of the patient.

With regard to the financial problems, we do, of course, operate a central office in the city of Wilkes-Barre and all financial problems are handled there. The secretary, who is also a member of the Board, is on duty continuously.

Our Directors employ three investigators who are continuously at work, doing principally outdoor work. Very often, in the course of their activities, they steer cases away from the institution, being able to place them in another way.

When a patient is brought to us, a physical examination is made within 24 hours after arrival. Under normal conditions the patient is examined within two or three hours after coming to us. Their case is recorded immediately after diagnosing the case. The patient is then placed in the institution according to the physical condition, classifications having been made.

Most people have an idea that when people are sent to the County Home they are all mixed up in one great group. This is not true in most of the County Homes. If you have buildings enough and your institution is large enough, then you can classify them. We classify all patients as to their physical condition. We also classify them as to their language.

In this locality there are between 40 and 50 per cent foreign population, the non-English speaking people. We rarely place an English speaking person in with the foreigner.

Miner's asthma was mentioned, and I presume that most of you are not familiar with miner's asthma. It would be impossible to place one afflicted with miner's asthma in the same room with a rheumatic patient. The one afflicted with miner's asthma must have the windows wide open, and the rheumatic patient must be kept warm.

If we don't handle the cases properly then we will be subject to criticism. I think that is about all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: The next subject is, "Has the County Home Outlived its Usefulness?" The first speaker is Mr. Lorrie R. Holcomb, Esq., of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County. Is Mr. Holcomb present? (Not present.)

MR. D. A. MACKIN: I might state that the subject was suggested to me by reason of the criticism of certain articles which have appeared in magazines and in the New York papers. written very largely by the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis.

I am not going to criticise the Secretary of Labor, because a whole lot of what he said is true, but my point is that the whole thing is generalized.

Most of the County Homes are good County Homes, and we are suffering because of the few poor ones in this state and the poor ones throughout the country, particularly the ones in the southern part of the country.

MISS ESTHER MARTIN: I would just like to say a few words about this. We have a tuberculosis hospital, and one of the best county jails in the state because it is watched very carefully by the commissioners. And of course we have our County Home, and most of the people have the impression that we dump the people into this home and then go away and leave them.

I started out to do outdoor relief work only, and it wasn't long before they asked me to take this other work over. Our population hasn't increased since I have been in that work, but we have taken in a number of cases who were past the danger stage.

We don't have a hospital there. That thing has been under consideration a number of times.

During the winter we will have as high as 100, but it usually runs around 85. A number of our patients have been taken care of by the local hospital. Our commissioners think that it is too expensive to operate our hospital ward, and those who need attention are taken to the hospital. The State Department doesn't like it so well, and the hospitals are not keen about doing that, but it isn't possible to take care of them in any other way. We have our own tuberculosis hospital and the tuberculosis patients are taken care of in that way.

From the experience I have had, and the knowledge working with this problem, I would say that the County Home has not outlived its usefulness.

The commissioners had that very thing up for discussion not long ago, and it was discovered taking into consideration the character of the cases, you couldn't get anybody else to take care of them. There will always be cases of like nature, and I believe these previous speakers are right for we know ourselves that a great proportion of our inmates are mentally and physically ill.

I have been in the work four years and since I first came in there has been a big change, and I think you all recognize that. I think the County Home has not outlived its usefulness, but their general use is being changed in another direction.

MR. D. GLENN MOORE: I have had an intimate relation with the Washington County Home for the past 10 years, and when Mr. Mackin referred to Secretary Davis' articles, I must say that I don't have a very high regard for Mr. Davis' knowledge of social problems at all. Some parts of the articles are true no doubt, but the greater bulk of them are untrue as far as the average home is concerned. There are some Homes which cannot be compared with the average home.

If we were to take away the County Homes this week, we would have to open them up again next week. There is no alternative for the County Home. If there are bad County Homes it is on account of the humanity in the immediate community.

I will put up our County Home against any institution, public, semi-public or private. I know all of the patients in our home intimately, and some of them I have known since boyhood. Some of them are living better today than they ever did in their lives, or their parents before them.

It is not such a big problem as Mr. Davis would try to bring out. We have about 237 there, and they all have a clean place in which to live and they have good wholesome food to eat.

Before I finish I just want to mention the Old Age Pension. They tell us that we should have an Old Age Pension, and I am here to say that they will spend their dollar and will be in the County Home anyway.

REV. P. L. CARPENTER: I was waiting for some one to say something about the Old Age Pension. For nearly 18 years I have been making



the County Home and County Prison the study of my life. I might shock this crowd this afternoon if I were to say what has been in my mind. And I am going to say it, not because I am fixed, but I wonder after all in the final outcome, whether that wouldn't be the best thing.

I think that every Poor House, (I don't care what the name you address it under) is a Poor House regardless whether you call it a County Home or not.

I am open to criticism, but from a deep conviction I think that it is practically disgraceful to every community. What do I mean? We hear oftentimes of the unfortunate poor. They are so few. But the vast number of careless poor.

I have been wondering whether the time ever might come when your own poor in your own community might be boarded out to some home, other than an institutional home. The County Home is an institution, not a home. I have an object in that thought.

You have your sick among the poor. You must have your County Hospital. And then there is the Insane Hospital and the Alms House.

Somehow or other I am forced to believe that some people look forward to that day when they get tired of the struggle of life, that they may go to the Poor House.

I say this, that when old people cannot take care of themselves, they should be taken care of by the county. And as Miss Martin has said, make a thorough investigation.

However, I am forced to believe that conditions are not getting better, and they will continue to get worse if something isn't done. I wish we could study that question, but as I say after 18 years of a deep earnest study of the work, I am almost forced to believe that if possible we should keep our old people together, man and wife, and pay somebody who might look after them, saving them the disgrace of going into a County Poor house.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: How many homes do you have that would take them?

REV. P. L. CARPENTER: As I say, it would have to be worked out.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: I read the articles by Secretary Davis, and I would like to pull his hair if he has any. We have a home and we work well together, and to tell me that we can do without a home it will take an older man than Secretary Davis to tell me that.

MR. A. G. SEYFERT: The subject is "Has the County Home Outlived its Usefulness?" I emphatically say "no!"

And with regard to the Old Age Pension, I must say that I don't believe in socialistic ideas of any sort. The pensioning of paupers and vagrants along that line is nothing more than a socialistic idea, and the American people don't believe in it. The more pensions the more paupers.

If you were to give them \$1 a day, as these people say, which would amount to \$30 a month, or \$365 per year, (and they cost that much perhaps in many of our Poor Houses, I will admit) at the end of the year they have no home, their money is gone, and they have nothing. The great majority of those people were never able to care for themselves, no matter how much they received. If you were to give them \$5 a day and send them away from the home, then somebody would have to take care of them. Most of them are not normal, in their citizenship and conduct.

I absolutely have no use for a pension. It would not decrease the population in any of our Alms Houses.

Mention was made here to board them out. You all know about the history of that, when in England they boarded them out to the man who would bid the lowest. One fellow said he would keep them for \$1.50 and another fellow would offer to keep them for \$1, or less. The fellow who bid the lowest always got them. If you pension them and put them out of the Poor House, we will get back again virtually to where we started 400 years ago in England.

More than that, this pensioning business seems to be on the minds of a great many people—so that we can all live without doing anything. I am thoroughly opposed to the pension systems.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: We would like to hear from Mr. R. C. Buchanan, Director, Washington County.

MR. R. C. BUCHANAN: I don't think I can add anything to what has already been said. Mr. Seyfert's views are my views to the letter.

To do away with the County Homes, and pension the old people, you would be boarding them out to the cheapest bidder, as Mr. Seyfert has said. The result would be that we would come down to the way we used to run the County Homes, feeding them on bread and molasses. That day has gone by. In our County Home they are better taken care of than they ever were in their own homes. We have quite a number at our home where their own people wouldn't take care of them, but they will pay us the sum of \$20 a month to take care of the old father and mother. They are not satisfied to take care of their own people.

At the present time we have in our home over 90 inmates who are over 70 years of age. There is nobody to care for them. If you pension those old people, who is going to care for those old people over 70 years old?

Along the line of pensions, or compensation, which is practically the same thing, I was called upon to look into a certain case. There was a man at a hospital in Pittsburgh and they wanted to remove him to the County Home. I went to Pittsburgh and discovered that this man was getting compensation and wouldn't pay the hospital and wouldn't pay the County Home. He was sending his compensation check away to his sister in New Jersey.

Our solicitor, Mr. Jones, took it up with the compensation board and had that compensation twisted around so that this man would reimburse the County Home and hospital.

I am heartily in favor of what Mr. Seyfert has said, and I don't believe there is anything better than the County Homes at the present time.

MR. A. G. SEYFERT: I know that in Lancaster County at the Lancaster County Home there were some people pensioned by the United States Government, and received \$50 per month. They couldn't live themselves on it, and how do you suppose they could live on \$30 a month?

I merely mention that fact.

MR. CHARLES L. HUSTON: I think we have all had experience in this fact that the odium of sending the old folks to the County Home acts as a healthy stimulus to take care of them rather than to send them there. I don't want to make a bad thing for a good purpose, but if they were pensioned so that a lot of these people who want to get out from under their proper burden of taking care of the old people, and could have somebody else take care of them for pay, they would do less than they do now. It seems what we want to do is to bear down on the sons and daughters of the younger generation to make them take care of the older people and not case up on that responsibility.

MR. D. A. MACKIN: The matter of the Old Age Pension is viewed entirely without sentiment, and its effect on the County Home.

On the first of January, 1926, I went into the question of my population at that time, at the request of Mr. Solenberger. Some Senator raised the question with him, and Mr. Solenberger raised the question with me. I went very carefully through that from the standpoint of determining how many of the inmates could be removed from the institution, gathering the data from a scientific standpoint, and I found that they couldn't move more than 10 per cent of our population, and I question if it would be 5 per cent.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Is there any further discussion? If not the meeting will stand adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

... The meeting adjourned at 4:50 o'clock ...

## TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

October 4, 1927

The meeting convened at 8:15 o'clock, President Charles F. Loesel presiding.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** It is time for the convention to come to order. The invocation will be made by Rev. P. L. Carpenter in absence of Rev. James A. Boland.

... Rev. Carpenter made the invocation at this time ...

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** It gives me great pleasure at this time to introduce to you Mrs. Cornelia B. Meytrott, of the State Department Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

### STATE SUPERVISION

**MRS. CORNELIA B. MEYTROTT:** I am very happy to be here, and it was a pleasure to ride through your beautiful country. It is a privilege to be on your program, and tomorrow you have a program full of interesting things, and I refer to children's work.

I am sorry indeed that our commissioner himself could not come and talk to you, as Mr. Solenberger requested. I would like you to know what manner of man we have, and you would truly understand the good work of which I may tell you about this evening. Surely you didn't expect me to come and tell you about the bad work we might do and let other people do.

Our own governor last week at a County Conference told us this story for the benefit of the representatives:

The young lady at confessional said, "I fear that I am falling into the sin of vanity."

"Vanity," said the priest, "and why do you think you are falling into the sin of vanity?"

She replied, "Whenever I look into the mirror I say to myself, 'How beautiful you are.'"

And the priest said, "That is not a sin, that is a mistake."

The governor had been listening to an eulogy about himself and he felt a bit modest.

New Jersey is a compact little State, and I am going to tell you one or two things about it, although you are next door neighbors, I take it for granted that you are not very familiar with it.

We are quite populous, I would say, with about two-thirds of our population centered in what we call the metropolitan area where New York, Patterson, Jersey City, and other cities practically merge.

But that isn't all, you know. We have that great shore city, Atlantic City, and also Asbury Park, Camden, and other cities of importance.



Our smaller political units we call boroughs, those which are not large enough to claim the title of city. And then we have a great number of townships which have separate or political units.

Whether it be a large city of a million inhabitants, or a small borough or rural township where they may have only 700 or 800 souls, in each of these we have an official which is termed an Overseer of the Poor. Here I believe they call them Directors of the Poor. No doubt they have larger territories and must have larger sounding names.

Our population totals 3,200,000 persons. Of these 27 per cent, plus, are foreign, or negro. Is that a surprise to you? Nearly one-third of the population (and I am basing these figures on the census of 1920) is foreign, and since then I am sure that the foreign population has increased.

According to the most recent federal study of Alms Houses and institutions which might be called Poor Homes, there were about 2,200 persons receiving care in these tax-supported institutions. In Pennsylvania the chances are one to a thousand that one will get to the Poor House, while in New Jersey the chances are not quite so great. We have a better chance of staying out. Ohio, with its population twice as great as that of New Jersey, has four times as many in its Poor Houses. Massachusetts has also a higher percentage and spends three times as much money per citizen.

However, many are cared for in our State institutions for the insane, for the tubercular, or in county hospitals for these two groups. Others, having some means, are in the 150 or more private nursing homes and Homes for the Aged.

Relief, in our State, is left in the hands of local officials, hence those clients not sent to hospitals for specialized treatment are not known to the State Department, but are provided for through the office of the Overseer of the Poor in each district, or by private social agencies.

Somebody made a mistake about our County Homes a year or so ago. A man from the West, who had a theory, published a book reporting what he termed a survey of Alms Houses in various states. And some of the things in that book were not very nice.

Mr Evans, the writer in question, did not survey our homes. He did not go into them. But he took some old records and culled from them what suited his purpose. He even went so far as to disregard punctuation and context, stopping in the middle of a sentence or phrase so the words would fit in the pattern he was setting up.

Just to give you an example, he stated in his book, "The State Board of Control for four years ending 1922, referring to the Poor Farms says, "They are in a sad state."

In that report of the State Board of Control it says: "Generally the Alms Houses were, with notable exceptions, in a sad state before and during the war, but through cooperation general extensive improvements have been made."

If you have read things that don't sound nice about conditions in some

of the Alms Houses, I hope you will remember that the study of our institutions were made from ancient records, and that only parts were taken from them so as to make it fit into what was desired.

In February of this year, I visited many of these institutions in company with agents of the National Civic Federation. Near Jersey City is the Hudson county group, including a home proper, and two hospitals, one for tubercular cases and the other for the chronically ill. No general hospital anywhere is more perfectly equipped or ably staffed for the task of relieving suffering, and restoring strength.

Near Camden is another colony, a two million dollar plant with separate units for these respective groups of aged and dependent persons.

Trenton Municipal Colony adds to these a special building for the segregation of venereal cases.

Away down in Cape May county a very rural, sparsely settled community, they have an ideal home, and with it a hospital unit.

The usual exception to the rule in public institutions we found in Perth Amboy. On the whole, however, it was surprising how clean, well furnished and well managed they were. And I think you will find that in the report of the National Civic Federation.

The need for more complete segregation of the sick, and for more nursing and medical care in the smaller counties and cities is the most outstanding criticism. But, what authority has the State Department over these homes?

To the welfare division of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, is delegated the duty of inspection of these, and by an act of the last legislature, the inspection and licensing of all private nursing or boarding homes also.

No State official or department has summary powers. As I explained before, New Jersey is committed to home rule. However, there are two ways to get at an unsatisfactory situation, namely, the gentle way, through the Board of Freeholders, and as a last recourse, the grand jury indictment.

The Board of Freeholders is the governing body of the county. With individual boards and with their State Association, our department is always in close cooperative relations; we are inter-dependent in so many welfare problems.

You see now what is our avenue of approach to County Homes, and the gate is wide open. In regards to the city institutions, it is the same, with the exception that we work with the City Commission.

At the present time it appears that persons admitted to care in tax-supported homes, are much more likely to receive proper care and treatment. The latter, unless fortunate enough to get into a well established home, are likely to become the victims of the commercialized boarding home. In some of these, I have seen conditions which beggar description.

That is where our principal attack will be directed during the year to come. The last Legislature gave us the authority, and when I tell you

that Dr. Potter is organizing this work among other large jobs she has undertaken for us, you know how wisely, kindly and effectively it will be done.

We believe in the Lord, and the Prophets. New decalogues are popular, so I have devised one for Overseers, or Directors of the Poor, as you know them better:

1. "Thou shalt have no political gods; to bow down or worship them."
2. "Six days shalt thou labor, but it shall not be all thy work, for many do 'fall into the pit' on the Sabbath."
3. "Honor thy public, that thy days may be long in the post wherein they have put thee."
4. "Thou shalt not fail to hearken to the widow, and the orphan."
5. "Thou shalt not waste."
6. "Thou shalt not listen to false witness, but know it for what it is."
7. "The deserting father shalt thou find, and visit his sins upon him."
8. "Thou shalt love every one's neighbor as thyself, lest any be found wanting."

The rest, dear people, I leave to you!

When we passed the new revision of the Poor Laws there was quite a struggle with the Overseers; they thought it would rob them of their glory. On the contrary, it has exalted the office. Their real quarrel with the law now, is that there is so much of it—72 pages long—and the first requirement of an Overseer is that he must "know his law."

These men and women are appointed for five-year terms by the governing body of the municipality. Salaries are fixed by the appointing body. To be eligible, one must be a citizen, literate, have a knowledge of the Poor Law, and be of good character. The appointing power may require Civil Service examinations. The Overseer has power to make decisions, and authority to enforce them. He may appoint his own deputies and volunteers. He is not limited in expenditure for necessary relief to a fixed amount appropriated but shall grant relief in his discretion. It is possible, you see, to make this office one of commanding interest and importance.

Under the permissive act, poor districts may combine into a larger unit and employ a full-time Overseer. If he serves an entire county, he shall be known as the County Superintendent of Welfare, and shall be the chief executive of the County Welfare House.

We are back to where we began, back to the County Home, which, with a new name, has also under the provisions of this law, a somewhat different character. It is intended that the Welfare House shall be so organized

and maintained as to overcome many of the old objections to the "Poor House." That it shall be in part a home, part a hospital, or in other words, a place to which aged persons, whether well or ill, if they have no home of their own, will feel they can come. Or, to describe in the words of one of its advocates, "It is to be the sort of institution which will be a comfort to you, when you go to see it, where the old people may find dignity, happiness and peace." And don't build it until you are ready to build it in that way.

So much for the law. How are these things going to happen? I said we believe in the Prophets. It takes a good deal of prophesying to accomplish social progress. I mean, not so much foretelling, warning, but leading and teaching the people to actually think on social questions, and try to find the answer. It is, in reality, educating people up to the point where they are ready to take a forward step. It takes time, we admit, and you must wait for them to grow up with the thought. You won't find it worth while in the end to just change their minds for them.

On Tuesday of last week I saw some of the fruits of this kind, and as it concerned one subject, I will just describe the scene for you.

It was a perfect, sunny afternoon. For more than an hour cars rolled into the drive at Brookdale, the country estate of the president of the County Organization for Social Service. Scores of cars, official and unofficial, luxurious limousines and humble "rattle boxes," from every corner of the county and beyond.

In a brief time, five hundred chairs set under the trees, and more in the spacious porch, were all occupied. Differences in rank, in politics, in faith in wealth and social distinction—all were forgotten. A Republican leader of the Senate introduced our Democratic Governor, Edward Moore, with a eulogy. Nurses in uniform were alternated on the program with state officials, and Overseers of the Poor, Freeholders, and Home Managers followed physician and clergymen—all were thinking and talking about the same subject, it being the establishment of a Welfare House in Monmouth County. And that is what the meeting accomplished. The Freeholders, who spend the people's money, know now that they, the people, want it spent in that way, that they need it. Not one has any longer any doubt, and they want that kind of care for their aged.

Do you think this Welfare House was built in a day? It was not. The meeting I have described is the fruit of patient planting and nurturing of the idea in the public mind.

I think in New Jersey we have demonstrated this principle many times. What we have today is sound organization or effective discharge of public responsibility has come in response to demand, the result of educated public opinion. As a result we feel that our institutional work is on a firm basis. We enjoy fairly generous support of our program for relief, reform and correction. Coupled with support of the State program, and linking together of State, County and community, there is an increasing appreciation of the importance of the private agency, and the inter-dependence of all.



The work of all State institutions is, as you know, coordinated very actively under the State Board of Control, acting through the Commissioner and his central staff. The State program is interlocked with county work at many points, and both in turn find many important points of contact with local and private agencies.

I think to sum it up, we do our best to meet the needs of the aged, as other social needs in manner which will do us credit. We believe that progress toward this goal is, by a process of growing rather than forcibly changing or adding from the outside. We are all working together to preserve the natural resources of independent living, that is to say, the support and aid of natural kin; good health; training for remunerative labor; cultivating habits of thrift, and opportunity for self-support.

I think in New Jersey one reason why we enjoy public support of our institutional program, and why there is such wide-spread publicity and public interest in questions of welfare—the big reason is that there have been a few great leaders and prophets, and a Legislature willing to make the right kind of laws. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I know that we have all enjoyed Mrs. Meytrott's address. We are glad that she came over to this State to tell us how they do things over there in New Jersey. We thank you, Mrs. Meytrott.

The next address on the program is to be given by Mr. Charles F. Johnson, Superintendent of the Luzerne County Industrial Home for Boys, at Kis-Lyn.

### WORK FOR BOYS

CHARLES F. JOHNSON: I have been very much interested in this address about New Jersey. If I had written the geography, Mrs. Meytrott, before I heard your address, I would have said that New Jersey was the coast line of Pennsylvania over which the bootleggers discharge their cargoes.

If I was writing a history, I would have said that my impression of New Jersey was that it is inhabited with mosquitos that suck your blood, and hotel-keepers who suck your pocketbooks. But my impression of New Jersey has entirely changed. It is worth while and it is good to hear about worth while institutions in a certain State, and I presume that it is interesting to those of other States to hear something of the institutions of our own State.

I want to correct one possible erroneous impression you may have of Pennsylvania when you refer to political gods; we don't have them up here. They all come from the other place.

For the information of those who are not familiar in the work in which I am interested, I may say I come from a little institution out here in the valley where we endeavor to take the boys who go through our juvenile court of this county and make an effort to build manhood out of boyhood.

Just now we happen to have a population of 235. It is not a large institution at all, and I am rather glad that it isn't, because we are able to do things in small ones that is impossible to do in the large ones. We are just a big family, and when you visit us tomorrow I wish you would bear that in mind. The best thing is the informality of the place, of its home life, because we have the impression that the thing that the boy should have above everything else is the right kind of home life and some corrective training along with that home life.

These increasing social problems that you are dealing with all the time have been intensified, without a doubt, during the last years by the failure of the home. It has probably been complicated by hasty marriages; further involved and tangled by easy divorce.

By making just a hasty glance through the records last week of 222 boys who have come to us, it showed this information:

16 boys have no parents.

82 boys have only one parent (and practically the entire number are below normal.)

124 boys come from not only poor home conditions but from evil home conditions.

Nearly 50 per cent of these boys come from homes where the boy is considered very brilliant if he can pull over the dishonest thing, if you please. A boy who can get away with the thing that is wrong and not be caught is a smart boy in that home.

I think this will be interesting to you: We have at Kis-Lyn, 24 boys coming to us from three families. And at the same time these same families have furnished inmates for girls' institutions, Alms houses and insane asylums.

I know of one particular family from the upper end of this county that has been furnishing inmates for Kis-Lyn ever since its organization, either a cousin or nephew or some one of that brood.

We have, in our occupation, learned of a certain family in this country which, in a very short period of time, has furnished, on the mother's side, more than 1,100 criminals; while on the father's side, in that same period of time, has given this country 476 good citizens.

The same thing has held true with another family that I know of, the Jute family in New York, and also the Golden family in Indiana.

I have thrown out the challenge to friends to study the Price family in Luzerne County, and it has cost this county \$25,000 during the last three years, because they are always with us.

At the Reading convention I said to you gentlemen, some of you, (I don't remember the ladies being present at that convention) that I thought we should do certain things. Speaking of the women present at the con-

ventions, I might say that I know of no other scope of work that needs the touch of the feminine hands these days than this particular work. I think we should welcome women on these Boards. Perhaps it wouldn't be to the liking of all, but I am sure that it is going to be helpful in connection with the problems. I have some radical ideas along those lines.

I was told this afternoon not to call you "Poor Directors," but I think you are all rather poor. It is no disgrace. You have lots of company.

I want to say that if you are a Poor Director in the sense that you don't do your job and do it well, you should get off.

I said at the Reading convention, leaving out every bit of sentiment, and leaving out every bit of slush, economically the thing for this country to do would be to gather up all of the unfit women—and you know the kind of women I am talking about—and segregate and colonize them for the rest of their lives. That would be, economically, the thing to do.

Of course it will cost money. For example, one of the girls from Darlington hadn't been out 60 days until some chap picked her up and married her. What is the result? We are going to have in grand-children what we have had in children.

I repeat that we would be better off economically, leaving out all of the sentiment entirely, if we would segregate and colonize those girls.

I suppose that some of the ladies present might say, "Why not colonize a lot of these men?" There are a lot which ought to be, and a lot worse things should be done to them.

However, it is a fact that the women of your community become the easy prey to the unscrupulous man. That is the reason why I am suggesting this plan.

I want to pass on just a bit to my own particular problem.

I do want to say before I go any farther, I have never gotten over believing, (and I have talked this for 10 years) that all these things all ought to center up in one organization, and under one head in every community. I don't know if it should be the Poor Board—maybe it should—but a dozen different agencies touching the homes is not the thing. There is sure to be a lot of duplication of effort and sentimentality mixed in. Of course we don't want to leave it out, but there is a lot of over-lapping that could be gotten rid of. Don't think that I mean that you fellows ought to run it all. Maybe it should be that some other organization ought to do it, but it ought to be headed up, that is sure

It doesn't need any elaboration of argument to say this: There are just three or four things which determine what kind of a man the boy will develop into. And these boys do grow so rapidly. You find that true in your own homes. The boys at Kis-Lyn, some of them, have grown up to my shoulders.

To start with, there is his church and all of the other organized activities. But, bless you, do you know that out of 168 hours of a boy's life, it is unusual that the church has that boy over 6 hours, and the average church

doesn't have him 3 hours. I am a church man and believe thoroughly in it and its activities, but the church activities must get outside of the four walls in order to do her greatest service in regard to her boy life, because the amount of time in the church is so small as compared to the other time he spends outside of the church.

I don't think there is any more conscientious people who are more anxious to solve the problem of the boy and girl than the ministers, the Sunday School teachers and the priests. I don't know of any more honest body of men who are more anxious to be careful to keep their feet solid on the ground than these men.

I may say in passing that I have a lot of faith in our young people. I have a lot of faith in our manhood and womanhood in this country, even at the same time they lose their head and hair. Nevertheless I have a lot of faith in them. I don't know if they are any worse than we were when we were boys. If we had had automobiles and had jazz, we would have been just the way they are today, and not any different. We managed to keep our feet on the ground and our heads out of the clouds, and I am constrained to believe that the young people of today are going to do that thing. Finding fault with them is never going to help the problem. We must have faith in them because they are going to take up these things after we are gone anyway, and we should help them along with the faith we have in them.

The second thing that will mean so much to the boy in later life is his school and its teachers.

Take our public schools today. I think they are better than they ever have been before, and there are better teachers, more educated teachers, better paid, and are competent to cope with the problems of the school today.

They only have a boy 30 hours out of the 168 hours in the week. When I have had the pleasure of talking at teachers' institutes, I always tell them not to be hard and fast with the boys, but to change the boy from one school to another if possible. Sometimes my own managers and matrons feel badly because they are changed, thinking it is a reflection on their ability. A boy may not get along with this school teacher, and he may get along with another one. To the school teachers I say, "Don't wear your feelings on your sleeve. Look ahead a little bit and be willing to try everything to keep the boy in school, and do the best you can for him while he is in school."

I have a lot of faith in our schools.

The third element entering into the matter of the boy's future, is his associates and their amusements.

It would take too long to tell you about some of the boy gangs I have known in Luzerne County. Just today I brought back to Kis-Lyn five boys implicated in robberies that no one would believe if told. They made the robberies at Kingston, and they included the Sinclair Oil Company, the Gem Lunch, private houses, a garage, and other places. I don't know



what the amount of the damage was or the amount of goods stolen.

The leader of the gang happened to have been a boy who at one time was with us, and naturally it was not difficult to get the entire story. Implicated all together there were eight boys, and there were their mothers crying and hanging onto their boys. And there were the fathers talking that something was going to be done about it. I felt sure that something would be done because something had to be done.

It was a gang that had been operating for about three months. They had stolen an automobile and had gone off to New York with it. They came back by the way of Scranton, and they acknowledged that they had robbed two places in Scranton.

All of the boys, with the exception of the leader, had homes and parents. The mothers of the boys felt very bad and were there crying. I always feel so sorry for the mothers, and I can't help but pitying the mothers for her boy is just as dear to her as my boy. It makes no difference what kind of a home they have, the kind of language they speak—the conditions don't change that mother love, I can tell you that. She would say, "I didn't know that my boy was going out with these other boys." Of course she didn't!

I am going to tell you something about boys. Every boy belongs to some sort of a gang. It may be the Boy Scouts, a group in a Y.M.C.A., a Sunday School group, or it may be just a little friendly group in the neighborhood. But every boy is going to belong to some kind of a gang, because the gang spirit is something we have to deal with in this country. It is the gang spirit that puts the Rotary Club into action, or the Kiwanis, or the lodge. It is the gang spirit of boys grown into men.

Every gang has a leader, and I am just going to take the time and tell you about two boy gangs. Mr. Bayless is familiar with this I am sure.

Over in Drifton sometime ago there were two rival gangs. I don't know how many boys there were in the two gangs, but the community knew that the gangs were there. They knew all about them.

One day three of them were brought in to us for stealing chickens, and they weren't colored boys either. They would rob the chicken coop and then would go off somewhere and have a feed. Mr. Wilson one night met them coming out with chickens in under their arms. They were going to have a feast somewhere. Three of the boys were brought down to us and they were with us a week. After their hearing it was decided to let them go back home.

I am going to digress just a little bit here, and I am going to state that they were members of the Episcopal church, and their Sunday School teacher was one of the most Godly women on earth.

It seemed as though these gangs had had weekly clashes, and the one gang was told by the leader of the other gang, whose name was Acker, that they should stay out of a certain place, and to stay away from an old buggy. The other gang of course wouldn't do it and would throw sticks

and stones at them. Acker went back into the house and got a shotgun. He said, "Now fellows clear out of this place or I will shoot you. This is our fort and if you don't get out I will kill you."

And do you know that when they refused to go, he up and shot the head off of one of the the boys. Of course he skipped. They came to me, and I told them where they might find him. They did and brought him back and put him in jail in Wilkes-Barre. After being in jail some unscrupulous attorney tried to make out that the boy didn't know the gun was loaded.

I was asked by the court to get the truth and I spent some time trying to get the correct information. I learned that the boy actually loaded the gun and killed the boy. The boy was sent to Huntingdon and so far as I know he is doing well, although he is not there now.

Now the thought is this: Everybody up in Drifton knew of those gangs, and nobody took any interest in trying to direct those boys aright, with the result of that terrible thing. However it was a thing that might be expected, for this gang of boys one time robbed a place of 48 revolvers. Now wouldn't you expect, under the leadership of Acker, that this gang would start something where some one would get hurt. Of course those things must be expected.

The last in the list of elements that enter into what is going to make a boy into a man, is the home, his parents, his family.

You know, a lot of homes are not much more than "places." They are merely places where they eat and sleep, where there is no regularity of any kind of home life. The boys come and go more or less at will, with the result that there is not that influence there that should be in the home, the right influence of the mother and father. And in cases where the boy doesn't have a mother or father, and perhaps has a step-mother or step-father of the wrong kind, it is exceedingly difficult for the boy to get the right training in that home.

I don't know how much we may depend upon heredity.

There is a little story about a little girl who had come home from school, and it so happened that her mother and father had had a spat, as sometimes fathers and mothers do. They had had a little bit of a quarrel, and the father was sitting back behind a newspaper, and the mother sat over her sewing. The child said to her mother, "Mother, we are studying whether or not people descended from monkeys. Did we come from monkeys?"

The mother said, "Mary I don't know. I never knew your father's people."

Every boy, who has gone through what I have been talking to you about, has in addition to the complications of our present day home life certain kinds of amusements as he goes about in his community.

We are living in a new age and in these communities the people haven't been able to keep pace with their children. I want to tell you that the average foreign family doesn't know the present day life as their children know it. They don't know anything about the temptations which their children are subjected to, and I have a lot of sympathy for those

parents who don't understand and who have been unable to keep pace with the times.

And then there is the increase of crime in this country. During the last 18 years crime has increased 12 times over. I am not an alarmist about those things, because it seems that we have so much money for the people to steal, that we have a lot left.

Seven per cent of the population of this country is composed of boys between 12 and 18 years of age. This seven per cent of our population furnishes now 60 per cent of our criminals. In fifteen years the average of the criminals of this country has decreased ten years, until the average age of men in our penitentiaries is now under 25 years of age; whereas fifteen years ago it was slightly under 35 years of age.

I might go farther and tell you that tonight, down there what we call Cherry Hill, there are 421 boys in the penitentiary under 21 years of age—mere boys. I might go farther and tell you that the cost to the State of Pennsylvania annually is \$10,000,000, and this does not include the salaries of officers, judges and court expenses. The annual cost of crime in the United States exceeds the income of the National Government in any single year.

I am telling you these things because I think the battle line of this thing is back there in the teens when we have those boys and girls in the home.

I wonder if we will ever get back to the time when we will be able to occupy the time of our children. I think the water spigot is a curse to us, because when I was a boy I had to carry water. I think the electric light is a curse to us, for when I was a boy I had to clean lamps. I think the gas stove is a curse to us, for when I was a boy I had to chop and carry in the wood.

Tell me tonight what the boy of today does? He doesn't do anything! Why? Because there isn't anything for him to do. Tell me what you have your boy at home do. I think he ought to be occupied.

I am a father of two boys and I have had a chance to make a study of this question. About all the boys of today do is study their lessons, shine their shoes, perhaps, and pick up their clothes, and learn to wash back of their ears.

Today all that you have to do is to turn a spigot; press a button. Tell me what there is for the boys to do?

I am not critical of the things on the part of the parents, for I don't know what to do to keep the boy occupied. I do think we are doing a lot better in some directions than we used to.

One day there was a little girl and her mother riding on the train, and sitting directly in front of them was one of these fellows who carries a cane, and sometimes sucks it without any sugar on the end of it. And the little girl said to her mother, "Mother, did you tell me that God made everybody?"

The mother said, "Yes dear, I did."

"Well, mother, did God make that?"

"Yes, dear, God made that."

"Did God make me?"

"Yes, yes."

And then the little girl said, "Mother, I believe God is doing better work than he used to."

I am inclined to think, with all of the efforts we put forth, the fact that we know about these things is a good indication that we are doing better work. Some people think that it is foolish and that the boy should be thrashed and sent to bed without his supper. Some people don't believe as you do at all.

It is like the man who was riding on the street car and he sat next to a preacher. The preacher was sitting there reading the newspaper. This man who sat next to him was a sort of soap-box orator, and he turned to the preacher and said to him, "I don't believe in the church."

The preacher merely said "Very well", and kept on reading his paper.

Pretty soon the man said again to the preacher, "I don't believe in the church."

The preacher said, "Very well."

And then a little later the fellow again said to the preacher, "I don't believe in the church."

The preacher replied, "Go to hell then."

As I say, there are a lot of people who don't believe in the things that you do. I just want to say to you to go ahead and do the things anyhow because you are trying to do the things that are worth while.

I don't know if you have ever heard the story about the fellow who had had a little too much drink, and he came home and tried to find the keyhole. Finally he did, and he entered the hall. He tried to get up the stairs and as he neared the top he saw something all dressed in white. His wife had dressed up like a ghost thinking she could scare him so that he would not drink any more.

He said, "Who are you?"

The answer came back, "I am the devil."

A chill came over him at first and then he stuck out his hand and said, "I am so glad to see you. I married your sister."

But the next morning she got even with him. She said at the breakfast table, "Say John, I had a funny dream last night. I dreamed of a ladder which reached up to heaven, and every one who was to ascend that ladder was given a piece of chalk. They were to mark on each rung of the ladder as they went up every mean thing they had done during their life. I dreamed that I started to go up and had only gotten up six or seven rungs when down came some one as fast as they could, and would you believe it, it was you. I said to you, 'What are you coming down for?' You replied,



"I am coming down for more chalk."

I just want to say this in closing: It is worth while to do anything we can today to help youth keep its feet on the ground.

I remember when I lived out West there was quite a sensation, one which would not be so great today, but it was at that time. One night one of the wealthiest men of Omaha got into a buggy and drove to a place on the outskirts of the city. He drove an old gray horse, and he took with him \$20,000 in gold coins. He drove out over Douglas Street, and you know how beautiful that street is, those of you who are acquainted in Omaha. He drove back over there to a cottonwood tree, two miles out, and placed the bag of gold down into the tree and drove back. He had been told by the Pinkerton detectives not to do it, for Mr. Cudahy, the big meat packer, had received a note stating, "If you leave \$20,000 in gold at Baker's Corners your boy will be returned to you safely before daylight."

He did it, and he would have done it had it been for \$200,000. Pat Crowe and his accomplices had kidnapped his 17-year old boy and threatened to kill him unless the money was forthcoming. Of course they were apprehended later, but I want to bring out this fact: The reason that Mr. Cudahy was willing to put that money there was because it was his boy.

I want you to remember that every boy is some father's and some mother's boy, and remember that we haven't done our full duty until we have thrown around every boy and every girl all of the safeguards at our command. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I am sure that we are all glad that we were present tonight, and I am sorry that the others could not have been present and heard these two very fine addresses.

ADJOURNMENT

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

October 5, 1927

The meeting convened at 8:45 o'clock, President Charles F. Loesel presiding.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We will now come to order please.

The invocation will be made by Rabbi A. S. Anspacher, of Beth Israel Temple, Hazleton, Pa.

... The invocation was made by Rabbi Anspacher at this time ...

PRESIDENT LOESEL: We will now have any reports which are to be presented.

MR. A. G. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a report of the Auditing Committee at this time.

... Mr. Graham made a brief report at this time ...

... Upon motion duly made and seconded the report of the Auditing Committee was received. Motion carried ...

PRESIDENT LOESEL: Mr. Mackin, have you a report to present at this time?

MR. D. A. MACKIN: Mr. President, the report is not ready to present at this time, but if you have a few minutes to spare we have an old question which should be revived.

You will recall during the last two sessions of the Legislature a bill was passed, with the approval of this Association, with the unanimous backing of this Association, creating a retirement pension fund for employees at district institutions. This bill covered already what is and has been in force in regard to similar work. The original bill was sponsored by Senator Joyce, of Luzerne County and passed the Senate and House, and was vetoed by Governor Pinchot, the reason given being that it was unsound in construction.

The point made was that there was an arbitrary figure fixed of 2 per cent of the employees earnings, or monthly wage, not to exceed \$4, and it permitted no leeway in the way of increase, if that shouldn't be sufficient.

They evidently lost sight of this fact, that the 2 per cent was only part of the fund, and that the law further permitted and authorized Directors of the Poor, and others, as heads and trustees of mental hospitals, and other institutions, to appropriate from their funds sufficient to cover any amount necessary, so that the argument that it is functionally unsound won't stand.

After the veto of the first bill, the convention again formally approved unanimously this bill, and it was presented before the Legislature. The bill was submitted to a number of attorneys and authorities on constitutional law and those familiar with insurance, with the idea that any change might be made so as to cover the objections. Our own Legislative Committee, together with the others to whom it was submitted, said, "No change is necessary. It is all right."

The bill was again submitted and it passed the House and Senate, and together with other bills went into the hands of the Governor. It was one of the 800 bills in his hands at the end of the last session, and of course Governor Fisher announced that he would be unable to give hearings on all of these bills, and suggested that a brief be filed.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Hazleton in April, the matter was brought to the attention of the members of the Executive Committee. The bill was then before Governor Fisher. I suggested that a brief be filed. We called in a stenographer and dictated the matter and filed the brief which contained what we thought was an unanswerable argument in favor of the bill.

However, the bill was vetoed again on the same ground.

What I want to bring to your attention is the fact that during the last session, bill No. 157, was passed, which is a bill creating a pension of employees of Third Class Cities.

This bill is an absolute copy in every particular of the bill that was vetoed, with the exception that it was a little different in the formation of the trustee organization, in that the mayor and two members of the commissioners are part of the Board. Our Board is formed by appointment of the court.

I wanted to suggest that the Resolutions Committee make a note of this again and that it again be formally approved. And I would also suggest that in the printed proceedings of this convention that the two bills be printed in parallel columns, to show the likeness of this bill that we are endeavoring to put through. A very great number of people have spoken to me about the bill since our last convention, and I would urge that we again get behind this bill. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: Are there any other remarks on this subject? If not, we will have the report of the Committee on Officers.

... The report was presented and the following Officers were duly elected:

President:

Charles L. Huston, Chester County.

Vice Presidents:

T. C. White, Mercer County.

Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County.

Dr. J. E. Waaser, Carbon County.

Caspar M. Titus, Philadelphia County.

Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Montgomery County.

John S. Hamberg, Westmoreland County.

S. H. Boyd, Lancaster County.

Secretary:

Harry A. Jones, Esq., Washington County.

Assistant Secretaries:

Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Elk County.

W. W. Dight, Mercer County.

Treasurer:

D. A. Mackin, Luzerne County.

Honorary Secretaries:

E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia County.

T. Springer Todd, Fayette County.

\*\*

PRESIDENT LOESEL: The next will be the report of the Committee on Place.

... The report of the Committee on Place was presented, Philadelphia having been chosen as the next convention city ...

MR. R. C. BUCHANAN: Mr. President, I move that the report of the Committee on Place be accepted and referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

... The motion was seconded and carried ...

MR. T. C. WHITE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are all aware that our Secretary, who has served us these many years faithfully and economically, has resigned, and while he is not severing his connections entirely, yet through the pressure of work in other fields he feels that he cannot continue as Secretary of this Association.

There has been a committee of Mr. Graham, Mr. Plankington, Mr. McLaughlin, and myself, who have put it upon our shoulders to act in the capacity of a committee to gather together funds for a little remembrance to this gentlemen who has served us so faithfully. We wish to present him with a little token of respect, so that in after years when his hair begins to turn gray, he will look upon this token as having been presented to him from the members of this Association out of respect for his untiring efforts. If any of the members wish to contribute to this fund, kindly see any member of this committee.

MR. W. J. TREMBATH: I have been reminded that the Committee on Officers failed to assign the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer, and I move that the salaries of these officers be the same as last year.

... The motion was seconded and carried ...

... Upon motion duly made and seconded, Mr. Solenberger was given a rising vote of thanks for his long service to the Association ...



SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: I wish to say to you that I treasure most of all the thought that is back of each one of the suggestions and resolutions that have been made touching myself. To every man and to every woman who is here in this Association, I want to express my appreciation.

It means much to me for what little I have done to see the increasing interest manifested here on the part of the representatives of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania, who are trying to solve the problems for which this organization came into existence.

I want to say that the greatest satisfaction in connection with the matter is the growth in numbers. I can well remember when Mr. Mackin was President during the Reading Convention in 1915, at which time they honored me with the office of Secretary. At that time there were only a few present. The growth in attendance, and the increasing interest in the work, is to me, Mr. Chairman, the greatest satisfaction.

I don't feel that I am leaving. I expect to continue to attend, for you have honored me with the position of Honorary Secretary, and it will be my greatest pleasure to work with your new officers in future years.

I believe I told you that since 1907 I have missed only one session, in 1922, at which time Mr. Trembath was President, and the doctor wouldn't let me go away from home on account of the flu.

I want to say again that I do treasure the thought you have expressed and I do want to thank you for it. I can't say anything about Mr. White's suggestion. It is a bit embarrassing. But I do appreciate the thought that has prompted it.

Just one more word with regard to the new officers. I sincerely hope that you will give them the same cooperation that you have given me. Mr. Huston, who has been a Director in Chester County for 20 years, is going to make a fine President. I want to express my personal congratulations to him, and also congratulate the Association that we are to have his services as President.

I trust that Mr. Huston will pardon me if I refer to the fact that he has been active in many good works. In the church he has been a distinguished layman and an active force. He has been a free giver from his own purse to many different kinds of private charities, and I believe that the Association is most fortunate that we have for the coming year Mr. Huston as our President.

It seems to me that we are entering a new era in Pennsylvania, and that we have great things in store for us. Let us work together unitedly for the further success of our work in every department represented in the convention. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I know that we are all sorry to lose Mr. Solenberger as our Secretary. I am sure that Mr. Jones will make a good Secretary.

The next on the program will be an address by Dr. C. C. Carstens, Director, Child Welfare League of America. His subject is "Community Program for Child Care."

## COMMUNITY PROGRAM FOR CHILD CARE

Dr. C. C. Carstens, New York

I have an unusual pleasure in coming back to Pennsylvania where I undertook my first social work, not to begin with in child care, but certainly not very far away from it. The lessons I have learned since leaving the social work of Pennsylvania, are practically those which could be built, and were built, on the experience which I obtained here in this State about 25 years ago.

I have been in the field of Child Welfare now for about 20 years, and in the work now placed in my hands I come in contact with the Child Welfare work in a good many States.

I would indeed be foolish if I thought that what could be done in North Carolina, New York, or Massachusetts could immediately be clapped onto another State, whether it be Pennsylvania, Louisiana, or California. I think there are certain lessons and certain trends in the development of child care that are part of the thinking, part of the experiences of the nation, and of the various States. It is true that what would particularly fit Montgomery County today, might perhaps not fit Allegheny or Beaver Counties.

It is none the less true that there is a general scheme of Child Welfare work that is worth while to think about, and on the basis of that experience in other counties, and in other States, we can perhaps learn some lesson. It is from that standpoint that I accepted the invitation that Mr. Solenberger sent to me some months ago to be with you today.

Whether or not I have anything to give you, it remains with you rather than with me. I hope you will attempt to apply the few things that I may be able to say to you to your own tasks. However they will not fit in every case.

It reminds me of Mary, who was asked, "Mary, did you entertain a man in the kitchen last night?"

Mary replied, "Well that is for him to say."

When we come to study the whole field of Child Welfare, there are certain things that stand out pretty positively, not only in Pennsylvania, but in a great many other States.

Sometimes, shooting as fast as I have to from one State to another, it is a little embarrassing to keep up with developments. I think during the last three years I have done work in all of the States in the United States, with the exception of Nevada. That, I think, is rather a splendid record, for I have had to be in my office in New York part of the time. Not a great deal.

One of the things that stands out more positively than any other single fact is that we believe now more in the family than we used to, in its various applications. One of those applications is the question of how we can help to maintain the right kind of family home, because if there is any single fact in the lives of us, it is that we belong to some family, and we treasure it with mighty few exceptions.

It is the sense of belonging to the family, even though sometimes it wasn't quite up to the highest grade. You know, and I know, that in spite of weaknesses we see fine men and women come out of those families, and they prize them just the same.

That is a fundamental fact in child care, that nothing can take the place after all of the child's own family, if there is something left to be built upon. There are some cases where there is nothing left, just a shell. But let us not be too sure about that.

I presume that I have taken as large a part in the breaking up of family life as any single person here, in spite of what I say. I was for 14 years in charge of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and we had from 1,200 to 1,500 cases in court every year. I know what I speak of, when I say I have taken part in breaking up family life. But I have become increasingly cautious about it, because the better I knew the family the more things I found that were worth something, rather than the fewer things I found that were not. Always, of course, there were exceptions.

I assure you there are certain conditions that cannot be remedied except by the most drastic means, but it is the person who makes the slight contact that sees only the weaknesses. It is those who study carefully what the main-springs of action in the lives of families are after all who see the strength.

That is the foundation upon which Mother's Assistance Funds are built. Family life is the most precious thing, and you men and women are the ones who are assisting families over the hard spots so that they may be kept as families, rather than to be scattered here and there.

I have said that it is the most outstanding thing in my experience, and it is for that reason, friends, when we come to study the problems of child placing work, the same facts underlie the development that is going on at the present time.

I have no objection to good institutional work for children, but on the whole certainly the tendency is in the other direction, because of the fact, as I have mentioned, we are coming to prize the values of the family itself.

During the time I was in Massachusetts, where family placement is a common and almost the universal thing, I saw fewer of the values of institutional life. But I have since that time seen some splendid institutional work, and have seen some very shoddy home placement work. I am not talking about Pennsylvania, but if the shoe fits, put it on.

However, the underlying thought is the value of the family. That brings me to some important limitations, it seems to me, in connection with the care of children outside of their own homes.

We used to place children on suspicion, and the thing would work all right. Perhaps we didn't think it was suspicion, but as we look back upon it, it couldn't be very much else. We depended upon human nature, that human nature and kindness in everybody, in greater or lesser degree, after all, give the child a chance.

We didn't pay very much attention to the fact that we ought to know more about the family in which this child was placed. We didn't pay a great deal of attention to the question whether the family in which it was placed was just the right kind of a family into which this particular child would fit. We did say that this family had a nice home, and everything looked all right. Perhaps they had a piano, and a nice rug, nice furniture, etc., and we understood that the family had a good reputation in the community. It seemed that that was all that was necessary.

And then comes the next point I want to bring out in the scheme of child care. We must know our children! Otherwise we cannot provide well for them when it is necessary for them to slip out of their own homes and possibly have to be placed in an entirely different home and different environment.

That is the next most fundamental thing in the scheme of child care—that we may know our children better.

I think I ought to repeat a story which I have told previously in Pennsylvania. Perhaps several times I have told this story, but I think not many in this audience have heard it.

One day there came a telephone message to the office, asking if we were willing to receive into the Shelter Home, of which I had charge, a small boy. He was then about seven years old. I will call him Henry, and that was his real name. These were the facts as they were brought out:

Henry lived in a community of about 100,000 people, some fifty odd miles away from our Central Office, and at the age of five he had already become rather a spry lad. He climbed into an open window of a nice residence at the age of six, and without the family knowing it, slipped into the upstairs guest chamber and fixed himself up all cozy and nice and slept until morning without the family knowing that he had been in the house. Of course he wanted to get away, and he also wanted them to understand that he had been there. As he went across the hall and out the front door he gave an unearthly yell so as to let them know that something had happened.

It was early in the morning and the folks were just getting up. They heard the yell and when they went to the door they saw a kid running off down the street. They discovered that he had been in the house but did not see that he had destroyed anything, only had slept in the best room in one of the finest homes in the city.

These people called up the police and told them of the incident. They said, "It sounds as though that might have been Henry." In other words, Henry had a reputation.



It wasn't long until the police concluded that he was not likely to be a very useful citizen and that they had better get their hands on him as quickly as possible. He had helped himself to fruit, and also had drunk the milk from bottles standing on porches, and a great many other things, and at the age of seven he was in court most of the time. Before that it was impossible to bring him into court, he being only six years of age.

At the age of five his mother had taken him to school, and wanted to share him with the teachers, but in some way it didn't please the teacher, and it was decided that Henry was just as well off out of school until he was six years old.

I presume that you know of a lad similar to Henry. I have had a great many people come up to me and tell me, "I have a Henry in my own family."

Well, Henry was before the courts at the age of seven. The police had all the evidence needed to send him to your Glen Mills, or to some other institution as a delinquent. He had committed plenty of depredations and the judge was about to send him away because it seemed the only thing to do. The mother and father were there. They had thrown up their hands, not knowing what to do with him.

As the judge was about to send him away to some school, my agent stepped forward and out of kindness of heart, she said, "Don't you want me to have Henry for a little while?"

The judge didn't want to send him away, but it seems that it was the last resort. He said, "Yes, we will continue the case for two weeks, but you had better take him to Dr. Wallace."

Dr. Wallace is in charge of an institution for feeble-minded, not far away, I think 12 miles away from the place, where she might go on the way up to the Shelter Home where the boy was to be taken care of temporarily. It was the suggestion of the judge that Henry might be feeble-minded.

Of course they fell in with the plan, and Dr. Wallace heard part of what I have told you. He said, "There is evidently something the matter with Henry but it is not feeble-mindedness. You had better take him to Dr. so and so, (suggesting the name of an eminent psychiatrist in the city of Boston.)"

We took him to this doctor and asked him if he would see what he could find. He was very glad to make a careful analysis, which was based on a good many scientific discoveries and understandings of child nature, together with a very wide experience.

After he had talked a few minutes with Henry, Henry decided that he wouldn't answer any other questions. Henry understood court and the police, and all of those things, and he understood school. Those were part of his experience, but this was a new thing and he decided that he wouldn't play. When the doctor asked him a certain question, Henry would merely grunt. The doctor decided to go no further.

On the way out Henry had helped himself to the doctor's stop-watch which had been lying on the table, and carried it off to the Shelter Home where he was to stay for a few days. He had it pretty well under way as to getting it apart before it was discovered that the watch had been taken.

I am giving you these details to show you the kind of lad we were dealing with.

Two days later Henry once more went to the doctor, taking with him the remains of this fine stop-watch. Previous to our going, I did what you or anybody else would do, and that was to rake Henry over the coals and tell him what sort of a useless youngster he was, and that he ought to reform—and all sorts of useless advice.

That isn't the way the doctor dealt with him at all. He was intent upon finding out what was in this boy's head, rather than giving him bits of useless advice.

The boy had returned the stop-watch in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and the doctor made this episode the avenue, the open door by which he got into the boy's makeup, the way the boy was thinking and acting, and he was taken off his guard.

Henry expected heaven to fall upon him, but instead of that he was being studied in a perfectly natural way. He was not being studied by feeling his bumps, but the doctor was finding out what he was thinking about and what he was doing and likely to do in other situations. The outcome was they got on splendid terms, without Henry noticing anything unusual.

The doctor said to Henry, "Maybe you would like a few of my puzzles too," and he brought out his form board, etc. He knew the lad by this time, within a space of three or four hours. He gave him a few tests just to confirm it. Henry was then turning seven and the doctor gave him five tests that would apply to a six-year old child, and Henry did them right off the bat. And then he was given some tests for a seven-year old child, and Henry did those just the same as the others. And then he was given tests for an eight-year old child, and Henry did those equally as easy as he had done the others.

The doctor now gave Henry five tests for a nine-year old child and Henry did those. And then Henry did four of the five tests that applied to the ten-year old child. But Henry couldn't do the tests for the eleven-year old child.

In other words, Henry had an intelligence quotient of 147. It was quite aside from the fact that the judge was of the opinion that Henry was to make his own life, to live his own life and develop his own activities.

Now the family from which Henry came was a decent one, and they were not dependent upon the Directors of the Poor or any organization in the community. They had lived a decent life, but the Lord had given them (I don't know how and you don't either) one of the four children

who was a super-normal child. The school had been closed to him, and the police said, "We will get that little devil yet," and the mother had thrown up her hands. The mother had enough to do taking care of the other children and Henry just managed himself and his own affairs. She did the best she could under the circumstances. Henry managed his own affairs, and did it pretty poorly.

It is comparatively easy to find out what the situation is when you have a man or woman carefully trained for the purpose of understanding child life and child nature. Then comes the question, "What shall we do about it?" That is another story, isn't it?

The doctor called me over to his office and told me the whole story after he had made his analysis, and I, of course, was very much interested.

I asked him the question that I just mentioned, "What are we going to do about it?" After all, that is what social work means. Psychology may stop with an analysis, but social work must go on and we must work out a method. Otherwise it isn't going to be worth very much to the community.

This doctor is just as much of a social worker as he is a psychiatrist, because he goes further than that. That is where he has obtained very valuable information and has gained vast experience.

The upshot of the matter was, finally he said, "It is practically up to us to determine whether Henry is going to be one of the most clever criminals Massachusetts has ever had, or one of the brightest citizens that the State may enjoy."

And then he went on, "If we are wise enough to work the problem out we can make Henry into a good citizen."

I said, "Well, he has to live somewhere. Can't he go back to his own family? They are good people."

He said, "I don't know, but I will send for the boy's parents."

The father and mother came. They were not particularly endowed with riches, but they had decent conveniences of life, and besides that they had decent ideas and wanted to do what they could with the lad. They were not very intelligent, but none the less they were pleased that something was going to be done with the boy, and they appreciated that something had to be done. Of course they wanted him at home if at all possible, but they were willing to do what was right.

After carefully considering the matter, and getting their full cooperation, it was decided that Henry would not prosper just at the present time at home. It was learned that it would be impossible to change their whole attitude at home right off the bat, where Henry had been told all of the time not to do this, not to do that, and the mother was not satisfied until Henry was safely tucked into bed and asleep.

It was decided that if Henry was to be really developed into the kind of lad you and I would want to see him develop into, he must, for a time at least, have that kind of training that would perhaps fit him so that he could once again return to his home and his community.

I said, "Well, if he can't return home, why can't he go to the institution into which he was about to go?"

The doctor said, "No, no, that won't do! That won't do at all. That may fit other boys, but it will not fit this boy."

Here was this boy just turning seven years old, and he had a quotient of 147. The doctor said that he would absorb the things he would learn from the older boys and get into bad habits. The doctor said, "Henry needs to be insulated."

I said, "Insulated?"

He said, "Yes, he needs that current activity guiding him so that he can't shoot off in all directions. He must run into a path that will gradually get under control."

I said, "Well, how are you going to insulate him? He can't go to the family or institution, you say?"

We came to the decision that he must be placed into another family, a family intelligent enough and experienced enough and patient enough to take care of Henry.

It is a long story, but may I just tell you, after 16 families had been visited to find the right one, the right one was finally found. These families were not merely visited, but they were studied to determine whether they had all of those qualities I mentioned. That is where Henry could be insulated, in family life.

I just want to call your attention to the fact that you and I, as we are getting this experience in our respective communities, will find resources that we never dreamed of in families where we thought those things never existed.

After all the biggest problem of child care is solved in families and not in institutions. The institutions supplement, and they supplement well, but they are not to supplant our individual families. If we will assist in finding the right family, then we will have solved the problem.

It is in the insulation, and that is made possible only in family life. That is the third most important point that I would like to leave with you this morning—the family life is the way of solving a great many problems that formerly we didn't think could be solved in that way.

It doesn't do any good to look at my watch, for it stopped as soon as I got to Hazleton. I don't know whether to quit now or not, but will you pardon me if I go on just a few minutes more?

There is a fourth factor that I would like to speak of; yes, there are two more.

Institutional care in children, as I said a few moments ago, is a fine supplement for family home care. And I have already told you that I don't believe in family home care that isn't the right kind of family home care. It has to be of a pretty good grade for me to have anything to do with it.

But institutional care is changing, and that is also a factor of great importance. I can name you an institution in the United States (and



this one doesn't happen to be in Pennsylvania) where the superintendent of the institution said, "I will not take any child into my institution for care that doesn't belong there."

Think of the heresy connected with a statement like that! Usually we take them in on suspicion, and we have a bed that we would like to fit them into. But here is a man who first wants to make a careful analysis of the situation and see whether or not that child really is going to be benefitted by being placed in this institution. And if not in that one, perhaps some other one. I wonder if he is right in this respect?

In other words we are getting down to the fundamentals, and we are finding out what our institutions can do for this child, and not merely look upon it with the thought, "There is another bed vacant into which this child can be slipped." In other words the institutional care is becoming a part of the scheme in child care, in that they are asking themselves, "Does Mary fit in here?" or "Does John belong here?" And they may come to the conclusion that they do not fit in that particular institution, and are placed somewhere else.

In other words, the foster home is the alternative of the institution, and the institution is the alternative of the foster home. However, a complete analysis of the case on either side is the watch-word now-a-days. We make a social inquiry, a medical inquiry and a psychological inquiry as we think it is necessary, and the basis of this analysis decides whether it is better for the child to be placed in an institution or a family.

It should not be determined on the thought, "Here is a nice institution," because the benefit we are after is the direct benefit to the child nature with whom you are dealing. In other words it is a scientific basis, rather than a merely sentimental basis.

And for that reason institutional care is changing. It is getting married to "child placement." They are marching along together, instead of pulling each other's hair. That is going on increasingly in this State and in others.

Not more than a year ago we had an opportunity from my office to make a study of the population of a rather small church institution in Pennsylvania. The study of that population indicated that there were children there in that church institution from five different states, and of the 33 children that were there, after we had presented the facts to that Board of Trustees—all intelligent men and women—seven of those children needed that institutional care. The other 26 children it was determined should not be there.

Now that didn't mean that the institution wasn't giving the proper care to those children, but it meant that those children needed a complete change.

Have I given you number four? If I haven't, I will sum it up in this way: Child Welfare and Institutional work are both finding their spheres. One other point and then I am through.

Formerly Social Agencies just grew up like Topsy. Somebody had a few ideas and wanted to do something for the community in which he lived. He perhaps left something in the way of worldly gifts because he wanted to contribute something to the life of the community. He had an idea. What did he do? He built an Old Ladies Home, or usually a Children's Home.

That was a nice thing to do, but did he inquire whether it was needed or not? No, that would be heresy!

Let me tell you a true story:

About 20 years ago a gentlemen in the Middle West decided that he wanted to do something for his community. About 20 years ago he made a will stating that the rest of his estate should go for the care of children, to be cared for up to the age of self-supporting. I will name the city. It was the city of Flint, Michigan.

Flint, in the census of 1920 had the largest growth of any city in the United States, with the exception of Akron, Ohio. It being a large automobile center, Flint had the largest growth, with the exception of Akron.

When his will was probated, there were some complications. This was no reflection upon him, or anybody else, but when the will was probated five years ago it was found that he had left the nice little sum of \$800,000 for this Children's Home, where the children were to be kept until they were self-supporting. This was left to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the city of Flint, Michigan.

The vestry of that church was asked, according to the will, to organize itself into a Board of Trustees and build the home.

It chanced in the organization of that Board of Trustees, they chose for the president of that Board a man of very large affairs, and in my judgment, and I believe in your judgment, a very wise man.

In a roundabout way he came to our office and said, "We have \$800,000 with which to build a home. I don't want to build this home unless the city of Flint needs it."

I once more say to you that is the so-called present day social heresy to say a thing like that. Think of a church receiving \$800,000 to build a home with and then not go to work and build it, whether the community needed it or not. That would be called heresy.

I will say that it was very unusual, but it happened this way: To this man himself, \$800,000 meant little, for he was a multi-millionaire. He wasn't impressed with the amount in the least. You and I would be. I am sure I would be.

He asked us to make a study of the needs of the city of Flint. He said this: "If we don't need this Children's Home, I wouldn't load upon a community a thing that later on will be pointed to with discredit, and will not be a credit to Mr. Whaley."

We came to the conclusion, after a careful study, having sent one of my assistances down there at their expense, that it was not needed. It

developed that there were two Children's Homes there and neither one of them ever filled. And also there was a Child Placing Agency, and the Children's Aid Society has a county branch there.

We recommended that they didn't need it, and they certainly didn't need it. But we said, "You need something else in child care, and we hope that you can do that."

What did they need? They needed what I will call a Diagnostic Receiving Home for the children of that county, Flint being the county seat, so that it might become the center of things and might enrich the life and activity of all of the different Children's Agencies of that County.

Mr. Mark, the chairman who was pleased with our recommendation, said, "That is what we want."

Ladies and gentlemen, we want to be able to be of service to the schools, to the courts, to the Children's Agencies, and to the citizens. We want to be of assistance to those people who have Henrys, I will say. We want to be of assistance to those families who have social problems within the family which will quickly become community problems if not solved, although they may be highly respected people and people of intelligence.

I said to this man, "I am very glad that you feel that way, but this is a will and you can't change that."

He said, "No, that is true, but I will put my lawyer to work on it, on the basis of your brief and we will go to the courts and have that will re-interpreted."

This man, who is next to the President of the General Motors Company of America, was in a position to do things, and generally when they want to do a thing they get it done. I don't mean in any improper way, but I mean they know how to go about it in order to get things done. In social work we haven't as yet learned that trick.

His lawyer wrote a brief and this was the analysis of it, and I will give it to you for what it is worth. Of course I can't repeat it verbatim, but this is about what it covered:

"Mr. Whaley, twenty years ago, wanted to make a will which would benefit his community. Possibly the things he wanted to do were needed twenty years ago, but we have learned this, and this, and this, and we believe it is not needed now. After receiving expert advice, it has been proven that it is not needed, and if Mr. Whaley were here we feel sure that he wouldn't want to do this. He isn't here and in plain words we want to change this will to read in such a manner that it will be possible to do the thing that Flint needs now."

The court was willing to insert a little phrase that made it possible to do the thing that was needed in 1927, for that building was completed in July of this year, and is now in use as the center of service to all of the people of that whole county and of that community.

Public service is not different from private service in its essentials. Yes, it is different! I have never been in public service, but at this minute

I have 700 public wards under my care in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where a Children's Aid Society was severely criticised. I have some of the best people at work up there now, and some of them received their experience in Philadelphia. They are working that problem out.

In its foundation there is no difference. Yes, there are essential differences in the way you can do the thing, but on the whole, friends, whether it is a public unit or private, these various services I refer to do not figure quite as important, but yet they must be done in every community.

In certain parts of the United States they are being done privately, and in some other parts they are being done publicly.

My feeling is that there is such an interlinking of public and private service necessary now-a-days, and that it is linked together advantageously in every community when we analyze the situation. It is not so much what the jobs are, but rather what we should do. The thought is, "What can I do?" And also, "What can the other fellow do?"

As I said before, formerly they all grew up on sentimental bases, but now we have come to acknowledge the fact that we have a workable plan, and that public and private have parts to play, working side by side, working out these questions together.

I believe that the county is the most important unit in the development of the child care program in the United States.

I didn't grow up in Massachusetts; I was an imported product. I came from the Middle West, and stopped for a while in Philadelphia, and marched further on. In Massachusetts they don't know what a county is. In almost all parts of the United States the county is the unit of service that really has to be depended upon to do the work.

Public service is the foundation finally, and that will be different in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or California, because there is a different method used and people think differently along those lines. We have 48 different representatives working this experiment out, and some have gotten along fine, but finally the unit of service in my judgment, as I have previously said, is the county.

Therefore, the problem of child care is finally largely in your hands, because the program must rest upon the shoulders of the Directors of the Poor and other public agencies. Yes, and also the private agencies, for they sometimes do a great deal, and many times better, for they have fewer limitations. However, finally the job rests with you.

I was interested very much two years ago, having been chosen as one of the judges to decide which city in the State of Wisconsin was the best city in which to bring up children. I was chairman of the Board of Judges. There were 10 of us brought in for that purpose. I represented the Social Welfare, and there were other activities represented. There was a judge on Industry, a judge on Health, a judge on City Planning, a judge on Education, etc. There were 10 different phases, all having their part to play in the scheme of child care.



What part does industry have to play? It has a very important part to play. The city of Kenosha was the city finally decided upon. And why particularly was Kenosha picked out as being the best city in which to raise children?

There was a fine industry there, and some of you know what it is. I am not an advertiser of the Nash car, but I speak of the plant where the Nash cars are manufactured.

This company had built splendid homes for their men who were working in their plant, homes that were not merely comfortable, but were artistic. They made it possible that these homes could be purchased, which gave an impetus to the social work.

There is another fine works there, that of the Simmons Bed Company. They also have taken an interest in their people, and these industries were back of that whole child-care program. Instead of building a Children's Home, as fine as that is, they said, "Let us see what we can do." They did it!

In other words, the program of child care is the whole program of the community, and that is the contribution that must be made, public and private, in the work that we finally have to do. We must see that the youngster gets his chance, the youngster that you are taking care of in your own homes, but if he gets beyond you, then the community will step in and do its part. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I am sure that we have all benefited by this fine address. I want to thank you, Dr. Carstens. I am glad we had the opportunity of hearing you.

The next on the program is "What Pennsylvania is Doing." The first speaker will be Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

## WHAT WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA IS DOING

**Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz**

The field of Western Pennsylvania is a large one, and one in which there is abundant opportunity for service. In the cities and larger towns, industrial plants employ hundreds of foreigners; in numerous small communities, where the houses are clustered about a tannery, a chemical works, a brick plant, a pumping station, there are many underprivileged children. The smaller mining towns are forlorn places, and when the mines are working, conditions are none too good; when they are shut down, there is overwhelming need, which must be taken care of by county officials and by welfare organizations. A great number of these tiny settlements are so remote that it is practically impossible to reach them during the winter and early spring months.

Forty-one years ago, there were organized in Western Pennsylvania the first groups of workers to care for dependent and neglected children, and to assist the Directors of the Poor and the County Commissioners in finding homes for them, so that the crowded conditions of the County Homes might be relieved. The movement grew, till in every county of the section there were societies of earnest and devoted women who, because of their love for children, gave of their best effort. It was a decided step in advance, and resulted not only in removing children from the almshouses, but in keeping them from being sent there. The groups, small at first, and working within a narrow radius, of which in most cases the county-seat was the center, have become larger; through county organization and greatly increased membership it has become possible to reach a much greater number of children, and to give them more adequate supervision. Increasing knowledge of the needs of children has resulted in broadened activity; more effort is made to preserve the unity of the home when poverty threatens its disruption; much attention is given to the health of the children and to the correction of their physical defects, which so seriously handicap them; in counties where the Mothers Assistance Fund does not function, the relief given by Directors of the Poor is supplemented by the Children's Aid Society, so long as there may be need. Assistance is given unmarried mothers to enable them to keep their babies whenever possible.

The Children's Aid Society is active in twenty-two counties of Western Pennsylvania, Westmoreland, Crawford, and Clinton Counties working independently, and having their own Children's Home.

In the year ending June first, 1927, there were admitted 599 children, which with those already in care, made a total of 1434 given care during the year. Of those admitted, 66 were received from the Directors of the Poor, 60 from the Juvenile Court, and 7 from the almshouse.

122 mothers and 42 fathers were given assistance in caring for their children; there were admitted to hospitals and clinics for operations and for treatment, 196; there were placed in free homes for permanent care or for adoption 169; and 100 were placed in boarding homes. 164 were given supervision in their own homes; some of these children were supplied with milk, some with clothing — others were visited frequently during the time they were recovering from operations, to make certain that they were having proper care during that period. At the close of the year, of the 851 in care 10 were colored children, and 110 were children under three years of age. In Clearfield, Fayette, Mercer, McKean, Somerset, Venango, and Warren Counties are receiving homes, maintained by the Children's Aid Societies of those counties. Children are placed there for temporary care, to give opportunity for the correction of physical defects, for observation and study, and for training, before they are sent to private homes. Their capacity ranges from twelve children in the Venango County C.A.S. Home, to fifty in the Warren County C.A.S. Home.

In addition to these homes, and those in Pittsburgh and Erie, there are in Western Pennsylvania eighteen homes for children, housing approx-

imately a thousand children, many of whom are in those homes for permanent care. Some are maintained by the county, some by religious or fraternal organizations, and a few are homes established by individuals and maintained by solicited subscriptions. Undoubtedly some of these little children are not normal children, but would not the majority of them be happier in private homes, as members of a family group?

Forty years ago, the Children's Aid Society was the only county agency working for children, and even now, in some of the counties, it is the only private agency giving care to the dependent child. The Juvenile Court deals with delinquents, and in five counties employs both man and woman probation officers; the Mothers Assistance Fund which functions in all except Forest, Elk, and Cameron Counties prevents separation of mother and children; the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, in addition to its other work, furnishes milk to children; the Red Cross, the Fraternal organizations, the Service Clubs, the Woman's Clubs, the Y.M. and the Y.W.C.A., the Boy and the Girl Scout movements — all are helping to add to the health and the well-being of the boys and the girls of today. Workers for these organizations and for various industrial concerns, are co-operative with the Children's Aid Society groups, making it possible, often, to do more effective planning for the children. Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Erie, Fayette, Lawrence, Mercer, and Washington Counties lead in having trained social service for industrial concerns and for various agencies.

Allegheny, Erie, and Warren Counties have for several years had facilities for mental study of children, but other counties have not been so fortunate. Now, there are held weekly clinics in three counties, monthly clinics in twelve counties, and annual clinics in three counties. There is no longer an excuse for placement of children without having knowledge of their mental age.

We desire to acknowledge, with great appreciation, the co-operation of the Directors of the Poor and of the County Commissioners. Without their assistance, the efficiency of our work would be lessened.

The nature of the co-operation varies in the different counties. In one, a lump sum of five hundred dollars is given monthly to the Children's Aid Society of that County for the care of its children: in another, bills for clothing, for board, and for transportation of the children who are received by the Children's Aid Society from the Directors of the Poor, are cheerfully met. In some counties, the children taken in charge by county officials are not taken to the almshouses, but are given at once into the care of the Children's Aid Society, to be examined, clothed, boarded for a longer or a shorter period, and if placeable, to be finally placed in a family home. The rate of board paid is \$5.00 weekly, in the majority of the counties.

The work of the Directors of the Poor and of the Children's Aid Society is closely related — both groups have responsibility for dependent children, and feel in duty-bound to supply to them so far as is possible, that of which they have been deprived, a home, understanding and loving parents,

an education, religious training, and an opportunity for development along the line of their special aptitude.

It was a pleasure Monday Evening to hear your President stress the importance of thorough investigation. In no branch of your work is it more necessary than in the work for the dependent children of your Counties.

Time was, when it was well-nigh impossible to obtain from the Directors of the Poor, any family history of the children given to the care of the Children's Aid Society a name, and the clothes on their back were all that came with them. But standards of child care have changed, — We all recognize the importance of obtaining full information about the child, and his family; we know the need of study, both of the child and of the home to which he may be sent; and we realize the great need of frequent visiting and of intelligent supervision in our work.

But, investigation, study of the children and the homes, frequent visiting, the making of records of family history, and of developments from week to week require much time and much work. Are you, and are we, doing this work for children as thoroughly as it might be done? The underlying thought of this conference has been the desire to advance and to give the best possible service to the dependents of Pennsylvania. For four years, Beaver County has demonstrated the value of trained social service in that county.

It is quite possible that other counties would be interested in making a similar experiment, if it could be done without too great expense. Would it not be feasible for the Directors of the Poor to join with Children's Aid Society groups in making such an experiment for a year, each group meeting half the expense of the program? While in some of the Western Counties, there is a sentiment about having the work for children of the county done by citizens of the county, and a consequent opposition to trained social service, in others there is a desire for assistance of trained workers, and only the difficulty of financing such service has held them back.

It is my belief that the close of such an experiment would show results which would more than justify the added expenditure — that a more constructive work for both families and for dependent and neglected children would result.

The people of Western Pennsylvania are interested in the work for children — the interest is county wide, as is evidenced by the generous contributions, both to the Receiving Homes, and to the general work of the counties which have not such homes; this support will increase proportionately with the volume and efficiency of the work.

Shall we not take a step in advance this year by placing in the field of Western Pennsylvania, workers of training and of experience in family case work and in work for children? Shall we not plan to give less institutional care to normal children this year, and to place more children in carefully selected family homes? Only in such homes will the dependent children of our state develop into the type of citizens needed in our Commonwealth.



PRESIDENT LOESEL: The next will be a speech by Miss Abigail F. Brownell, County Agency Department, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

## WHAT EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA IS DOING

Miss Abigail F. Brownell

You have heard both yesterday and this morning about cooperation and its importance in working with people who are clients of social agencies. I would like to tell of a cooperation that has been going on between the Directors of the Poor and the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania for the past 46 years, in caring for dependent children. In the last 20 years more than 1600 of the children received into the Main Office of the Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia came from the Directors of the Poor in 25 different counties in the eastern part of the state.

In 1921, when our family of 2200 children was rapidly growing larger and even so we were not beginning to meet the needs of dependent children in Eastern Pennsylvania, the County Agency Department was started to help counties organize to take care of their own children. It was felt that better care could be given to more children on this plan of a county unit, and that this could be done at less expense. Eastern Pennsylvania is a large territory to travel over to investigate applications for care for children. Since then the Directors of the Poor have been cooperating with us in the counties where we have agencies. The first six to be organized were Lycoming, and Bradford in 1922, Montgomery in 1923. Delaware, Berks and Northampton in 1924. Susquehanna and Lehigh Counties opened offices during the past summer. The Department started with the idea that each County Agency would have directing its work a committee of representative citizens from that county. This committee would be responsible for the employment of a trained social worker, who was approved by the County Agency Department and could take charge of the work with the children. Today we have from one to three case workers in each of the eight county agencies. Since no two of the counties are alike, and we have tried to develop plans to meet the individual needs of each county, the eight Agencies today are each fulfilling somewhat different functions. All of them are placing children in foster homes, some of them are making investigations for institutions in their own communities and some of them are caring for children in their own homes when there is no family agency to do this. On August 31st of this year we had 700 children in the care of these eight agencies, 210 of them in boarding homes, 150 in free homes, 255 in their own homes and 78 in institutions.

Our aim is to give understanding care to our children, (realizing that one man's meat is another man's poison), to try to know our children, how they became what they are and what they need for their development. We try to work out a plan for each child that will give that child what he

needs If the child must go to an institution, the superintendent can know him better and plan more wisely for him if he has been studied. After this careful study no child goes to an institution who does not need that kind of care. If he can stay with his own family he is left there. If he needs a foster home it is more nearly possible to select just the right one.

After six years of work we feel convinced that better care can be given on a county plan. Doubtless some of you have been annoyed because the Main Office has had to refuse to take into care children whom you have referred. We are offering, however, without charge, help to any county that wishes to organize to take care of its own children. We feel that there are certain definite advantages to a county in being part of a larger organization such as ours. In the first place, the Main Office has had 46 years of experience and has learned from its failures as well as from its successes. Since the County Agency Department keeps closely in touch with all the County Agencies, these agencies can have the benefit of each others experiences. The Main Office still offers care to children who need placement away from their own community, as for whom medical care cannot be secured in their own communities, and it makes available to the counties its own Child Study Department. Although the problem of securing well equipped personnel for County Agency jobs is far from easy, our experience is that social workers are more interested in taking positions in smaller communities when they can be part of a larger agency and keep in touch with the Main Office.

Although our plan changed in 1921, we are now offering more help to the dependent children of the eastern part of the state. We believe that the same cooperation between the Directors of the Poor and our Society that has been in existence in the past will bring still better results in the future.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: Your Committee on Officers acted wisely in selecting Mr. Charles L. Huston as our new President. Mr. Huston is unable to be with us this evening, and at this time I wish to introduce our new President.

Mr. Huston has been on the Board of Chester County for a period of 20 years and is a practical business man. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Huston.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CHARLES L. HUSTON: Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad indeed to greet you in this capacity. I will do my best to serve the Association during this coming year. I will try and familiarize myself with the details of the work throughout the state, and trust that we put into practice some of the benefits derived from these splendid addresses.

I regret very much indeed that circumstances made it impossible for me to remain for the evening addresses and carry out the program which has been outlined. I had made arrangements to return to another part

of the State and others are expecting me there. It is necessary that I leave this afternoon. I trust that you will have a splendid finish of the convention and take home with you a great deal of information that can be put into practice, for I am sure it is the best way in which to carry out this very important work which has been committed to our care. I thank you.

... Meeting adjourned at 11:50 o'clock ...

ADJOURNMENT

**WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION**

**October 5, 1927.**

The meeting convened at 8:10 o'clock, President Charles F. Loesel presiding.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** The meeting will please come to order. The invocation will be made by Rev. Franklin T. Esterly, Pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hazleton.

... Rev. Franklin T. Esterly made the invocation at this time ...

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** The first number on our program this evening is "The Greatest Need of our State Institutions—a discussion of the Fifty Million Dollar Bond Issue," by Dr. H. Frazier, President of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

**PENNSYLVANIA'S GREATEST PUBLIC NEED**

**Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Philadelphia**

Every member of this audience knows that for years the development of our State institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, the feeble minded and epileptic and for the confinement and rehabilitation of offenders has not kept pace with the growing and recognized needs of these unfortunate classes. In consequence our great Commonwealth is inadequately equipped to perform one of its principal functions.

The people of Pennsylvania, through just such influential organizations as yours, must be made to face this situation squarely and decide whether or not the State shall be provided with the facilities necessary. Shall it be permitted to furnish efficient and scientific care to these, its helpless wards, and to maintain humane and constructive confinement of its offenders?

The only practicable way to meet this greatest public need of Pennsylvania is ratification by the people of the Bond Issue for the State's Unfortunates, passed by the last two legislatures. This Resolution would amend the Constitution so as to authorize the State to issue bonds not to exceed \$50,000,000 to finance construction of state-owned institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic and insane, penal offenders and delinquents. It is estimated that this sum will be adequate to take care of a ten year building program.

**Overcrowding**

This general situation of the inadequacy of our State institutions and the proposed way to remedy the evil by a carefully earmarked Bond Issue, I believe you all know. But do you know that there are 2092 insane patients who cannot get proper care in our Pennsylvania hospitals today? Why not? Because there are not enough beds for them. 2592 other insane patients are on parole. Do you know that overcrowding is so great that



many of these helpless patients are sleeping in dark hallways, on mattresses, on the floor, in places meant for sitting rooms? Do you know that during the last five years there has been an average increase of 1136 insane patients each year over the year before? Do you know that the American Legion reports 1200 Pennsylvania ex-service men as mentally ill and that 700 of these boys have to receive care outside of Pennsylvania because we have no room for them?

In the treatment of the insane it more than pays the state to do that work on the most efficient basis. The better the facilities for care and treatment, the more quickly patients can be cured or sufficiently improved to return to the community so that the state is relieved of the cost. Under present conditions of overcrowding, with inadequate facilities both for patients and staff, the state hospitals are greatly handicapped in their curative work. Apart from all questions of humanity, sympathy, pity or even of justice, the most humane and scientific treatment of the insane is the most economical for the state.

You see, we have gotten by the time when we look at the insane patient as incurable, and merely shut him up in an asylum. It used to be that when a person became insane, the only thought was to place him somewhere in order to protect the community. It was done for the safety of the community, and steps were taken at once to put the maniac into an asylum. Everybody then forgot about him.

Contributions have been made to the mental hygiene treatment, and now 20 per cent of those cases are curable, and a considerable number are preventable. The means and treatment for the care of the insane are just as effective as those applying to our sick people in other kinds of hospitals.

There is no doubt but what the improvement will more than justify the expense.

Moreover, there is to be considered the fact that without skillful treatment, mental disease may become chronic and render the patient dependent for the rest of his life. Furthermore there is to be considered not only the cost of supporting the patient, but the fact that the family which is left behind when the wage earner must go to the hospital may also become dependent upon public or private charity.

The restoration to a family of a father or mother or son or daughter under favorable hospital conditions, who under unfavorable conditions might become an incurable patient and require life-long care in a hospital, means a tremendous saving when considered merely in terms of cold cash.

How about the feeble-minded? In our three institutions for mental defectives there are now 1140 more than there is room for.

There is no economy in the postponement of our obligations. Our policy in regard to the feeble-minded is constantly rolling up a heavier bill. To take a few concrete instances:

Since 1913 four feeble minded daughters of a feeble minded mother have cost the city of Philadelphia \$20,000, and as they are all under 25 years of age and in good health they will certainly cost the city at least \$50,000 before they die.

In one Pennsylvania city a study was made recently which showed the results of the marriage of two feeble minded women with two low grade men. Among the descendants are feeble minded, epileptics, alcoholics, insane, persons sexually promiscuous, known to courts, etc., in all upwards of 100 individuals who are "cases" of the Family Welfare Society. Segregation of these two feeble-minded women some years ago would have presented this social wreckage.

There are over 1500 such cases now on the waiting lists of the three state institutions for the feeble minded. There are hundreds more in the care of local and private agencies, not intended for the care of this type of case, and in jails and penitentiaries. There are hundreds more at large. No one can compute the cost to the community of the neglect of this class. Have you ever tried to get a feeble minded person into one of our State institutions and found out how hard it is?

Ladies and Gentlemen, do you realize that in one of our state schools for the feeble minded there are now 975 inmates over capacity? The children sleep in double decked beds and in the school rooms, on mattresses on the floor in the hospital building. Such overcrowding curtails the training activities if the school and increases the difficulties of management, but what is to be done?

Epileptics are even worse off. 1200 of these unfortunates are now mixed up with insane and feeble minded. They need a special institution for their care. The last Legislature made a small, initial appropriation to begin such an institution.

How about juvenile delinquents? Buildings are so overcrowded children have to sleep in double decked beds.

I don't suppose there is a week that goes by that I don't see a mother who brings in her child who manifestly is a mental defective, and is incurable. It is just as easy to make a feeble-minded child well as it is to grow another arm onto the child's body. And this mother has cherished the hope that this child might be restored to health. And then when the mother realizes that there is no hope for the child, the question is asked, "How am I going to get the child into an institution. The child must be taken care of".

And then when the proper authorities are interviewed, there is that long waiting list, and it may be two or more years before the child is admitted. The mother's health breaks down trying to care for the child, and as a result the family is demoralized.

Most of you are familiar with examples where a young boy or girl begins to show signs of epilepsy, and cases of convulsions. At first perhaps they are not bad, and only keep the child out of school for a period of time. They then become more frequent, and later the child must go to an institution. Where can we send children like that? Here are boys and girls whose mothers can't take care of them at home, and they are unable to secure employment. There are only two places where you can send boys and girls like that. You can send them to the feeble-minded institution,

but they do not belong there because they are not feeble-minded. They are normal children, but they are cursed with these occasional attacks.

If you don't send them there, where do you send them? Insane asylum? It is tragic to send a child who is normal in every respect but those occasional attacks, to an institution where they are all insane. It is a blow to the family to face a situation like that.

There will be an institution provided providing this Bond Issue is voted upon favorably in November 1928.

In the beginning of the 19th century Pennsylvania led the way in prison building but in this, the 20th century, our penitentiaries have become obsolete. The Eastern Penitentiary (built in 1829) has 1624 men in cells built for 1100.

### **Staff Living Conditions Unbearable**

Not only are our institutions seriously overcrowded but the living quarters of our medical staff, of the nurses and attendants are often so unsuitable that there is a constant and expensive labor turn-over. For example, in some instances the dental hygienist and occupational therapists are crowded three in a room in the same quarters with the maids and kitchen help. Nurses are required, after a 12-hour day in an atmosphere that is far from normal and depressing in the extreme, to occupy rooms in the same wards, among the same patients with whom they have worked all day, and there attempt to sleep amidst the noise and confusion incident to the housing of mentally disturbed patients.

Do you wonder that our hospitals are not properly manned and vacancies exist on the medical staff and that it is almost impossible to induce a high type of young physician to engage in work of this character.

### **Curative Work Handicapped**

The great object sought in the hospitalization of the mentally ill is obviously the scientific medical treatment with a view to curing the mentally diseased and restoring the individual to social and economic efficiency rather than to provide an asylum for him at the expense of the taxpayers. Without question the present situation of neglect is demoralizing to our ward employees and medical officers. It is productive of much harm to our patients who are tending to become members of a group with a consequent loss of that individual treatment that is so essential to improvement and cure. It is impossible to give the best chances of recovery to mentally disturbed patients when they are crowded together due to the conditions existing today in our mental hospitals.

I was talking to one of the medical staff of a state institution the other day and found there were upwards of 3,000 patients in that institution. How many doctors do you suppose there were who took care of these people? Only six! How under the sun could the six doctors give those 3,000 patients the proper care? Of course they were not all acute cases, but you can easily understand that a staff of that size is inadequate to properly manage and handle the situation.

### Clinic Cases Neglected

The Department of Welfare has established 57 mental clinics through which pass day after day mentally defective boys and girls who cannot be properly cared for at home, for whom the only solution is a school for defectives. But many of the applications for admission to the state schools were filed several years ago and still there is not room. There are hundreds of women of child-bearing age who pass through these clinics but the State has made almost no provision for them. To these clinics, too, come people suffering from mild and curable cases of mental disease who may be admitted as voluntary patients to the State hospitals. At the present time, however, the State is not equipped to treat properly this type of case. A physician at one of our large State hospitals states, "There are few wards set aside for these early, mild and curable cases, and the patient if he comes for treatment may find his bed among the acutely disturbed homicidal or suicidal patients."

Yesterday in Pittsburgh, I saw a doctor who attended one of these mental clinics and he stated that in the course of a period of time, they had ear-marked 80 patients who were in need of institutional care, and after a vigorous campaign, trying to place these patients, they finally succeeded in getting in only two.

### Fire Risks are Great

Early in 1923, 22 insane patients and 3 attendants were burned to death in a fire which destroyed one of the buildings of the Manhattan State Hospital for the mentally ill on Ward's Island, New York City. This building was built in 1870 before modern methods of fireproofing were known. **In Pennsylvania hundreds of helpless victims of mental disorders are crowded in equally inadequate buildings.**

### Need of two new types of State Institutions

#### a. Institution for male defective delinquents.

These subnormal offenders, these feeble minded criminals, now form the bulk of the "repeaters" in our penal institutions. Many require indefinite custody.

#### b. Psychopathic Hospitals

If we are to do effective work in the **prevention** of mental diseases we need two state psychopathic hospitals, one in the eastern and one in the western part of the State. These are institutions for the study, observation and treatment of incipient and largely recoverable cases of mental disease and incidentally furnish the facilities for psychiatric training. Their great value as a factor in the prevention of mental disease has been recognized by most of the other important states of the Union. Not only for the training of nurses, but the training of physicians to take care of mental disease.

You must realize that there is just as much technique in the mental as in the practice of surgery. I would be just as unfit to step into a mental hospital as a mental doctor or a psychiatrist to handle any of our surgical problems.



We need in this State, as they put in other States, these so-called psychopathic hospitals, where they take the early mental disturbance patients and keep them under observation, as they use them in Boston, and as they are going to do in New York, for the training of these people. Some of you may have seen the magnificent institution that the state of New York is going to construct in New York City as a part of the program of Columbia University.

The average annual net increase of patients in the State and county hospitals means that every **two** years we need an additional hospital for the mentally diseased. The prospect would be profoundly discouraging if it were not for the fact that modern knowledge of mental hygiene holds out to us the hope that a considerable proportion of mental disease can be prevented. While it is the belief of psychiatrists that the most effective preventive work can be accomplished in childhood, it has been demonstrated that much incipient disease can be checked by prompt treatment of the adult.

With these facts in mind let us do more than deplore the inadequacy of our state institutions. We have a remedy at hand. And these are the facts as they exist in our State today, and you can help the movement forward if you are sympathetic at all by spreading the gospel far and wide. I assure you that I am not presenting these facts to stir up your emotions or bring tears to your eyes. These are just plain statements and are actual facts as they exist, and acknowledged to exist by those who know.

Our Legislatures of 1925 and 1927 have taken such action, which if ratified by the people next year will enable us to make provision for the development of these institutions to meet our needs. This opportunity will not knock at our door again for another five years.

We cannot afford to reject it. No other means of guaranteeing a continuous policy is practicable and we must establish a continuous policy if the building that the State has to do is to be done in a business-like way and in a reasonable amount of time.

There is no economy in the method we have had to pursue. Piece-meal construction is not only ineffectual but it is extravagant. Any one with any knowledge of building will admit that it costs infinitely more to build piece meal, it even results sometimes in the deterioration of the work under construction. To take one example - it took eleven years to build one of our finest State hospitals, that at Allentown. It could have been built in from two to three years. During eleven years the State invested money in this undertaking without getting any return. Not one patient was cared for. The interest on the State's investment of the first eight years at 4% would have amounted to about \$400,000.

There is no economy in denying to our hospitals the developments they need to do their job efficiently.

As to the cost of the proposed bond issue two methods have been suggested. The total cost of one will be \$62,000,000, of the other \$71,000,000.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that we choose the more expensive of these two methods, which results in the lesser average annual burden, namely, \$2,448,275. These would be 4% 20-year straight serial bonds, issued over a period of ten years. The average annual cost to the people of Pennsylvania would be 25½¢ per capita over a period of 29 years.

The cost of borrowing money will certainly be largely if not wholly offset by business like planning and letting of contracts, but it is certainly worth paying something to get what we need when we need it.

We believe that it is possible to take care of the annual charges of interest and retirement from our present current revenues **without additional taxation.**

As to the soundness of financing such capital developments from a bond issue, I do not believe there can be any question. The buildings which will be constructed from these funds will serve the State for a generation after the bonds have all been retired and forgotten. It is entirely equitable to spread the cost of such capital developments over a number of years. If, however, after the ratification of this amendment, the State should create a fund for capital developments, such as the Tax Commission has suggested, there is, of course, no obligation on the legislature to issue any more bonds than the situation demands.

There has existed an impression that business men do not look with favor upon this proposition. This measure has the support of many of the outstanding business men of Pennsylvania, such as General Harry C. Trexler of Allentown, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, Arthur W. Thompson, President of the United Gas Improvement Company, Thomas S. Gates of Drexel and Company, Ellis A. Gimbel, Samuel S. Fels and Albert M. Greenfield of Philadelphia, Alan Dodson of Dodson, Weston Co., Quincy Bent of the Bethlehem Steel Company and many others.

There is one more point that I wish to bring out. There has been criticism of this proposition from one quarter, based on the assumption that were this bond issue authorized there would follow an orgy of extravagance and corruption on the part of the Legislature. If such criticism ought to be taken seriously we might as well give up representative government entirely. In New York the expenditure of a similar sum was carefully and systematically planned with the advice of the best technical experts and it was put through by the Legislature with the upmost efficiency. No one has had one word of criticism of the way this money has been expended, not even Ogden Mills, and if he had nothing to say I expect the performance must have been flawless. I have never heard that New Yorkers were any more honest or any more efficient than Pennsylvanians. I think we can point with pride to the expenditure of twice this sum on our roads.

I believe the people will ratify this amendment. I believe that we can accomplish a vitally important task for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a result of which we may look forward to a decrease in the burden of

social wreckage which is now yearly growing heavier; as a result of which we will make Pennsylvania a leader in the handling of its social problems instead of a laggard as it is today. The administration by its support of this Bond Issue at the Legislative Session has inaugurated a new policy. Let us by our action guarantee popular approval in November 1928.

**PRESIDENT LOESEL:** Dr. Frazier is a very busy man. I understand that he was in Pittsburgh last night, and arrived here at Hazleton at 7:30 o'clock tonight. He has to leave again tonight, and I am sure that we all appreciate that he took the trouble to come here and make this fine address. We all know how essential it is to have larger and a greater number of institutions for the feeble-minded and mentally ill patients. I think we should all take a hand and try to pull across this Fifty-Million-Dollar Bond Issue.

The next will be an address by the Hon. Arthur H. James, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. He will speak to us on the subject, "The State and Local Community."

## **The STATE and LOCAL COMMUNITY**

**Hon. Arthur H. James**

It is always a great pleasure for me to come to the "Beacon Light City" of the State of Pennsylvania. Some call Hazleton the "Mountain City," and when you stand off on the hillsides, you can regard it truly as the beacon light.

It is somewhat presumptuous on my part to come down here before this body of men and women and discuss a subject that might be of interest to you after listening to such a learned discussion. I just want to add a few words to what he has said to you in connection with my contact with some of the State institutions within the short time I have been charged with some of the responsibilities.

I can say to you that there is a great necessity of improvement in our State institutions and we ought to wholeheartedly support the proposition for an additional loan of \$50,000,000.

The people of Pennsylvania ought to feel very proud on the question of bond issues. We are probably better situated financially than any other State in the Union. We have less bonded indebtedness than any other State. The money we have raised, particularly with reference to roads, I believe has been spent to better advantage than in any other State in the Union. So far as the use to which this money is going to be put, we have full faith that it is going to be properly expended.

I just wondered as I sat here tonight why they invited a Lieutenant Governor to address the body of the Poor Directors of the State of Pennsylvania. The fellow who personally invited me to come over here was John Bayless, and I think that John Bayless is perfectly aware of the fact that the chief function of the Lieutenant Governor is to be chairman of the Board of Pardons. Many of these responsibilities of the State, the Lieutenant Governor is not as familiar with as some of the other State officials.

You men and women are here to discuss a subject that is as old as the hills. There are two problems that people have always been confronted with—taxes, and the poor.

Taxation is a very vital question, particularly vital in many respects with reference to many of these new improvements that are being brought to our attention in so many different ways. And I want to digress a little, in speaking about constitutional amendments. It is very important to the people of the State of Pennsylvania that you have a Fifty-Million-Dollar Bond Issue for the miprovement of these buildings, these institutions. But we are going to have another constitutional amendment in the State of Pennsylvania just as essential, for the stability and integrity of the State of Pennsylvania—to see that we have voting machines in Pennsylvania which will eliminate considerable trouble.

I don't know whether you men and women throughout this great State of Pennsylvania have suffered as we have here in Luzerne County, but today, more than two weeks after the election, we finally discovered who was going to be one of our candidates for judge, and who was going to be our candidate for County Commissioner. And if that method is continued in Pennsylvania, or in any other country, it can't help but eventually mean the destruction of the institution we pride ourselves on. I say as an individual, and as a public official, that Pennsylvania ought to put the voting machine proposition over and it ought to put it over big.

As I said a few minutes ago, we have the taxes and the poor with us always. It has been the old story, and the one story that I think has been the most vital thing in every generation.

I can remember as perhaps the most pathetic thing of my childhood, of hearing of an old man or an old woman that went over the hills to the Poor House. And that question is just as acute today as it was then, and it is a problem that I just wonder sometimes whether, in the light of the progress that we have made in every other branch of governmental activity, we have given it the same degree of progress as you have given other things. For instance, the public schools, or the question of improved roads, or the health in the State.

You know there has been a great change as far as Pennsylvania is concerned with reference to the activities of the State and the local communities. If you and I were to go back 100 years we would find that the activities of the State were very, very much limited, largely to matters affecting the entire State. We had no such thing as public schools affecting Pennsylvania; we had no such things as public roads affecting Pennsylvania; and we had no such things as the Department of Health affecting Pennsylvania. And I doubt if we can find anything that affected the Poor, as far as Pennsylvania is concerned. It was solely a local proposition.



But with the advent of the new ideas, and "progress" as we call it, we are getting away from the idea that the local community can control its own affairs, and are now looking to the State, to the institution at Harrisburg, and look upon Pennsylvania as a great State. We are looking to Harrisburg to solve the problems of the State of Pennsylvania, as we look to Washington to solve the problems that affect this great country of ours.

Every time we want to settle a question today, we run down to Harrisburg and we introduce a new bill affecting that particular thing. As an illustration, if you were to go back 30 or 40 years ago, you would find that in State affairs the only thing that the State attempted to regulate was the medical profession and the legal profession. If you had been at the last session of the Legislature (and I see one or two members here tonight) you would find that instead of carrying out the general legislative programs that a Legislature did 25 years ago, its activities were largely focused upon taking care of some particular interest.

For instance, outside of the Appropriation Bill, and the Highway Bill, the activities of the members of the Senate and the members of the House were largely taken up by lobbyists who were supporting the Engineers' Bill, or the Barbers' Bill, the Brokers' Bill, etc. Each and every one of them are trying to regulate their particular line of business, or their particular profession, and they want Harrisburg to regulate that line.

We have in every sense of the word added practically every activity that the people of Pennsylvania can engage in by some form of legislation at Harrisburg. If you want to become an undertaker, you must go to Harrisburg. If you want to become an engineer, you must go to Harrisburg. And among these other Bills that are being introduced, you can hardly show a line of activity that you don't have to go to Harrisburg and get permission and consent to carry on your business. So, in a very large measure, you are losing sight of the local community. You are losing sight of the functions of the local community, of local government, and you are just simply turning all of your problems over and sending them down to Harrisburg for settlement.

That isn't the spirit of our American institutions. That isn't the spirit with which we founded a representative government. We are either all wrong in that respect, or we are going in this direction: that the people are not paying strict enough attention to the activities of the Legislature in matters which are affecting them individually and personally.

I say to you that in addition to that, who would think of a generation where we would have a Public Service Commission to regulate water and power companies. In every branch of the activities of the individual today in this community it is largely centered at Harrisburg, and the end is not here yet by a long ways.

Where does that problem bring you back to? It brings you back to this proposition: that the people have been more or less indifferent to this gradual encroachment by the State itself into matters and affairs very largely regarded as matters applicable to the communities themselves.

And you are soon going to call a halt to the situation, or the result will be that you will no longer have local community in the State of Pennsylvania, but you will have just one large legal entity located at Harrisburg.

I think it is wrong in principle to be compelling people throughout the State, to be diverting all of their interests to the point where every activity almost that you have, and go down to Harrisburg and take these matters up. I say this brings you to the other proposition that in the selection of representatives to the Legislature at Harrisburg, our people must be extremely careful to see that whatever steps are taken in the future to encroach upon those rights which have been always regarded as part of the local community's rights, that the local community's rights are protected.

It is a strange thing about Pennsylvania, although it is the greatest Republican State in the Union, and although Pennsylvania has always been trying to preserve the situation where the people will have the right to rule, we are finally getting to the point where the State is to be regarded as the sovereignty, rather than the local community. I think it is a step in which we are going just a little bit too far, and instead of having more centralization of power, we should have rather a decentralization of power in many respects and trust the people of particular communities with having some judgment and opinion in the matters.

I just wonder sometimes when you speak about the Poor whether or not you people have been going just as fast as you ought to go. When you speak about the Poor Board (and I must confess my unfamiliarity to a very large degree with the activities of the Poor Board as they have been extended during the past 15 or 20 years) I wonder if there has been any ultimate change whatsoever in the treatment of the Poor by the Poor Districts of Pennsylvania, from that of 300 years ago. Aren't you fundamentally in the same position—"Eventually they go to the Poor House?" And I don't know of any more pathetic thing in this world than the Poor House. It has stared every man and every woman for years, "Over the hills to the Poor House." And no matter what these other steps you may have taken, or perhaps modifying or softening, or making just a little bit easier, it is still, "Over the hills to the Poor House."

I say that is all wrong! And I don't know whether I am altogether in favor of the Old Age Pension Bill, but I am almost a convert.

A generation ago, yes less than that—fifteen years ago, the business interests of Pennsylvania said, "Let us not have a Compensation Bill because it will be confiscatory of the business of Pennsylvania." They thought it was going to cost too much money. You show me a business man in Pennsylvania today that will have the courage to get up in a public place and say that the Workman's Compensation Bill has been a mistake. They will say that it has been the most humanitarian piece of legislation put on the books of our State in a generation. Where has their theory gone? It has been proven that it can be worked out successfully. Perhaps I wouldn't go so far as some of the advocates of the Old Age Pension Bill, but I think there is a happy medium for the solution to your

problems, getting away from the "Over the hills to the Poor House." I think there is a happy medium where the hand of the law, through the instrumentality of the Poor Directors and the Poor Board can maintain that same indigent, that broken down man and woman, so that they may be able to live together in their declining years.

If we are going to consider this proposition on the basis of finances, as costing too much money, we might better stop where we are and not do anything at all, because if dollars and cents are going to stand in the way, and just merely take a nibble in trying to solve the problem, there is no use trying to solve the problem. Why not grasp it, just as Dr. Frazier said a few minutes ago—"Put the Fifty-Million-Dollar Bond Issue over because we need it."

That is the situation in Pennsylvania today. We are not properly solving the Poor problem, where indigent people in their declining years, through poverty and sickness and misfortune, are unable to take care of themselves.

Pennsylvania is too big a State, Pennsylvania is too rich a State to permit poverty in any sense to exist within its borders. We have more money, as far as a comparison of wealth is concerned, than any other State in the Union. There is no State in the Union that is more blessed by nature and by its peculiar geographical location than Pennsylvania. We have come to the front in almost every way.

In the days of 1776 Pennsylvania was the keystone of the 13 colonies. In the days of 1861 to 1865 we were the keystone of the Union. In the days of 1917 and 1918 we were important as an iron State, the Keystone State of the great armed forces of the World War. And it should never be said to the disgrace of Pennsylvania that she would not lend a helping hand to the utmost, no matter what the cost. In my opinion I don't think that cost alone is going to solve this problem, but I think that you Directors of the Poor can go to the people of this great State and say, "If it is a question of money, the people of Pennsylvania will vote and vote in a large majority for you."

I have talked just about 15 minutes longer than I had expected to talk. As I say, I don't know very much about the Poor problem, and I am glad that I have had the opportunity of saying a few words in an off-hand way regarding some of the opinions I have concerning your problem.

I am very glad to have had the opportunity of being with you. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: I consider it an honor to have had the Lieutenant Governor present tonight. I have attended these conventions during the past 17 years and it is the first time that a Lieutenant Governor has spoken before our convention, I believe. We thank you very much for coming.

The next will be a report of the Solicitors' Round Table, and will be given by Mr. Harry A. Jones, of Washington County.

MR. HARRY A. JONES: Mr. President, Members of the Convention: Yesterday afternoon in one of the adjoining rooms was held a very interesting round table by the Solicitors and others interested in the legal problems connected with Poor relief. There were 13 present, but notwithstanding that number, which is in disrepute, we held a very interesting and I think profitable meeting. We continued to talk there and discuss the problems for something like two hours.

Naturally among a gathering of lawyers, the chief subject of discussion was "law", and there was discussed there the six pieces of legislation enacted at the recent session of the Legislature relating to Poor affairs.

For your own information (because the Pamphlet Laws have not yet been printed and distributed, owing to a fire in the State Printing Shop) may I briefly go over those several acts which were passed.

Acts Nos. 36, 43, 117, 265 and 490 affect amendments to various portions of the Poor Act of 1925. Act No. 36 amends Sec. 907 thereof by including therein blind persons, including the right to arrange employment as well as a home for the subjects of the act, and permitting contracts to be entered into with employment associations for the purposes of the section. The same act also amends Sec. 908 by including the blind and permits the Department of Welfare to place in the care of an association for poor relief subjects of the act who may not have been inmates of an Almshouse but otherwise entitled to relief.

Act No. 43 amends Sec. 200 of the act, by including the counties of Fulton and Cameron among the counties originally excluded from said provisions of the Act of 1925.

Act No. 117 amending Sec. 300 works what appears to be the most radical change. It provides that in counties where, before the passage of the act, the county commissioners were Directors of the Poor they shall again so serve, and further that in counties which were created Poor Districts under the Act of 1925 the county commissioners shall be ex-officio Directors of the Poor. This appears to wipe out automatically Directors of the Poor for districts which were created by the Act of 1925, and substituting in lieu thereof the county commissioners of the county, and re-instating as Poor Directors the county commissioners in counties where before the act county commissioners so served. Under this act I should say that there would be no election for Directors at the coming election in counties covered by the section, and that Directors appointed or qualified under the Act of 1925 are automatically relieved from such duties. This amendment is, in my opinion, subject to considerable interpretation as to exactly what it does mean, and I am therefore emphasizing it for your consideration.

Act No. 265 amending Sec. 1003 affects a radical change in the method of procedure enabling Poor Directors to take over the property of such persons who have become public charges. The intention of the amendment unquestionably was to make such proceedings more formal, and require them to go through the channels of the proper court. As I remember,



there was considerable question whether or not the procedure as provided in the original section did not amount to the taking of property without due process of law, and was therefore unconstitutional. You will note that it required merely an indexing or filing of a certificate of the action of the Directors. As amended it requires what amounts to a petition to the proper court with due notice and hearing. The only question that comes to me in examining the amendment is whether or not due notice as required by the amendment to be served upon the person should not also include some more specific provisions as to service on a minor, perhaps the appointment of a guardian ad litem, since I should imagine that service on a minor would constitute no service.

Act No. 490 amending Secs. 210 and 215 of said act, which sections refer to local Poor Districts, merely attempts to save the title of the property of county Poor Districts from any cloud which might be placed thereon by any interpretation of the sections.

Act No. 65 is a general regulation for all municipalities, including Poor Districts, and is intended to place the incurring of indebtedness of such districts under the supervision and control of the Department of Internal Affairs. The act speaks for itself.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: The next on the program is the report of the Committee on Legislation, to be given by Elmer E. Erb, Esq., of Harrisburg. Mr. Erb is not present and you will get this report in the completed report of the proceedings.

### REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

To the President and members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania:

We have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Legislative Committee of this Association, in manner as follows:

We know that you are appreciative of the fact that matters of legislation are within the peculiar judgment and control of the Senators and Representatives chosen by the electors of this Commonwealth, and that furthermore, by concerted conference with and pressure and persuasion upon these members of the legislature on the part of their respective constituents, such as this great organization, the desired result can at times be obtained, or at least an accomplishment can be effected in furtherance of the cause.

At the same time, let us keep in mind that, out of this legislative body, comprised of human beings such as we who are assembled here tonight, possessed of varied personalities, dispositions, varied creeds, varied beliefs, varied social and business affiliations, and varied moral and intellectual calibre and standards, a majority or rather a two-thirds vote must at all times be obtained in order to effectuate the desired result.

During the session of the Legislature, sitting 1926-1927, a number of suggested laws pertaining to the poor and indigent were presented for legislation. Without commenting upon the wisdom of their becoming effective, or not becoming effective, we do report that some of them starved to death in the Committee — not this Committee — because, for peculiar and unexplained reasons, the Legislators sitting on this Committee did not see fit to give them sufficient nourishment so as to permit them to appear before the main legislative body, for their general inspection.

Some of these bills went gloriously through the House, and then died in the Senate; and some went through the Senate and faded into oblivion in the House.

Some of them actually survived the Committees, went through the first, second and third grilling and inspection of the House and Senate, and were then thrown over into the lap of our Governor, where they passed out, were buried, and were not given a tombstone or monument.

Some of them, gratifying to say, were nourished, bolstered and persistently pushed through Committee, House and Senate, and our good Governor christened them with his approval, thus placing them out upon our statute books.

Among the suggested laws which did not survive the Committee were the following:

House Bill No. 1915 by Mr. Dunn, presented March 28, 1927, providing for the appointment by certain cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships of persons to assist in the administration of the poor affairs therein, prescribing duties, etc.

House Bill No. 472, by Mr. Holcombe, February 2, 1927, amending Section 212 of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762 (the Poor Code) by providing additional compensation for County Treasurers in certain counties.

House Bill No. 443, by Mr. Holcombe, February 1, 1927, amending Section 300 of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762 (the Poor Code), designating the County Commissioners as Directors of the Poor in eighth class counties. This bill took on an attack of paralysis in Committee, but later, strange to say, took new life in House Bill No. 448, again introduced by Mr. Holcombe, whereupon it actually passed the gauntlet in both houses. It appears, however, that this bill thereupon rested in the hands of the Governor.

House Bill No. 1187, by Mr. Baker, February 28, 1927, fixing salaries of Directors of the Poor in counties of the eighth class — died in the second round, before the House, March 14, 1927.

House Bill No. 1252, by Mr. McCormick, March 1, 1927, fixing salaries of County Poor Directors and Directors of Homes for the destitute in counties of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, classes. This bill did not survive its first breath.

Senate Bill No. 1047, by Mr. Boyd, March 23, 1927, fixing the salaries of County Commissioners, for acting as such and as Directors of the Poor in counties of the 7th and 8th classes. After passing second reading in the Senate, it was re-committed to Committee on New Counties, etc., and there it died.

The following Bills died either in the House or in the Senate:

House Bill No. 1237, by Mr. Hubler, March 1, 1927; supplementing Act of 1874, P.L. 73, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for Poor Districts.

House Bill No. 370, by Mr. Davies, February 1, 1927, providing that territory annexed to any city of the second class shall constitute a part of the Poor District of such city, or of the Poor District of which said city is a part.

Senate Bill No. 1047, by Mr. Boyd, March 23, 1927, fixing the salaries of County Commissioners for acting as such and as Directors of the Poor in counties of the 7th and 8th classes, that is to say \$1300 in counties of the 7th class and \$2000 in counties of the 8th class. This bill succumbed after the second round in the Senate.

House Bill No. 1187, by Mr. Baker, February 23, 1927, fixing the salaries of Directors of the Poor in counties of the 8th class at \$400, but where acting also as County Commissioners, \$200 additional. This bill went no further than second reading.

The following are the bills which died after passing through both House and Senate:

House Bill No. 1316, by Mr. Royle, March 2, 1927, amending Section 2, Act of 1807, P.L. 259, changing the corporate name of the District of Oxford and Lower Dublin in the County of Philadelphia, and providing for the purchase \* \* \* \* and sale of property, and the use of the proceeds acquired from sales and conveyance.

House Bill No. 1397, by Mr. Edward Brown, March 8, 1927, providing a Pension Fund for employees of District, City and County Homes and Hospitals for Mental Diseases. This bill went to Committee March 8, where it lay, an apparently unwelcome infant, until March 22, when someone generously lifted it out of its cradle and carried it before the House, where it was given such quick recognition that on March 30 it passed the House on final hearing.

Thereupon it went to the Senate, and on April 6th the Senate amended it slightly, and passed it on third and final hearing April 11, 1927. On April 12th, the House concurred in the amendment, whereupon it was delivered to the Governor. Unfortunately it died.

A similar bill went into the Senate March 7, 1927, Senate Bill No. 715, introduced by Mr. Sordoni. This bill passed the House by a vote of 46 to 0 and was thereupon given a rapid fire recognition by the Senate by a vote of 190 to 6.

This is the bill which received the unanimous support of the Executive Committee of this Association. Let it also be impressed upon you that this bill was drafted similarly to that of a bill pertaining to employees, etc., in third class cities, which actually passed both houses and was given the approval of the Governor.

We regret to report, however, that the Governor has vetoed this bill pertaining to pensions for employees of Districts, City and County Homes and Hospitals for Mental Diseases, etc.

House Bill No. 746, by Ella C. Adams, February 9, 1927, repealing Section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1836, P.L. 539, entitled "An Act Relating to the Support and Employment of the Poor, and Authorizing Overseers of the Poor to put out Children as Apprentices", reported to have rested in the hands of the Governor.

House Bill No. 1893, by Mr. McBride, March 28, 1927, amending Act of May 25th, 1883, "An Act to Provide for the Maintenance, Care and Treatment of the Indigent Insane in County and Local Institutions", as amended: increasing the weekly payments for each charge from \$2 to \$3 per week, and extending the provisions of said Act to Poor Districts, who supply, erect and maintain a suitable institution for the care and treatment of indigent insane.

This bill left Committee on April 4, 1927, and on April 12th it had already passed through both houses and into the hands of the Governor, where it is reported to have rested.

House Bill No. 448, by Mr. Holcombe, February 1, 1927, amending Section 300 of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762, here in above reported.

Senate Bill No. 72, by Mr. Schantz, January 24, 1927, fixing the salary of Directors of the Poor in Poor Districts of the 3rd and 4th classes, where such Directors are not also County Commissioners: that is to say \$1500 in 3rd class districts, and \$750 in 4th class districts. This bill passed both houses, and is reported to have rested in the hands of the Governor.

House Bill No. 1145, by Mr. Memolo, February 23, 1927, amending Section 18 of the Act of 1868 P.L. 660, entitled "An Act Authorizing the Erection of a Poor House by the Townships of North Abington, South Abington and Newton, Luzerne County". This bill passed both houses, and is reported to have rested in the hands of the Governor.

House Bill No. 1755, by Mr. Root, March 22, 1927, requiring public almshouses, hospitals, homes and institutions to keep on file and to forward to the State Department of Welfare a copy of the record of each honorably discharged soldier and sailor admitted thereto. This bill passed both houses, and is reported to have rested in the hands of the Governor.

The bills which passed both houses and which were approved by the Governor are as follows:

House Bill No. 925, by Mr. Goodnough, February 15, 1927, amending Sections 200 and 202 of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762 (the Poor Code), by exempting the Counties of Fulton and Cameron from the provisions of the Act. This act appears to be a step backward from the County Unit Plan in that the above counties may now maintain management under the plan which existed previous to the enactment of the Code. However, this bill passed both House and Senate, and was actually given the approval of the Governor.



Senate Bill No. 466, by Mr. Weingartner, amending the Act of 1925 P.L. 762 (the Poor Code), constituting the County Commissioners in certain districts as Directors of the Poor. This bill passed both House and Senate, by a vote of 46 to 0 in the former and by 197 to 0 in the latter, was approved by the Governor, and is also now a law.

Senate Bill No. 198, by Mr. Lanius, February 7, 1927, amending Sections 907, 908, of the Act of 1925 P.L. 762, (the Poor Code), providing for the relief and care of the Blind. This bill passed both houses without a nay, and was approved by our good Governor within one week from its final passage. The previous laws made no provision for the Blind. We feel that through the faithful activities of Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell, Executive Director, State Council for the Blind, a great influence was exerted toward the enactment of this helpful legislation.

House Bill No. 443, by Mr. Holcomb, February 1, 1927, amending Section 300 of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762, providing for continuance as Directors of the Poor of County Commissioners, who were Directors of the Poor, previous to the Act of 1925; and providing further that, where County Poor Districts were first created under said Act, as County Poor Districts, the County Commissioners shall be ex officio Directors of the Poor. This bill passed both houses, was approved by the Governor, and became a law.

Senate Bill No. 387, by Mr. Baldwin, February 15, 1927, providing for the supervision by the Department of the Interior Affairs over matters pertaining to the increase of indebtedness of \*\*\* Poor Districts, requiring reports to be made, etc. This bill having passed both houses, and having received the approval of the Governor, became a law.

House Bill No. 1202, by Mr. Hantz, March 1, 1927, amending Sections 210 and 215, of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762, (the Poor Code), by defining the legislative intent as to the vesting of the title to property of County Poor Districts, holding that nothing in this section shall apply to the property of any County Poor District in whom the property shall vest and be controlled by the Directors of the Poor of such County Poor District. This bill passed both houses, was given the final approval by the Governor and also became a law.

Senate Bill No. 464, by Mr. Weingartner, February 21, 1927, amending Section 211 and 212 of Article II, Chapter 2, and Section 1003 of Chapter 10, of the Act of 1925, P.L. 762 (the Poor Code).

The amendment to the aforesaid Section 211 supplanted the words "serve for a term not exceeding four years" for the words "one year"; and the amendment to Section 212 aforesaid, after authority given the Treasurer of the County to pay out money on the warrants of the Poor Directors, added the words "upon approval thereof by the County Controller".

Through an examination of the legislative records, it appears that these two portions of the Bill as thus introduced. to wit Sections 211 and 212, were lost by the legislature, and like the farmer who, having lost a goodly

portion of his load of hay, proceeded onward with the rest of his load, the legislature went on with the rest of this load and enacted the aforesaid Section 1003.

It is to be recalled that, from the reports as given to this Convention out of the Solicitors Round Table Conference of last year, there was some doubt as to the constitutionality of this section as originally set forth in the Poor Code, for the reason that there appeared to have been no provision for the charge or the pauper to have his day in Court.

This act of 1927, as now approved by the Governor, requires the presentation by the Directors of the Poor to the Court of Common Pleas, where such charge is of full age, or to the Orphans Court, where such charge is a minor, for a citation upon such person to show cause why the said Directors shall not become the legal custodians of all the property, real, personal and mixed, of such public charge. In connection with this petition the Act furthers requires the attachment of an inventory of all of the Property belonging to such charge, together with a statement setting forth that such person is a public charge upon the Directors.

Thereupon the Court shall fix a day when the matters concerning the charge shall be determined, but due notice is required to be served upon the person alleged to be a charge—thus giving him an opportunity to be heard in Court.

Upon the day set for hearing, the Court may, after determining the fact, make an order constituting the Directors of the Poor guardians of the person and estate of such charge. Thereupon, the matter is indexed upon the proper Court records and is notice to all of the world that the assets of such pauper are therefore in the control of the Directors.

This appears to be a very helpful and expeditious instrument, which serves as a protection to the alleged charge and aids the Poor District to a quicker access to the property of such pauper for his maintenance under them.

Another very important enactment is the one which was introduced by Mr. Sterling, January 31, 1927, to wit House Bill No. 276, which is the popularly discussed Joint Resolution pertaining to the fifty million dollar bond issue for the purchase of lands and buildings for the care of penal offenders and mental defectives.

This bill passed both of the houses and received the approval of the Governor. We believe it to be a most important piece of legislation; and the matter of its final determination will be left to the electors of this Commonwealth in the near future.

This Committee suggests to the members of this organization that, whenever any individual, or groups of individuals are desirous of having the enactment of certain laws, they put forth every effort to first impress upon their local representatives the details and importance of such legislation; and that they furthermore maintain a continuous watch upon the

acts of their representatives, until something has actually been accomplished; or, in the event that such representatives or representative do not see fit to sponsor the suggested bill, to seek one who will take an active part and will continue until the end is accomplished or the obstacle is met.

The Committee suggests further that the members or persons desiring new legislation arouse the interest and activity of their friends and acquaintances, by urging them to confer with and write to their own representatives in the Legislature, as well as to as many of the legislators as they can possibly influence or persuade toward the enactment of the desired law. We cannot too thoroughly impress upon you the importance of persistent and detailed pressure on your part upon the representatives of your own communities, as well as upon every other representative who might be connected up with some personal friend or acquaintance of yours in the Legislature.

We desire to thank the various persons in our organization for their helpful suggestions and their kind co-operation in the matter of obtaining the few results which were obtained for us in the recent sittings of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. ERB, *Chairman*

C. W. SMILES.

HARRY A. JONES.

F. KENNETH MOORE

PRESIDENT LOESEL: The next will be the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Mrs. E. C. Dunn is Chairman of that committee, and I will ask her to make her report at this time.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: Mr. Chairman, Directors of the Poor, Superintendents, Matrons, and Friends: The Committee on Resolutions desires to make its report and offers the following resolutions for adoption:

#### **Resolution No. 1.**

"WHEREAS, the City of Hazleton, with its various civic organizations and the Middle Coal Field Poor District, with its officers as hosts at this 52nd Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania have gone the limit in making every one feel at home, stamping this as one of the most successful affairs in the history of the Association; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the Convention expresses its sincere thanks for the warm reception and hospitality enjoyed by every member present. The appreciation of the Convention is also extended to the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stewart Engle for the wonderful entertainment furnished the ladies and to the local newspapers for their contribution along the lines of publicity, they have been most generous in giving space to our proceedings and the accounts form a complete accurate synopsis for the convention proceedings that will prove of invaluable service to our delegates on their return to their homes; and therefore be it further

"RESOLVED, that the Convention voices its most heartfelt gratefulness to the congregation of St. Paul's Methodist Church for the housing of the convention during deliberations; and lastly be it

"RESOLVED, that appreciation be extended to the speakers, as well as to all the officers of the Association who were instrumental in making this occasion a memorable one."

#### **Resolution No. 2.**

"WHEREAS, it has pleased God in His eternal wisdom to remove Mr. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Mr. Frank Bausman, and Mr. H. H. Pensyl from our midst; and

"WHEREAS, they were faithful public servants in their respective communities, as well as in the ranks of our Association; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the Association expresses its deep sorrow for the loss of these members, and extends its sincere condolence to their families by sending a copy of this resolution to them."

#### **Resolution No. 3.**

"BE IT RESOLVED, that in debating any question before the convention a person shall be limited to a period of five minutes unless permitted by the Chair to speak longer."

#### **Resolution No. 4.**

"RESOLVED, that every Poor District adopt the system of a Social Service Exchange."

#### **Resolution No. 5.**

"RESOLVED, that the Association is in full accord with the joint resolution passed by the last two sessions of the Legislature for the issuance of a \$50,000,000 loan for the construction of State institutions for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptics and delinquents, and the Association gives this resolution its unqualified endorsement."



**Resolution No. 6.**

"WHEREAS, two sessions of our Legislature have passed a bill sponsored by this Association for creating a pension or retirement fund for employees of District Mental Hospitals and District and County Homes, each time vetoed by our Governor; and

"WHEREAS, at the last session an act similar in every particular applicable to employees of Third Class Cities not already protected was passed and signed; and

"WHEREAS, this Association is still in favor of having such bill enacted; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that this Association go on record as being strongly in favor of such bill."

**Resolution No. 7.**

"WHEREAS, the Convention learned of the resignation of Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger as Secretary, and of Mr. W. G. Theurer as Treasurer; and

"WHEREAS, these officers were faithful servants to the Association for the past twelve years, during which period both of them gave their time, knowledge, experience and their untiring effort that the Association might develop into what it is today; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the Association regrets most profoundly the steps taken by said officers and considers their resignation a distinct loss; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that the Convention extend a vote of thanks and appreciation to the said officers for their efficient and honorable work within the Association. The Convention feels that it was through their prudent guidance that the Association was able to continue its noble work. Their absence will be keenly felt and if the Association will go forward in spite of their absence it will be because they showed the way."

\*\*

... Mrs. Dunn spoke as follows concerning resolution No. 5:

How dare we say that we cannot afford that \$50,000,000 loan? Does not each and every woman Director here know that it is absolutely necessary that we have some place to put our women and our men? Do you realize in our own county of Montgomery (and we are very proud of our County Home) instead of the County Home being a home of dear old fathers and mothers, such as it is meant to be, it is but a melting pot for every disease under the sun.

We have one woman, a young woman, in our home who is the mother (as near as we can get the history of her) of seven illegitimate children, and there is no reason that she may not be the mother of eight or ten. Our nurses can't watch these women.

Have the taxpayers of Pennsylvania the right to say to us Directors of the Poor that we shall not have that loan when we know there is an absolute necessity of having such a loan? Is that what we Directors are for, to watch such women?

... Mr. Solenberger was presented with a handsome Gladstone traveling bag at this time ...

SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: Madam, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Lieutenant Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen: In all of my experience I do not know that I have ever before known the committee on resolutions to present anything so concrete and definite as this beautiful gift. I wish to assure Mrs. Dunn that it was most unexpected at this moment.

I find it difficult to find words to adequately express to the Convention my thanks for your grateful kindness. I assure you that I appreciate it, and shall treasure this gift from you as the evidence of your continued loyalty to the work for which this organization was started. I hope I shall not be absent next year, Mrs. Dunn. We are neighbors. I hope to come and shall have the chance, for the first time in 12 years, to sit down in the audience, realizing that it is my part to listen and let some one else carry the responsibility of seeing that the speakers are here on time.

I do want to thank again all of those who have expressed themselves through the Resolutions and those who have taken part in this beautiful gift.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: Mr. Solenberger, I am sure that I heard Mr. White say that you should open it, or shouldn't drop it. I think it is up to you to open it.

SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: Is it safe to open it in the presence of a State official? You make a speech, Mr. President, while I open it.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: As Mr. Huston had to leave this afternoon he will not appear on the program as stated.

According to the program I am supposed to say something. You have heard and have seen me all week and I certainly appreciate the number that have attended this Convention. The attendance is getting better each year, and more people are taking interest, even if they are unable to attend these annual meetings.

I wish to state that I have had fine cooperation from the Executive Board, and I appreciate it very much. I wish also to thank those who have spoken to us, as well as the officers who have taken part in this Convention.

I also want to thank Mr. E. J. McKernan and the members of the local committee for the hospitality they have shown us while here in Hazleton. They certainly received us with open arms. They have taken a great interest in this organization in trying to make it pleasant for us.

I don't want to take up your time, nor do I want you to feel as the colored man felt when the judge sentenced him to two years at hard labor.

One day the judge was handing out sentences, and a colored fellow was brought before him. The judge said to him, "Mr. Johnson, have you

anything to say before the court?"

"No sah, no sah, Ise got nothin' to say."

The judge said, "All right, sheriff, take him away." And the sheriff started off with the colored fellow.

As they were going out of the room, the judge noticed that the colored fellow was saying something to the sheriff. He called to them, and said, "Sheriff, bring the prisoner baek again."

The sheriff brought the colored fellow before the judge again, and the judge said, "Have you anything to say, Mr. Johnson, before the court now?"

"No sah, jege, Ise got nothin' to say."

"What did you say to the sheriff a few minutes ago?"

"I jest sez, 'Dat jege am awful lib'ral with other people's time'."

I just want to thank you all again, and remain "yours truly."

SECRETARY SOLENBERGER: This fine toilet set was inside of the bag. I will have to make another speech. This indeed is a gift in itself. You are very generous, and I can only say again that you have pledged me for 12 years more, to labor in the ranks. If you will give Mr. Huston, Harry Jones and Dennis Mackin the same fine support you have given the outgoing officers, and will all work together, I am sure we can earry out and fulfill the objectives that Lieutenant Governor James has referred to. I thank you.

PRESIDENT LOESEL: This finishes our program, and this brings the 52nd Annual Convention to a close.

... The Fifty-Second Meeting of the Assoeiation of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correotions of the State of Pennsylvania adjourned at 9:30 o'clock ...

ADJOURNMENT

## ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES

Hazleton, Pa., October 3-5, 1927.

### ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Mrs. M. L. Zahniser, 207 Park Road, Rosslyn Heights, Carnegie.  
 Dr. G. A. McCracken, Woodville.  
 W. L. Henderson, East McKeesport.  
 Mrs. W. L. Henderson, East McKeesport.  
 H. H. Dixon, Millvale.  
 Major J. Clyde Miller, Homestead.  
 Andrew Zeok, 410 Avon Avenue, South Hills Station, Pittsburgh.

### BEAVER COUNTY

Mrs. Esther Martin Sorg, Court House, Beaver.  
 Miss S. E. Springer, R. F. D. 1, Monaca, Beaver.

### BEDFORD COUNTY

S. F. Campbell, New Enterprise, Bedford.  
 C. O. Brumbaugh, New Enterprise, Bedford.  
 J. Pearson Diehl, Bedford.  
 Mrs. J. Pearson Diehl, Bedford.  
 G. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Bedford.

### BERKS COUNTY

A. B. Gerhardt, Wernersville, Reading.  
 A. F. Kramer, Shillington.  
 W. L. Snyder, Shillington.

### BLAIR COUNTY

Carl G. Bridenbaugh, Hollidaysburg.  
 Mrs. Carl Bridenbaugh, Hollidaysburg.  
 Mrs. P. H. Bridenbaugh, Martinsburg.  
 P. H. Bridenbaugh, Martinsburg.  
 W. C. Bassler, 540 Maple Street, Roaring Spring.  
 Mrs. W. C. Bassler, 540 Maple Street, Roaring Spring.

### BRADFORD COUNTY

Howard Bailey, Troy.  
 Mrs. Howard Bailey, Troy.

### BUCKS COUNTY

Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, 510 Juniper St., Quakertown.  
 B. Fitzgerald, 510 Juniper St., Quakertown.  
 A. S. Kriebel, Doylestown.  
 Mrs. A. S. Kriebel, Doylestown.  
 Mrs. Hannah R. Leattor, 39 West State, Doylestown.

### BUTLER COUNTY

J. T. Bricker, Butler.  
 Mrs. J. T. Bricker, Butler.



**CAMBRIA COUNTY**

Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, 263 Cypress Ave., Johnstown.  
D. L. Owens, Ebensburg.  
Mrs. D. L. Owens, Ebensburg.

**CARBON COUNTY**

*Middle Coal Field District:*  
*(See Luzerne County)*

**CENTER COUNTY**

David Vaughn, Sandy Ridge.

**CHESTER COUNTY**

Charles L. Huston, 64 S. First<sup>3</sup>Ave.,<sup>5</sup>Coatesville.  
Mrs. Charles Pyle, Kennett Square, Chester.  
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Kennett Square, Chester.  
W. B. Passmore, Embreeville, Chester.

**CLEARFIELD COUNTY**

T. R. Weimer, DuBois.  
Jesse E. Dale, Clearfield.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY**

J. C. Boyd, Saegertown.  
Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Saegertown.  
H. S. Miller, 356 Rose Lane, Meadville.

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

George E. Reed, Carlisle.  
W. D. Spangler, Newville.  
J. S. Bitner, Enola.  
H. A. Heberlig, Newville.  
C. A. Shanbaugh, Carlisle.  
F. F. Lindsay, Carlisle.

**DAUPHIN COUNTY**

Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Claster Bldg., Harrisburg.  
James C. Tucker, 3001 N. 3d St., Harrisburg.  
Robert Helms, Claster Bldg., Harrisburg.  
H. V. Sherman, Claster Bldg., Harrisburg.  
Miss Isabel F. Pelly, Claster Bldg., Harrisburg.  
Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell, Harrisburg, Dept. of Welfare.  
Albert B. Smith, 2050 Market St., Harrisburg.  
Elmer E. Erb, Bergner Bldg., Harrisburg.  
Mrs. Elmer Erb, Bergner Bldg., Harrisburg.  
Mrs. R. B. Shunk, Room 6 Court House, Harrisburg.  
Dr. John H. Lehr, 2533 N. Second St., Harrisburg.  
Mrs. John H. Lehr, 2533 N. Second St., Harrisburg.  
Mrs. C. C. Etnoyer, R. D. 1, Harrisburg.

**DELAWARE COUNTY**

Fred J. Siebrecht, Lansdowne.  
Edwin D. Solenberger, 43 Brandon Road, Upper Darby.  
Samuel G. Boland, Lansdowne.  
Mrs. Fred J. Siebrecht, Lansdowne.

### ELK COUNTY

Mrs. Jackson A. Schultz, 344 South St., Ridgway.

### ERIE COUNTY

Dr. J. K. Tannehill, Girard.  
H. E. Wagner, 3204 Buffalo Rd., Wesleyville.  
Mrs. H. E. Wagner, 3204 Buffalo Rd., Wesleyville.  
Chas. F. Loesel, 615 Poplar St., Erie.  
Mrs. Chas. F. Loesel, 615 Poplar St., Erie.  
Harriet M. Powell, 708 French St., Erie.  
Mrs. R. E. Findley, Girard.  
Homer A. Mills, East Springfield.  
R. E. Findley, Girard.  
Joseph Findley, Girard.

### FAYETTE COUNTY

Frank Costolo, 702 Main St., Point Marion.  
Geo. H. Krepps, E. Millsboro.  
T. Springer Todd, Uniontown.  
C. F. King, R. D., Scottdale.  
Mrs. Chas. P. Chick, 45 Morgantown St., Uniontown.  
Mrs. Chas. King, R. D., Scottdale.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Ira B. Wenger, Chambersburg.  
Mrs. Lydia B. Wenger, Chambersburg.  
Dr. W. E. Holland, Fayetteville.  
John B. Stoner, Waynesboro.  
P. H. Hollar, Chambersburg.

### GREENE COUNTY

John L. Wood, 37 N. Richards St., Waynesburg.  
Mrs. J. L. Wood, Waynesburg.  
Joseph Sproat, R. D., Waynesburg.  
Mrs. Joseph Sproat, R. D., Waynesburg.  
D. M. Thompson, R. D. 2, Waynesburg.  
Graee Fonner, R. D. 1, Waynesburg.  
H. H. Hughes, Waynesburg.  
Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Waynesburg.

### HUNTINGDON COUNTY

J. G. Allison, Mill Greek.  
J. A. Price, Mount Union.  
J. Q. Dell, Mapleton Depot.

### INDIANA COUNTY

Lewis G. Clark, Indiana.  
Mrs. Lewis G. Clark, Indiana.  
F. M. Smith, Blairsville.  
Mrs. F. M. Smith, Blairsville.  
Miss Sue F. Willard, Indiana.  
James H. White, Indiana.  
Mrs. J. H. White, Indiana.  
Agnes Staudtmiller, Indiana.  
Mrs. Stahl, in care of Willard Home, Indiana.

**JUNIATA COUNTY**

S. B. Hetrick, Court House, Mifflintown.  
E. M. Nipple, Walnut.  
J. H. Book, Mifflintown.

**LACKAWANNA COUNTY***Scranton Poor District:*

Thos. F. Wells, Brooks Bldg., Scranton.  
M. J. McHugh, 1518 Luzerne St., Scranton.  
Mrs. Millicent W. Harris, 813 Bromley St., Scranton.  
Mary Murphy, 130 Dudley St., Dunmore.  
Williard Matthews, Quincy St., Scranton.  
Dr. Thomas A. Rutherford, Clarks Summit.  
Mrs. T. A. Rutherford, Clarks Summit.  
Wm. Koch, Jr., 723 Cedar Ave., Scranton.  
John McNulty, 1690 Church Ave., Scranton.

*Blakely District:*

Thomas Grier, Main St., Dixon City.  
R. J. Reese, 710 Pleasant Ave., Peckville.  
Mrs. Wm. Watkins, Susquehanna St., Olyphant.  
H. A. Thomas, R. F. D., Olyphant.

*Carbondale District:*

Mark Toolan, N. Main St., Carbondale.  
Mrs. Margaret Brennan, 18 Sixth Ave., Carbondale.  
John Connor, 67 Powderly St., Carbondale.  
James Clark, R. D., Carbondale.

**LANCASTER COUNTY**

Mrs. W. C. Marshall, 132 E. King St., Lancaster.  
Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Bird-in-Hand.  
Samuel H. Boyd, 45 S. Fifth St., Columbia.  
W. H. Bitner, 635 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster.  
H. Walter Jones, R. F. D. 1, Christiana.  
Wm. R. Good, R. D. 3, New Holland.  
Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster.

**LAWRENCE COUNTY**

F. M. Davis, Wampum.

**LEBANON COUNTY**

A. G. Boger, Route 5, Lebanon.  
Mrs. A. G. Boger, Route 5, Lebanon.  
Wm. B. Shirk, R. D. 3, Myerstown.  
John H. Swanger, 125 N. Sixth St., Lebanon.  
C. T. Hickernell, 773 Cumberland St., Lebanon.  
Mrs. C. T. Hickernell, Lebanon.  
Mrs. Wm. B. Shirk, Myerstown.  
Mrs. U. B. Siegrist, 425 Chestnut St., Lebanon.

**LEHIGH COUNTY**

Wm. H. F. Kuhns, Wescosville.  
A. P. Roth, Allentown.  
W. P. Deibert, 1343 Chew St., Allentown.  
J. F. Beitler, Route 5, Allentown.

LUZERNE COUNTY

*Middle Coal Field District:*

Dr. J. E. Waaser, E. Mauch Chunk, Carbon County.  
 Mrs. J. E. Waaser, E. Mauch Chunk.  
 John T. Scanlon, Weatherly.  
 Mrs. Margaret Scanlon, Weatherly.  
 S. W. Drasher, Madison Ave., West Hazleton.  
 Mrs. S. W. Drasher, Madison Ave., West Hazleton.  
 John A. Bayless, Markle Bank Bldg., Hazleton.  
 Mrs. John A. Bayless, 436 E. Broad St., Hazleton.  
 E. J. McKernan, 9 W. Diamond Ave., Hazleton.  
 Mrs. E. J. McKernan, 9 W. Diamond Ave., Hazleton.  
 Mr. E. F. Warner, Weatherly.  
 Mrs. E. F. Warner, Weatherly.  
 G. J. Bruger, Freeland.  
 Mrs. G. J. Bruger, Freeland.  
 Nell R. McLaughlin, 8 West First St., Hazleton.  
 L. C. Scott, Lansford.  
 Mrs. L. C. Scott, Lansford.  
 Dr. I. E. Freyman, Weatherly.  
 Mrs. I. E. Freyman, Weatherly.  
 Mrs. A. D. Hoebner, 70 S. Wyoming St., Hazleton.  
 Mrs. Percy Faust, Weatherly.  
 Percy M. Faust, Weatherly.  
 W. W. Wayne, R. D., Weatherly.

*Central District:*

D. A. Mackin, Retreat.  
 W. J. Trembath, 368 N. Maple Ave., Kingston.  
 Thomas Turner, Sr., 87 Robert St., Alden.  
 Rosser Mainwaring, 232 Miners Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre.  
 Elizabeth Hopson, Wilkes-Barre.  
 J. H. Evans, Forty Fort, Kingston.  
 Miss Mary Moore, Plymouth.  
 Miss Helen Newman, Wilkes-Barre.  
 Miss Florence Wilson, Wilkes-Barre.

*Pittston Poor District:*

I. C. Owen, Taylor.  
 C. W. Smiles, 178 Fulton St., Pittston.

*General:*

Lt. Gov. Arthur H. James, Plymouth.  
 Chas. F. Johnson, Kisllyn.  
 O. C. Whitaker, 59 N. Church St., Hazleton.  
 Miss Ethel May, 535 N. Vine St., Hazleton.  
 Miss Gertrude Pardce Kellar, Hazleton.  
 Miss Neil A. Fountain, Wilkes-Barre.  
 John H. Bigelow, Hazleton.  
 Mrs. Wm. M. Dyatt, Church St., Hazleton.  
 Wm. M. Dyatt, Church St., Hazleton.  
 Mrs. Mary Clark, Hazleton.  
 Mayor James G. Harvey, Hazleton.  
 M. S. James, 117 W. Second St., Hazleton.  
 John Leffler, Hazleton.  
 Dr. R. E. Buckley, Hazleton.  
 Anna Bock, Hazleton.  
 Pasco Schiavo, Hazleton.  
 August Mitke, Hazleton.



**LUZERNE COUNTY—Cont.**

Harry F. Grebey, Hazleton.  
Max Friedlander, Hazleton.  
Atty. John H. Bonnin, Hazleton.  
Eckley B. Markle, Hazleton.  
Rev. Robert B. Jack, Hazleton.  
Rev. Joseph H. Price, Hazleton.  
Charles Wilde, Hazleton.  
G. Stewart Engle, Hazleton.  
P. F. Loughran, Hazleton.  
M. J. Lyman, Hazleton.  
D. T. McKelvey, Hazleton.

**LYCOMING COUNTY**

E. E. Ohl, Williamsport.  
Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Williamsport.

**MERCER COUNTY**

W. W. Dight, Mercer.  
J. H. McKean, Sheakleyville.  
Mrs. J. H. McKean, Sheakleyville.  
J. P. Griffith, S5 S. Water, Sharon.  
T. C. White, Mercer.  
Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer.  
C. K. Shaffer, Stoneboro.  
Mrs. M. Stewart, Stoneboro.

**MIFFLIN COUNTY**

W. A. McNitt, Walnut St., Reedsville.  
Mitchell M. Bricker, Chestnut St., Lewistown.  
Daniel Brought, Lewistown.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

W. C. Irvin, Court House, Norristown.  
Ralph McLaughlin, 713 W. Oak St., Norristown.  
Dr. W. Z. Anders, Collegeville.  
Mrs. W. Z. Anders, Collegeville.  
Mrs. Euphemia C. Dunn, N. Glenside.  
F. K. Moore, Norristown.  
H. R. Thomas, Royersford.  
Mrs. H. R. Thomas, Royersford.  
Martin L. Horn, Royersford.  
Mrs. Martin L. Horn, Royersford.  
J. Wayne Heebner, R. D. 5, Norristown.

**MONROE COUNTY**

Edward G. Gerhard, Stroudsburg.  
Mrs. Edward G. Gerhard, Stroudsburg.

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY**

Steward L. Houck, 2126 Greensburg Ave., Easton.  
Clarence Holland, Nazareth.  
Eugene Achenbach, Wind Gap.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY**

C. A. Ambrose, 1225 Chestnut St., Kulpmont.  
Lemuel Griffith, 46 S. Maple St., Mt. Carmel.

**PHILADELPHIA COUNTY**

Francis X. Hogan, 1526 Willington St., Philadelphia.  
Mrs. Lena Roberts, 1733 Vine St., Philadelphia.  
Edwin D. Solenberger, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia.  
G. R. Bedinger, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia.  
Miss A. F. Brownell, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia.  
Horace Wolstenholme, 5244 10th St., Philadelphia.  
Edward Plankinton, Philadelphia.  
Wm. J. Wahl, 2723 W. Thompson Ave., Philadelphia.

*Roxborough Poor District:*

Harry H. Markley, Ridge & Manatona Ave., Roxborough.  
Nathan L. Jones, 5845 Ridge Ave., Roxborough.  
Dr. Clarence Dengler, 3201 Ridge Ave., Wissahicken.  
Josiah Staneruck, Supt. Roxborough Poor House, Roxborough.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Staneruck, Matron Roxborough Poor House, Roxborough.  
George E. Dorwart, 6222 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.

*Bristol Poor District:*

E. S. Ward, 153 West Tabor Road, Philadelphia.  
Arthur G. Graham, 60 Seventh Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia.  
George W. Hankinson, 7130 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.  
Chas. P. Sanville, 1456 Sparks St., Philadelphia.  
N. J. Dilworth, 4915 N. 13th St., Philadelphia.  
Harry G. Rintz, 5401 N. Lawrence St., Olney.  
Mrs. F. M. Henson, 2025 Medary Ave., Philadelphia.

*Oxford and Lower Dublin:*

Mr. and Mrs. Casper M. Titus, 6946 Torresdale Ave., Tacony, Phila.  
Mrs. G. H. Croft, 1528 Overington St., Frankford, Philadelphia.  
Harry L. Buckius, 1528 Overington St., Frankford, Philadelphia.  
Mrs. Harry L. Buckius, 1528 Overington St., Frankford, Philadelphia.  
R. M. Corson, Philadelphia.  
Wm. J. Hill, 5421 Oakland St., Philadelphia.  
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Castor, Jr., 1504 Harrison St., Frankford, Phila.  
James L. Adams, 3728 Griscom St., Philadelphia.  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Mooney, 7963 Oxford Ave., Fox Chase, Phila.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Ewald, 942 E. Bustleton Ave., Philadelphia.  
Mrs. Naomi Kelly, Cottman St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.  
Samuel L. Kelly, Cottman St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.  
George A. Williams, 1026 Foulkrod St., Frankford, Philadelphia.  
Mrs. Carl Ebert, 8024 Jackson St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.  
Mr. and Mrs. John J. McKeough, Linden Ave., State Rd., Torresdale.  
Carl Ebert, 8024 Jackson St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

*Germantown Poor District:*

Thomas A. Conolly, 204 E. Evergreen Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia.  
James T. McClellan, 131 E. Chelten Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia.  
J. Wesley Craig, 374 Shedaker St., Germantown.  
John Marsden, 11 Mermaid Lane, Germantown.  
Paul Reilly, Esq., 1516 Chestnut St., Germantown.  
Mrs. Emily L. Carmichael, 20 E. Gowen Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.  
Frank Linck, Rittenhouse St. & Pulaskie Ave., Germantown.  
James L. Tyler, 104 Pastorius St., Germantown.  
Harry Berger, 5314 Wayne Ave., Germantown.

**TIOGA COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hughes, Wellsboro.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Baity, Wellsboro.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Reinwald, Wellsboro.

**UNION COUNTY**

D. R. Crossgrove, Lewisburg.  
Blaine O. Catherman, Hartleton.  
F. B. Reigel, Winfield.  
Thomas A. Spangler, R. D. 1, Lewisburg.  
G. T. Biehl, Lewisburg.  
Mrs. Ruth M. Steece, Mifflinburg.

**VENANGO COUNTY**

Lura Crain, R. F. D. 5, Venango.  
Fred Gates, 401 W. First St., Oil City.  
Charles W. King, Cooperstown.  
T. B. Baker, Franklin.  
Mrs. Fred Tate, 1208 Myrtle St., Franklin.  
Fred Tate, 1208 Myrtle St., Franklin.

**WARREN COUNTY**

Mrs. E. M. Lowe, Sugar Grove.  
E. M. Lowe, Sugar Grove, Warren.  
M. Brady and Mrs. M. Brady, Youngville  
H. P. Ridelsperger, Warren.  
E. D. Stewart, Warren.  
Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Warren.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Seavy, Warren.  
Mrs. H. P. Ridelsperger, Warren

**WASHINGTON COUNTY**

D. Glenn Moore, 43 North Ave., Washington.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Luellen, R. D. 9, Washington.  
Harry A. Jones, Esq., 522 Wash. Trust Bldg., Washington.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Buchanan, 184 Duncan Ave., Washington.  
Elizabeth Christman, Washington.  
Mrs. Lillian M. Lane, Washington.  
Chas. R. Riggle, R. D. 9, Washington.  
Mrs. C. R. Riggle, R. D. 9, Washington.  
Elizabeth H. Wilson, 103 LeMoyne Ave., Washington.

**WESTMORELAND COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hamberg, Irwin.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Greensburg.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Klingensmith, Vandergrift.

**OTHER STATES**

Dr. C. C. Carstens, New York City.  
Carl M. Johns, Elmira, New York.  
J. C. Cuttwell, 3130 South Canal St., Chicago.  
Mrs. Cornelia B. Meytrott, State Office Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

## CHARTER

Copy of Charter Granted October 19, 1914, to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

### CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS

#### Petition for Corporation

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "An Act to provide for the Corporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, one Thousand Eight Hundred and seventy-four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, S. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, R. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Philip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, F. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, I. C. Colburn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Miss Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Barr, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others who are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, according to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said corporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals, and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care, of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of the idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes, reform the wayward, correct the delinquents and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature, such legisla-



tion as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplement.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the State as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows.

Name	Post Office	County
Andrew S. Miller.....	Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny
Francis J. Torrance.....	Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny
W. G. Theurer.....	Washington.....	Washington
R. W. Wolfe.....	Taylorstown.....	Washington
H. D. Browneller.....	W. Brownsville.....	Washington
John McNary.....	Washington.....	Washington
Jas. W. Smith.....	Peckville.....	Lackawanna
F. B. Bausman.....	Lancaster.....	Lancaster
Willard Mathews.....	Scranton.....	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog.....	Carrolltown.....	Cambria
W. A. Paine.....	Scranton.....	Lackawanna
R. C. Buchanan.....	Washington.....	Washington
Robert Barclay.....	Johnstown.....	Cambria
P. H. Holler.....	Chambersburg.....	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker.....	Lancaster.....	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer.....	Waynesboro.....	Franklin
J. W. Peck.....	Meyersdale.....	Somerset
Chas. F. Loesel.....	Erie.....	Erie
P. G. Cober.....	Somerset.....	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker.....	Narvon.....	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin.....	Retreat.....	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl.....	Williamsport.....	Lycoming
James McB. Robb.....	Oakdale.....	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch.....	Arden.....	Washington
J. H. Flaherty.....	Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
James M. Norris.....	Warrendale.....	Allegheny
S. A. Cramer.....	Warren.....	Warren
E. E. Thompson.....	Warren.....	Warren
M. Brady.....	Youngsville.....	Warren
Addison White.....	Warren.....	Warren

Name	Post Office	County
Mildred S. Lindsey.....	Warren.....	Warren
Fred Fuller.....	Scranton.....	Lackawanna
B. A. Black.....	Polk.....	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barret.....	Pittston.....	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford.....	Centralia.....	Columbia
John Barrett.....	Glen Lyon.....	Luzerne
John B. Clark.....	Luzerne.....	Luzerne
James L. Reilly.....	Ashley.....	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell.....	Butler.....	Butler
Belle C. Chalfant.....	Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny
F. J. Dickert.....	Scranton.....	Lackawanna
John J. Kenney.....	Parsons.....	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Willard.....	Indiana.....	Indiana
E. M. Ainsley.....	Indiana.....	Indiana
Oliver P. Bohler.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
Albert P. Roderus.....	Rankin.....	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron.....	Lincoln University.....	Chester
John L. Smith.....	Chester Springs.....	Chester
L. C. Colborn.....	Somerset.....	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel.....	Somerset.....	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of almshouses, the Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities. Committee on Lunacy. Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-Presidents—Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co.; Mrs. Reed Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Miss Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylortown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; L. C. Colborn, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Somerset, Somerset Co.; Edwin D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon. Sec., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Sec'y and Treas., Somerset; Edwin D. Solenberger, Assistant Secretary, Philadelphia; Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHTH:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conventions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the paying of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by the Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various almshouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the State, or by appropriation made by the State, or by donation or gift to the Association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 8th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	Geo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	S. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ainsley,	(SEAL)
Mildred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)

Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	P. H. Holler,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	Mary Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfant,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
F. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
Willard Mathews,	(SEAL)	F B Bausman,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Willard,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
H. D. Browneller,	(SEAL)	Charles F. Loescl,	(SEAL)
Oliver P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whitaker,	(SEAL)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, ss

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colburn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT (SEAL)

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Recorder of Deeds.

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs, say that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset as follows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th of October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22nd and 29th of October and the 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here presented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

P. G. COBER,  
GEO. F. KIMMEL,  
L. C. COLBORN.



In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania,  
of No.            December Term 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by the Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved and that upon the recording of the same and of this order the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the terms herein stated.

W. H. RUPPELL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume 192, Page 180.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 14th day of Nov., 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT,        (SEAL)  
Recorder of Deeds.

### BY-LAWS\*

Of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

#### Name

Section 1. The Association shall be known as "The Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania."

---

\*Adopted at Johnstown, Pa., October 17, 1917, and amended as to Section 7 at Williamsport, Pa., October 17, 1923.

### Membership

Sec. 2. The membership of the Association shall consist of Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of the several poor districts of the State, attorneys and clerks of such Boards of Directors, Guardians and Overseers, physicians, superintendents, stewards and officers of the Alms-houses, the Judges of the Courts, the members, officers and agents of the Board of Public Charities, the Trustees, superintendents and managers and other officers of Hospitals for the Insane, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes and correctional or training schools and institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, all officers and members of Children's Aid Societies, probation officers and all persons connected with any charitable, benevolent or correctional institutions or societies.

Sec. 3. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, and two Honorary Secretaries and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold their respective offices for a period of one year or until their successors have been elected and signified their acceptance of such office.

### The President

Sec. 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Convention and all called or special meetings of the Association, except when same is delegated to the chairman of a sectional meeting. He shall be governed in the discharge of his duties by such parliamentary rules as are recognized as authority. At the first business meeting of each annual Convention, he shall appoint Committees as follows:

1. Committee of seven members which shall be designated as "Committee on Officers."
2. Committee of three members which shall be designated as "Auditing Committee."
3. Committee of seven members designated as "Committee on Place of Holding Next Convention."
4. Committee of ten members designated as the "Committee on Resolutions."

The incoming President each year shall appoint within thirty days after the Annual Meeting of the Association a Committee of five members designated as a "Committee on Legislation."

### The Executive Committee

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and First Vice-President, the other Officers of the Association and the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the last three ex-presidents as ex-officio members.

The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the Program of the Annual Convention and shall have power to appoint such Sub-Committee as they may deem necessary to assist in providing the program. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this Committee.

### **Time of Holding Convention**

Sec. 6. The Association shall hold its Annual Convention in October of each year at such as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

### **Receipts and Expenditures**

Sec. 7. The funds necessary to defray the expenses of holding the Convention and attending to the business of the Association shall be raised as follows, to be divided into four classes.

1. By an assessment of \$30.00 to be levied upon each County Poor District, State or Semi-State Institution or Society.
2. By an assessment of \$20.00 to be levied upon larger Township or Municipal Poor Districts and Private Institution or Societies.
3. By an assessment of \$10.00 to be levied upon the smaller Township and Borough Poor Districts or smaller Institutions or Societies.
4. By annual dues of \$5.00 to be paid by those who wish to register as individual members.

The Executive Committee shall have power to reduce the amount of any particular class named in this Section and to decide to which of the several classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs.

### **Duties of Officers and Committees**

Sec. 8. 1—The President shall preside at the meetings of the Convention, appoint all Committees except as otherwise provided, and have general supervision of the work of the Association.

The Vice-Presidents, in the order named, shall preside in the absence of the President.

2. The Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Association, except those of the Treasurer, give notice of meetings to the members, notify all persons on the program of the part assigned to them, see that the minutes and the reports are printed and distributed, and perform all other duties and services as shall be required by the Executive Committee and for such services the Association is to pay him such amount as may be fixed by the Association at each Convention, and in addition he shall receive payment for all necessary expenses incident thereto.

3. The Assistant Secretaries shall assist the Secretary in the performance of his duties when required, and when called to go on any business for the Convention their expenses shall be paid by the Association.

4. The Honorary Secretaries shall be advisory in their duties, and shall assist in promoting the best interest of the Association.

5. The Treasurer shall send out all assessments to the various Directors of the Poor, Institutions, Schools and Societies, and collect and give a proper receipt for same, keep an account of all monies so collected and pay out the same on written approval by the President and Secretary and each year he shall present his report in full to the Auditing Committee to be audited by them, and for his services the Association is to pay him such amount as may be fixed by the Association at each Convention, and in addition he shall receive payment for all necessary expenses incident thereto.

6. The Treasurer shall give a surety bond in the sum of \$1000.00 (One Thousand Dollars) the expense of same to be borne by the Association.

7. The Executive Committee shall arrange the business of the Association and shall have general supervision of the Association and its best interests.

#### General Provisions

Sec. 9. 1.—The Executive Committee shall arrange with the Local Committee in each city where the Convention meets for a suitable badge for the Association for each Annual Convention.

2. The Committee on Legislation shall keep in touch with any pending legislation pertaining to the classes represented by the Association and shall report at the Annual Convention in regard to the same.

#### Amendments

Sec. 10. These By-Laws may be amended by the members at any annual meeting at the Convention, by a two-third vote of all the members present, providing that notice of such amendment be given in writing to each member of the Executive Committee at least ten days before the Annual Meeting and the same to be presented to the Convention at least one full day before final action by the Convention.

#### Order of Business—Opening Meeting

Sec. 11. 1.—Meeting at time and place, and calling to order by the President.

2. Music.
3. Devotional Exercises.
4. Address of Welcome.
5. Response to Address of Welcome.
6. President's Address.
7. Announcements.
8. Adjournment.

#### Regular Meeting

2. Music if provided.
3. Miscellaneous Business.
4. New Business.
5. Regular Program.
6. Reports of Committee.



## HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the fall of 1875, through the efforts of Messrs. R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home, a number of persons interested in almshouses and hospitals for the insane met informally and agreed upon the organization of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities." Among others at this meeting were John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, L. S. Wainwright and Luther Bakewell, then Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. The almshouses and hospitals for the insane throughout the State were discussed and their condition was described as being "deplorable." It was agreed that a call be made for a convention to be held in Altoona on the 19th of January, 1876. At this first meeting of the convention, ten counties of the State were represented. On September 19, 1876—the same year—the second meeting was held in Lancaster. Since then, beginning with 1877, annual meetings or conventions have been held in the month of October down to the present time, except in 1918 when the influenza epidemic and war conditions made it necessary to postpone the Butler Convention until 1919.

On October 1914 a Charter was granted by the Somerset County Courts to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania. Act No. 266 of July 6, 1917, (P. L. 734), approved by Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh, authorized the Directors, officers and staff of the various Poor Districts to attend the annual meetings as a part of their official duties and provided for the payment of their necessary expenses in so doing. The Act also provided for the payment of a membership subscription for the support of the Convention not to exceed \$15.00 per annum. Act No. 36, approved by Governor Gifford Pinchot, April 4, 1923, (P. L. 58), amended the above Act as to Section 2 by striking out \$15.00 and inserting in place thereof \$30.00—thus authorizing the Poor Districts to pay a membership subscription for any Poor District not to exceed \$30.00 per annum for the purposes named in Section 2 of the Act of July 6, 1917. A complete list of the various places of meeting follows:

Preliminary meeting for organization—Fall of 1875 in Allegheny City.

No.	Place	Date
1	Altoona	January 19, 1876
2	Lancaster	September 19, 1876
3	Lock Haven	1877
4	Pittsburgh	1878
5	Scranton	1879
6	Harrisburg	1880
7	Erie	1881
8	Somerset	1882
9	Philadelphia	1883
10	Greensburg	1884
11	Philadelphia	1885

No.	Place	Date
12	Scranton	1886
13	Gettysburg	1887
14	Uniontown	1888
15	Altoona	1889
16	Lancaster	1890
17	Reading	1891
18	Erie	1892
19	Williamsport	1893
20	York	1894
21	Philadelphia	1895
22	Pittsburgh	1896
23	Scranton	1897
24	Harrisburg	1898
25	Erie	1899
26	Wilkes-Barre	1900
27	Altoona	1901
28	Somerset	1902
29	Lancaster	1903
30	Gettysburg	1904
31	Washington	1905
32	Warren	1906
33	Meadville	1907
34	West Chester	1908
35	Bradford	1909
36	Williamsport	1910
37	Indiana	1911
38	Erie	1912
39	Philadelphia	1913
40	Carlisle	1914
41	Reading	1915
42	Altoona	1916
43	Johnstown	1917
Meeting omitted on account of influenza epidemic.		1918
44	Butler	1919
45	Harrisburg	1920
46	Wilkes-Barre	1921
47	Uniontown	1922
48	Williamsport	1923
49	Washington	1924
50	Lancaster	1925
51	Erie	1926
52	Hazleton	1927

**AN ACT—NO. 266—P.L. 734 of JULY 6, 1917, as  
Amended By Act No. 36—P.L. 58 of April 4, 1923.**

Authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth together with their solicitor steward or superintendent and such other executive officer as may designate by said directors and overseers or other officers to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania as part of their official duties and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof

Section 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth together with their solicitor steward or superintendent and such other executive officers as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers are hereby authorized as part of their official duties to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania for the purpose of discussing the various questions arising in the discharge of their duties and of providing for uniform and economical methods of administering the affairs of the respective poor districts

Section 2 The actual expenses of the aforesaid officials attending the said annual meetings of said association including traveling expenses and hotel bills actually paid by them together with a membership subscription by each poor district to the necessary expenses of the convention including printing employment of stenographers and expenses of committees which said membership subscription however shall not be more than thirty dollars for any poor district per annum shall be paid out of the funds of the poor district The time spent in attending such meeting shall not be more than four days exclusive of the time employed in traveling thereto and therefrom

**APPENDIX**  
**ON**  
**DIET IN THE COUNTY HOME.**  
(See pages 69-73)



CANNING AND STORAGE BUDGET

I. Vegetables

- A. Every person needs 2 Vegetables a Day other than Potatoes: such as carrots, string beans, beets, peas, corn, asparagus, onions, lima beans.
- B. Greens—twice a week such as spinach, kale, Swiss chard, beet tops, New Zealand spinach, wild greens.
- C. Tomatoes—twice a week.
- D. A raw vegetable twice a week such as eabbage, lettuce, raw carrots, celery, endive, dandelion, Chinese cabbage, cut leaf ehieory.
- E. Use occasionally corn, dried beans, squash, and parsnips

II. Fruits

- A. Every person needs also two canned, dried, or fresh fruits a day.

A DAY'S FOOD PLAN FOR AN ELDERLY PERSON

Age: 70—80		Fuel Requirement: 1500—1800 Calories	
7:30 A.M.	Soft, sweet fruit or mild, diluted fruit juice, (grape, pineapple, or apple)	75—100	Calories
	Well-cooked cereal with thin cream and a little sugar	100—200	Calories
	Toast or zwieback with butter	100—200	Calories
	Bacon or soft-cooked eggs	75—150	Calories
	Tea or coffee with cream and sugar	100—200	Calories
12:30 P.M.	Cream soup	100—150	Calories
	Fish or oysters, eheese souffle or fondue	100—200	Calories
	A cooked green vegetable finely chopped	10—25	Calories
	Rice, or baked or riced potato	75—100	Calories
	Toast or zwieback with butter	100—200	Calories
4:P.M.	Stewed fruit or fruit jelly with gelatin or tapioca	100—200	Calories
	Tea or coffee, or bouillon, or malted milk, toast or crackers	75—100	Calories
6 P.M.	Chicken, or lamb chop, or broiled beef balls	100—150	Calories
	Riced, or baked, or mashed potato	75—100	Calories
	One other cooked vegetable (Soft enough to mash with a fork)	25—100	Calories
	Toast or swieback, or dinner biscuit	75—100	Calories
	Custard, or cereal pudding, or gelatin dessert	100—200	Calories
	Tea or coffee with cream and sugar	100—200	Calories

(From "Feeding The Family" by Mary Swartz Rose.)

## A DAY'S FOOD PLAN FOR AN AGED PERSON

Age: 80 or over

Fuel Requirement: 1200—1500 Calories

6 A.M.	Weak tea or coffee with hot milk or cream or hot milk or malted milk. . . .	75—100 Calories
8 A.M.	Soft-cooked egg or omelet or well-cooked cereal with cream. . . . .	75—150 Calories
	Zwieback or toast. . . . .	75—150 Calories
	Weak tea or coffee with hot milk or cream. . . . .	75—100 Calories
12:30 P.M.	Cream soup or vegetable puree with croutons. . . . .	100—200 Calories
	Broiled, baked, or boiled fish,) small servings or )	100—200 Calories
	Cheese souffle or egg timbale )	
	Baked, riced, or mashed potato. . .	50—100 Calories
	Stewed or baked fruit. . . . .	100—150 Calories
	Weak tea or coffee with hot milk or cream. . . . .	75—100 Calories
4 P.M.	Tea or coffee with hot milk or cream. . . . .	75—100 Calories
6 P.M.	Broth. . . . .	10—15 Calories
	Minced chicken, lamb, mutton, or beef, small serving. . . . .	100—150 Calories
	Zwieback or toast lightly buttered and moistened with hot, salted water	75—150 Calories
	A cooked vegetable, mashed or sifted (as peas, squash, asparagus tips). . . . .	25—100 Calories
	Cereal pudding or custard. . . . .	100—200 Calories
10 P.M.	Broth. . . . .	10—15 Calories
	Toast. . . . .	25—50 Calories

If sugar causes gastric disturbance, saccharine may be used in place of part or all of it. If the fruit acid is irritating, a very little bicarbonate of soda may be used to neutralize it.

(From "Feeding The Family" by Mary Swartz Rose.)

## PLANNING THE FAMILY'S MEAL EAT WISELY AND BE WELL

### A. For each day use—

- 1 quart milk for each child
- 1 pint milk for each adult
- 8 glasses water for each person

### B. And from each group below for the day's meals use—

FOOD GROUPS		
Regulating Food	Building Food	Energy Giving Foods
Used by body for regulating purposes.	Used by body to build muscle, bone, nerve, blood tissue.	Used by body for energy, warmth, amount depends upon age, weight, occupation, and digestive power.
2 SERVINGS OF FRUITS A DAY	1 SERVING OF ANY TWO BELOW	Cereals— $\frac{1}{2}$ in form of whole cereals. Oatmeal—building. Cracked wheat. Cornmeal. Whole wheat bread. Rye bread. Fats—butter, cream, bacon, eggs, nuts, fat meats. Vegetable Fats—(not as valuable as others, olive oil, etc.)
Oranges. Grapefruit. Lemon juice. Bananas. Apples. Pears. Prunes. Dates.	Protein. Milk, cheese, eggs, meats, fish. Cereals, peas, beans, nuts. (cereals must have milk added.) Lime. Milk, cheese, eggs, spinach, celery, lettuce, cabbage, onions, swiss chard. Iron. green vegetables, fruits, cereal—whole grain—eggs. Phosphorous. Milk, eggs, meat, cereal—whole grain—dried peas and beans.	Sweets—(Not to be eaten between meals) Sugar, honey, syrups, jellies and preserves, desserts, candy, etc.
2 SERVINGS OF VEGETABLES A DAY OTHER THAN POTATOES		Starchy Vegetables. Potatoes, rice, beans, corn, etc.
Cabbage ) One served Lettuce ) raw every Celery ) day when Onion ) possible.		Starchy Fruit. Bananas.
Spinach or other Greens		
Tomatoes, string beans, carrots, onions, cauliflower, turnips, peas, beets.		

- C. Use variety of foods, so as to be sure of filling body needs.
- D. Good cooking helps digestibility of foods.
- E. Regular hours for meals make for health.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR MENUS

## BREAKFAST

Orange.	Baked apple.	Rhubarb or other seasonable fruit.	Orange.
Oatmeal and milk.	Shredded wheat.		Oatmeal and milk.
Whole wheat toast and butter.	Soft boiled egg.	Oatmeal and milk.	Graham muffin and butter.
Milk or cocoa.	Graham toast and butter.	Buttered toast.	Milk or cocoa.
	Milk or cocoa.	Milk or cocoa.	

## DINNER

Pot roast of beef.	Loin of mutton roast.	Meatballs.	Irish stew.
Baked potatoes.	Browned potatoes.	Scalloped potatoes.	Cold slaw.
Creamed carrots.	Bread and butter.	Spinach.	Bread and butter.
Whole wheat bread.	Escaloped tomatoes.	Bread and butter.	Milk.
Snow pudding.	Washington cream pie.	Baked apples and cream.	Canned peaches.
Milk.	Milk.	Cookies.	Sponge cake.
		Milk.	Milk.

## SUPPER

Corn chowder.	Cream of potato soup.	Baked rice and tomatoes.	Creamed eggs on toast.
Cabbage and celery salad.	Whole wheat muffins.	Lettuce salad.	Raw carrot, raisin and apple salad.
Rye bread and butter.	Dressed lettuce.	Graham bread and butter.	Bran muffins.
Peach butter.	Nuts and raisins.	Cocoa and cookies.	Milk.

## BREAKFAST—Con't.

Prunes.	Orange.	Grapefruit.
Puffed whole wheat.	Pettijohns and milk.	Cracked wheat and milk.
Buttered toast.	Toast and butter.	Bacon.
Milk or cocoa.	Milk or cocoa.	Buttered toast.
		Milk or cocoa.



**DINNER—Con't.**

Baked fish.	Liver and bacon.	Chicken.
Egg sauce.	Baked potatoes.	Mashed potatoes.
Boiled potatoes with parsley.	Buttered beets.	Onions.
Bread and butter	Graham bread and butter.	Currant jelly.
String beans.	Cottage pudding.	Oatmeal bread and butter.
Apple pie.	Milk.	Celery and apple salad.
		Ice cream.

**SUPPER—Con't.**

Macaroni and cheese.	Cream of tomato	Cheese fondue.
Celery salad.	Egg salad.	Biscuits and butter.
Whole wheat bread and butter.	Toast.	Fruit salad.
Milk.	Hermits.	Cocoa.
Blushing apples.		

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**FIFTY-THIRD MEETING**  
**OF THE**  
**ASSOCIATION**  
**OF**  
**Directors of the Poor and**  
**Charities and Corrections**  
**OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**



**SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26, 27, 1928.**

**PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**





ARTHUR G. GRAHAM,  
President, Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities  
and Corrections of Pennsylvania





## INDEX

	Page
Monday Evening Session, September 24, 1928:	
Opening remarks by Chairman John F. Dugan .....	9
Address of Welcome by Mayor A. Mackey .....	10
Presentation of gavel by Arthur G. Graham .....	13
Response by President Huston .....	13
Address "Work of the Philadelphia Department of Public Wel- fare" by Director Dugan .....	16
Amendment of By-laws .....	20
Adjournment .....	21
Tuesday Morning Session, September 25, 1928:	
Opening remarks by President Huston .....	22
Appointment of Committees .....	22
Memorial: Mr. Dennis A. Mackin .....	23
Report of Thomas Turner's death .....	24
Treasurer's Report .....	25
Auditor's Report .....	31
Publicity Committee Report by Mr. Arthur G. Graham, Chair- man .....	32
General Subject "Outdoor Relief":	
Karl de Schweinitz .....	34
"Municipal Outdoor Relief":	
Col. R. E. Longan .....	38
"Outdoor Relief Policies as Affecting Children":	
J. Prentice Murphy .....	41
Discussion:	
Mrs. E. C. Dunn .....	46
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud .....	48
Investigation of application for Outdoor Relief:	
Mr. E. J. McKernan .....	49
Miss Mary Labaree .....	51
Mrs. Charles P. Chick .....	52
Mr. F. C. Reese .....	54
Adjournment .....	55
Tuesday Afternoon Session, September 25, 1928:	
Introduction of Chairman John T. Scanlon .....	56
H. E. Wagner .....	57
Mr. Somerville .....	57
F. C. Reese .....	58
Josiah Staneruck .....	67
George E. Dorwart .....	67
J. M. Ziegler .....	70

## INDEX (Cont.)

	Page
George E. Dorwart .....	70
Director Deemer .....	72
Peter Rosato, Investigator .....	73
J. M. Ziegler .....	78
Mr. Gissinger .....	78
George E. Dorwart .....	79
Oscar West .....	80
Samuel McElwain .....	80
Tuesday Evening Session, September 25, 1928:	
Amendment of By-Law concerning the time of the Annual Con- vention .....	87
Election of Officers .....	87
Report of Auditing Committee .....	88
Address by Dr. Carl Kelsey, "Is Society Responsible for Poverty" ..	89
Address by Dr. Harvey Watkins, Supt. Polk State School .....	97
Charles H. Parritt, Statistician .....	105
Bruce Dunlap, Agriculturist .....	108
Dr. Watkins on "Sterilization" .....	109
Adjournment .....	110
Wednesday Morning Session, September 26, 1928:	
Opening remarks by President Huston .....	111
Address by Dr. Joseph C. Doane, Supt. Philadelphia General Hospital .....	112
"County Work for Children," by Miss Margaret E. Brooke ....	120
E. D. Solenberger .....	124
Discussion:	
President Huston .....	130
F. C. Reese .....	130
E. D. Solenberger .....	131
Miss Mary Labaree .....	132
Wednesday Evening Session, September 26, 1928:	
Address, "Welfare Bond Issue" by Hon. Clinton Rogers Wood- ruff .....	134
Report of Committee on Time and Place .....	138
Resolutions of Appreciation .....	139
Resolutions by Dr. H. J. Sommer .....	140
Address, "Child Welfare Work of the American Legion," ..	
Col. Edwin S. Hollenbach .....	142
George E. Dorwart .....	149
Arthur G. Graham, President-Elect .....	150
Adjournment .....	151
Enrollment of Delegates .....	152

## OFFICERS FOR 1928-1929

---

### PRESIDENT

ARTHUR G. GRAHAM, .....700 Walnut St., Philadelphia

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

T. C. WHITE, .....Mercer  
MRS. SUE WILLARD, .....Indiana  
JOHN BAYLISS, .....Hazleton  
GEORGE E. DORWART, .....Roxborough  
MRS. E. C. DUNN, .....North Glenside  
JOHN S. HAMBERG, .....Irwin  
S. H. BOYD, .....Columbia

### SECRETARY

HARRY A. JONES, ESQ., 522 Washington Trust Bldg., Washington

### TREASURER

WILLIAM J. TREMBATH, ESQ., .....804 Second Nat. Bank Bldg.,  
Wilkes-Barre

### ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

MRS. J. S. SCHULTZ, .....Ridgway  
MRS. J. C. BOYD, .....Meadville

### HONORARY SECRETARIES

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER, .....Philadelphia  
MRS. CHARLES B. CHICK, .....Uniontown

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the First Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Honorary Secretaries, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Ex-Presidents as follows: Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, (1926), Media; Charles F. Loesel, (1927), Erie; Charles L. Huston (1928), Coatesville.

### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

D. Glenn Moore, Chairman, Washington.  
Elmer E. Erb, Esq., Harrisburg.  
X. P. Huddy, Esq., Milford.  
John W. Rohrer, Esq., Kittanning.  
F. C. Reese, Pottsville.





**FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
OF  
**The Association of**  
**Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections**  
**of the State of Pennsylvania.**

HELD

**September 24-27, 1928.**

**Philadelphia, Penna.**

---

**MONDAY EVENING SESSION**

**September 24th, 1928**

Convention called to order by Honorable John F. Dugan, Director, Department of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Local Committee.

MR. JOHN F. DUGAN: Ladies and Gentlemen: We are about to open the Fifty-Third Annual Convention of the Poor Boards of the State of Pennsylvania. It is right and proper that we should open the convention at this time by an invocation by the Reverend Thomas J. Garland, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Garland delivered invocation.

MR. DUGAN: It is my pleasure at this time to introduce Mr. Charles L. Huston, Director, Chester County, and President of the Association for the current year.

PRESIDENT CHARLES L. HUSTON: Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Director and Officers of this wonderful and worthy work: I am very glad indeed to greet you. I am going to ask your help and patience in all the deliberations and all the things we have to decide here, that you will give me all the charity you can, because we want to do whatever we can here of the very best for those unfortunate people who are committed to our care. I trust that our gathering together here may be profitable to that end, and that we may all go back very much more refreshed for our service than we have been before this convention. We all need each other's help in these ideas, and each other's cheer and encouragement, and so the family gathered here together in Philadelphia will do a great deal.

It is not for me to make a speech. I just ask you to help along with the good order and advancement of whatever we seek to do here.

We are to be honored with the Address of Welcome, by the Honorable Harry A. Mackey, the worthy Mayor of Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love."

HONORABLE HARRY A. MACKEY: Mr. Chairman, Bishop Garland, Director Dugan, Ladies and Gentlemen: Because of another engagement this evening, for which I am duly decorated, as you see, I thought, in the first instance, that I would leave the welcoming to Philadelphia with Director Dugan, Director of the Department of Welfare, who is presiding here tonight. Also that what he left unsaid might be well said, I asked Mrs. Kyle, our City Statistician, to come down here. Then when I got thinking it over, I thought that this was the place for me to be myself, because I am so in sympathy with your work and with the themes that you will discuss, that I was fearful that my absence might be misunderstood. Therefore, you will hear from Director Dugan this evening, and if you are generous enough, you will hear from Mrs. Kyle, and I would like to recommend her to you as a speaker.

I notice by this program that I hold in my hand that Mr. Gadsden, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has duly welcomed you as to the material things of Philadelphia, and this program is quite a catalog of those things of which we boast in Philadelphia. I notice the attention has been called of the visitors first starting in our easternmost part of the city, our magnificent Delaware River, that you have been duly apprised of its magnificence, of the greatness of our piers, of the great future of this gateway to twenty five million people adjacent to Philadelphia. Of course we are proud of our river, we are proud of the accomplishments along its banks, and oftentimes as I ride up and down that river in our show boat, the "JOHN WANAMAKER," which will be at your service while you are here, under Director Weglein, I often think of the changes that have taken place since William Penn came up that river to establish this City of Brotherly Love here. I want to call your attention to the fact that along that river you will see the greatest port facilities of the world, put there at the expense of the City of Philadelphia, of upwards of fifty millions of dollars. I want to call your attention to, and invite you to take a ride in the greatest subway in the world. Philadelphia has some confidence in her future transit system when her voters at the polls will authorize an expenditure of over a hundred million dollars to build this great magnificent subway, which is the latest thought on that sort of urban transportation.

I would like to have you go just up the Parkway and look at that magnificent new Art Museum, the reaction to every man and woman of you, particularly those who are touched by the finer things of life—and you all are, or you wouldn't be here—devoted to the subject under discussion. I am sure that it will be the pleasure of your life, as you look at that magnificent pile, as you go up and down its hallways and in its galleries; the reaction to the art and the science and the beauty and the artistry of the world will be just worth your trip to Philadelphia alone.

I could call your attention to other material things, but I am not here tonight to talk about the greatness of Philadelphia; I am here to welcome you; welcome you to a congress given over to the consideration of the most vital questions in the world. I believe that the greatness of any unit of administration, be it township or borough, city or state, or nation, the greatness is marked by its fidelity of service to those less able to take care of themselves, and so I am willing that you should overlook all the material greatness of Philadelphia; that you should forget its art, its science, its education, its beauty; the magnificence of its homes—if you will just take a trip with Director Dugan and go up into the great Northeast where the heart of Philadelphia surely throbs as a reaction to all the great things that we are trying to do to the least of the people of Philadelphia. I want you to go up there and, under his guidance, I want you to go to our institution; I want you to go and open the doors of Brown Farm, and I want you to see the little curly-headed, beautiful-faced waifs and Philadelphia's charges, those left upon door-steps, those who have been deserted; our children; the City of Philadelphia's children, and watch those little things rush out to you and look up into your face, just starving for affection,—that's the worth while work; and then go to another part of that institution where the old folks are gathered, just sitting about in couples and alone, waiting for the Master's voice to call them home. We are trying to make their declining years as sweet and as beautiful and as pleasant as the greatness of this city with its bountiful mercies can provide for them. Yes, that is the great work, the spiritual side of this city transcends in magnificence in beauty and grandeur and service. Ah! it towers high and above all those things that we are building with granite and steel and iron and stone—the spiritual side, I want to recommend to you.

And so I must rush away from here, but I want to take with me the memory of the earnest-faced men and women who are assembled into a great congress of unselfish devotion to the real service of life, and that real service of life is the service to those who cannot help themselves.

I had some experience in this sort of service for eight years, going up and down the State of Pennsylvania. I did my best to stabilize and popularize, and perhaps immortalize a great statute that the legislature of 1915 put upon the statute books of Pennsylvania, a new conception of the relationship between injured employees and their employers, and at the conclusion of that work I announced this as the sum total of my convictions growing out of first-handed contact with the instrumentalities of that wonderful service all over the State of Pennsylvania, and I am going to leave this thought with you in conclusion: That the holiest work of man is man's service to man. I thank you.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We have a place arranged on the program for Mrs. Kyle, and I am glad that the Mayor will be able to stay to listen to the response by Mr. Charles F. Loesel of Erie, the former president of this association.

MR. CHARLES F. LOESEL: Mr. President, Mayor Mackey, Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and friends: I deem it a great honor to have the privilege of responding to the address of welcome by the Mayor. He has told you about the beautiful spots of Philadelphia, the opportunities here, and I know that you will enjoy going around to see them.

This organization has been invited to hold its convention in the city of Philadelphia for several years, but the committee on time and place seemed to think that a large city wasn't a good place to hold a convention, but this year it was up to the executive board to decide the place, so we decided on Philadelphia. We are taking a chance to see what the members will do.

All the directors of the counties and employees of the county and state institutions must realize that they are public servants, paid by the tax payers and are sent to this convention to represent the county and state; so, therefore, it is your duty to attend all of these meetings and exchange ideas and learn new ways and means of taking care of the unfortunates of this state. There are a great many directors that are attending their first convention meeting, and I hope that the older members will set an example to the new ones, to attend these meetings and be here on time. It will be a great help to the president, also to the speakers to have a full attendance at all meetings, and I know Mayor Mackey, when he has extended to you a welcome and told you about the beauties of Philadelphia, that he didn't intend to have you miss these meetings. The executive committee has made up a program of short speeches and round-table talks that will not be tiresome to you if you are interested in charity work. There will be plenty of time to see Philadelphia and its points of interest.

Now, Mr. Mayor and Committee, on behalf of the organizations of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, I want to thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to us; all the interest you have taken in this to make it a success. I thank you.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We are very glad indeed to have had Mayor Mackey with us, and we hope a little later that we shall be able to hear from Mrs. Kyle with the information which Mayor Mackey says she is so qualified to give you.

The next item on the program is the presentation of the souvenir gavel to be presented by Mr. Arthur G. Graham, of the Philadelphia Committee.

MR. ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Mr. President, Bishop Garland and Delegates: I am here to present to you, Mr. Huston, as the presiding officer of this convention, the compliments of all the delegates, with the assurance that you will have their undivided attention in each session. I am also instructed by the association in general to present to you this gavel, which will be an emblem of your authority in calling the sessions to order. It is our hope and desire that you will retain this gavel with fond remembrances and kind thoughts in this, what we hope to be, a successful and constructive convention.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I am very glad indeed that I can keep this. When I looked at it and saw its beauty and the inscriptions—I haven't read them yet—but I am sure it will make a very beautiful and very much treasured memento of this occasion and of the compliment which has been given to me. I used to be a sort of a half champion croquet player, but that was a good while ago, and I don't know whether I shall be able to wield this implement as effectively as I used to be able to wield a croquet mallet. But that depends a great deal upon your willingness to respond to the good order of the proceedings of this convention.

I am glad to be here with such distinguished people, with Reverend Bishop Garland and Mayor Mackey. Bishop Garland and I have known each other for a good many years. He came to Coatesville, our town, as rector of the Episcopal Church of the western end of the state, and we have kept our friendship fresh right up to date, and I was very glad that he could be secured to come here and to open this convention with his beautiful words of invocation and prayer for God's blessings upon our proceedings here.

We have another little brotherhood. He and I belong to this now rare—getting more rare—whiskered fraternity. I think that gives us, possibly, a little bit of warrant to dignity and consideration in what we undertake to do; so I am very glad that we can be here together, and that we can go ahead with the work of this convention in good order; and I hope that you understand, if you hear the sound of this gavel on the table, I don't want your feelings to be hurt, and I don't want to hurt the table or the mallet any, because I want to keep this, and so we will get along beautifully together.

I will go on now with my annual address. I am not going to take up very much of your time with a speech. We are going to have some fine speech makers here, and it will not be my duty so much to make a speech, as simply to preside and to try to get through with the business in an efficient way, so that we shall all be glad of the result of this convention.

Now I have not been able to get around as much as I should like to have done. I have visited some institutions in this state since last year, and I notice quite a similarity among the different institutions



in their arrangements and in what you see there; the appearance of the inmates, of these unfortunate people. I am very sorry that the program did not work out so that you could have come out to our institutions in Chester County. We had extended an invitation for this affair at a suitable time during this convention, but I believe it was a little too long a journey; but I think you would have been interested if you had come out there to see our institutions on something like, the Bible says, about Jerusalem, "Situated on the north side of a beautiful valley and a beautiful prospect there."

I want to mention the fact in connection with that, that this City of Brotherly Love to which you have come was named "Philadelphia" by its founder, William Penn, a Quaker; and I am very glad that my ancestors on both sides were Quakers, and I value most highly the training and principles which I received. One of those cardinal principles has been to remember the poor, not to look down upon them, but to look on them with kindness and relieve their distress whenever possible, and so we have tried to do that. I know there are some here to whom these words will sound familiar. The Friends in their annual meetings have what they call queries, questions which are to be answered of how things have been conducted throughout the year in the Society of Friends. I want you to understand what that means. That is the Society of the Friends of Christ, that is what the name means, because our Lord, Himself, said, "Ye are My friends if ye do whatsoever I command you," and that was the effort of the Friends, the cardinal principles being the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would they should do to you, do you even so unto them"; so the query on this subject would be, are our poor friends' necessities inquired into and relief afforded? And, do their children and other friends' children receive an education to fit them for business? I think if you will look around at the principles which have been invoked in the institutions of the Friends for the past 150 years, you will find out that they do fit young people for the responsibilities of life; avoiding fancy things and what you might call frothy things, by giving things which cultivate the mind, the nobler traits of the mind, and fit them for the duties of life in every respect; and that is what the Friends require.

Now these people who are committed to our care have children, and they should receive our consideration in every way. I note that we have in these days the question of outdoor relief which is coming up pretty prominently in this convention. I believe it is an excellent thing. I might make bold to say, I think we need to be careful that we do not go too far, too much to an extreme, in the way of cultivating unworthy pride. We don't want to hurt anyone's feelings; we don't want anyone to be humiliated in any degree, but we do want them to understand what the responsibilities of life are and to treat them suitably for that. One of the best men I ever had to do with as a practical man was a man who worked for my father for some fifty years. He

came when I was a little bit of a fellow and father had had trouble in getting good, capable men to work for him; but this was a man who boarded in the county home and was bound out among the farmers of the neighborhood, brought up there in practical knowledge of the way of doing things. He was one of the most capable men I have ever had contact with, and I have met a good many who claimed practical skill. He used to get through the work so soon that he could come up and look after us children when the people around the house were busy. He would tickle my ribs until I melted down in a heap on the floor. In our family affairs and the welfare of the family, the things which made for our comfort he took an interest in and every one of the family held that man in great affection and great respect. I believe it was because he was brought up in a practical way, and that is what we ought to do with those committed to our care; bring them up with a view to the practical things of life.

Now I mentioned at the last convention—and that may have had something to do with getting me into the trouble I am in just now—I mentioned the fact that in our meetings at the Chester County Home, one of the things which has kept me on there has been the opportunity my wife and I, particularly my wife, have had to meet with the inmates of the institution in Gospel meetings in which they respond wonderfully to the heart touches and to the songs, and not only the people of the almshouse, but the people of the hospital for the insane. They are wonderfully responsive to these meetings and to an approach of that kind. They say that it helps to quiet them, enables them to get along well afterward, coming together in these meetings where a little heart touch is involved. And I feel in our work as I have gone around this year, that we need especially to consider that in addition to the practical things which are going to be brought up here. We need to consider the moral and spiritual welfare of the people committed to our care, and we as directors, can help along with that. If we can't do it ourselves, (we ought if we can), we should try to get in some way those associated with us, our wives and our friends, to come along with us and help bring this heart touching message to the people and make them feel that somebody cares for them; that they are not just pushed aside, simply to be clothed and fed merely until they are put away. While I mention that, I think you will all agree with me that one of the great horrors that the people have who come to our institutions is the horror of looking forward to the anatomical society. I believe at the same time we want to do all we can to safeguard the people—the respectable people especially, and to give them relief of mind from looking forward to that prospect, and then they wouldn't have the same dread of our institutions which they have had and which they may have still. I just wanted to mention that in connection with it; and there is a need all over where old couples come in who have lived together should not be completely separated but allowed to come

together as much as possible; let them have a couple of rooms where they can live together for the remainder of their days. I know it is a difficult problem, but we should see so far as we can, that they are provided for in that way.

Now I don't want to take up your time any further but just ask you, as I have already asked you, to be prompt in attendance and remember we have all come here at a sacrifice of time and other things which needed to be done, and we don't want to waste our time. We want to be punctual and get started and get through punctually, and those who have a certain time fixed for them, I hope they won't let their feelings be hurt if they hear the warning sound of this gavel. That is what we want to do while we are here—get through the business in a way that will satisfy us all; and I welcome you here to this end of our state.

Our own institutions in Chester County have been managed largely by the Quakers, for all the time that I know about, and we believe that little tender heart touch will have a great deal to do with the feeling that those people have, and we believe it can be spread all over the state. It ought not to belong to just one corner, but to the whole of the state for those principles to prevail, and we should all remember those less fortunate than we are with the kindest, most-helpful feelings.

Now we are very glad indeed to listen to Honorable John F. Dugan, Director of the Philadelphia Department of Welfare. That should be one of the largest subjects of our convention and we are glad to have Honorable John F. Dugan here, and we shall listen to him at this time.

HON. JOHN F. DUGAN: Mr. Chairman, Bishop Garland, Ladies and Gentlemen: I sat here doing a lot of thinking about how fortunate I have been. I don't know when your last convention was held here, but I feel that with this convention coming to Philadelphia at this time, in the first six months of my administration as Director of Public Welfare, that before the convention leaves here there will be very many things that will be very interesting and instructive to me; and as I look at this convention at this time I feel that I am going to be a student, because I know there are some wonderful people in this line of work here, and I know that by paying strict attention and listening to it, I will learn plenty about my work.

It is not my purpose at this time to go into a lengthy talk on welfare to you folks, because I know you are all very well up on welfare work, but I do want to cite a few figures to you of welfare work under my administration since the first day of the year.

The Bureau of Recreation which comes under Welfare, and, of course, it is all welfare work for the education in the future of the youngsters, in the Bureau of Recreation, of which we have forty three centers, thirty-eight swimming pools, and one bathing beach—a total of eighty-

two units, and the Bureau of Recreation represents a cost for the taking over by the city and development of those recreation centers of seven million dollars at the present time to the city of Philadelphia. I venture to say that those properties, after being developed to the highest point of efficiency by the city if assessed by the assessors, would represent twenty one million dollars that the Bureau of Recreation has in those centers. The visitations up to the 31st of August of those centers by the children have been nine million visits. During our activities at recreation centers, swimming pools and community centers at night nine million children have visited those centers. The estimated visitors for the year will be about twelve million.

Those activities were carried on under the direction of Mrs. Carmichael. I feel at this time that I must say that her work has been very wonderful,—in fact, when I first came into the office as Director of Welfare, I made up my mind that to everybody in welfare work, to everybody in all sorts of work, my door was going to be open, because the people who come in, and they come in only for what is good for the children, I don't want them to feel that I am trying to interfere, because I want help, and I have invited help and I don't believe there is anyone in the city of Philadelphia who can say that the door of the Director of Welfare has been closed since he went into that office.

Coming down to the Personal Assistance Bureau which is handled by Mrs. Roberts, the Bureau has been doing some very wonderful work, and I am going to ask council for money, as I believe they should have more help in there. They have been working very hard. Up to the present time the cases handled by the Bureau of Personal Assistance have been six thousand. The daily average census of the children maintained in private homes and institutions is 1550 children—handled by the institutions and homes. They are sent out on the decisions of the judges of the Municipal Court, and the cost is about \$235,000. That is for that bureau alone, the Children's Aid Bureau.

You must understand that the money of the Department of Welfare under the budget is all for institutions; we have no provision for the relief of the poor; I believe, in the budget there was \$2500 or \$3500 all given for the relief of destitute families who perhaps come into the city of Philadelphia from other counties, thinking that they can get employment. They arrive here with their children and are disappointed and our bureau pays their transportation back to their home. This year \$2500 seems hardly a drop in the bucket, and I went to council and had \$5,000 more added to that item. I want to say while on the item of the assistance to the poor of the city, I don't think it is a mistake at this time to speak a kind word for the wonderful work that has been done in the city of Philadelphia by societies not connected in any way with the city administration. Federation of Welfare workers, social workers and all the different community centers have had as you know



hard work, but they have done their work wonderfully on what they have had to work with, and I sincerely trust they get plenty of funds to carry on the work that they are doing at this time.

The work of the Bureau of Legal Aid does, of course, touch on poor work. There are people who have not been paid their salaries, and they have no money to hire attorneys. They come to our bureau and our attorneys handle all cases outside of divorce. The Bureau of Legal Aid up to the present time have handled 10,500 cases. That is an increase for the same period of last year of 500 cases. They have collected to date in small claims \$20,030. In other words, they have recovered that amount, most of which has been for salaries for the working man, by writing to the employer, bringing employer and employee together, and adjusting the grievance and collecting, as I said, to the present time \$20,030.

The Bureau of Charities and Corrections—another very wonderful work that comes along in the Children's Aid Bureau. Mrs. Roberts has worked very wonderfully and very hard with the children that you heard His Honor the Mayor describe. That is at Brown's Farms, which takes its name, by the way, from the Brown who owned the property at the time it was taken over. It is sixteen miles up the Delaware river in Torresdale. Up there are those children housed, and during the present year up to this time, we have had fifteen of those children adopted. Now those fifteen children adopted represent a saving of about \$6,000 to the County of Philadelphia, to place those children out among good homes, and Mrs. Roberts sees to it that they are placed in the proper kind of homes with the proper environment and proper religious training and other things that go with real life.

Up at the home for the Aged, the daily census for the Home is 1426. Our Home at Holmesburg is the Home for the Aged. After the last loan bill was voted upon by the citizens of Philadelphia, I stepped in to the committee at that time and managed to receive \$250,000 of that last loan, which we will need to use as an addition for the Home for the Poor. The daily average increase over last year at the home is 139 persons, and the average daily census at Brown's Farms, where the deserted children and the foundlings are, is 64. Of course, there are a great many of those who have been placed out by the courts, and other children coming under our care, to private homes. The average of 64 is an increase over last year of about two.

"Camp Happy"—I suppose a good many of you people have read about "Camp Happy." It is conducted in the summer time for nine weeks. We have three units that come to the camp; each unit for three weeks. Those children who are undernourished, between the ages of seven and fourteen, are sent to "Camp Happy." Medical men have told us that, if we can take an undernourished child and put from three and a half to four pounds on that child, that it will carry the child



over the winter time, carry it over the season when they are liable to have colds and gripe and perhaps pneumonia. The average unit is from 1100 to 1200 children. They are taken up there, weighed, measured, their clothes are checked properly, and they are put in camp clothes. Each group of about 25 children have a counsellor, the counsellors being selected by the director of the camp. Dr. Guernsey, who is professor at the Northeast High School, sees to it, of course, that the proper counsellors are taken up there, to take good care of the children and set the proper example for them, and those youngsters are up in camp, each unit, for three weeks. The camp is conducted at no expense whatever to the parent. Even transportation is furnished by the Board of Education. They step in and help us out, and loan the buses in which we transport those children to camp, and whatever children are not called for by the parents when camp breaks, they are taken back.

Now a lot of people wonder about the selection of those children. They are selected by the different hospitals and social service units of the city. They do all the selecting, and they select nothing but undernourished children. We, of course, have children go out of camp making some very good gains. Some of them have gained as high as thirteen pounds; some seven, but the average is over three and a half pounds for the camp. The workers are wonderful workers, and as I said before, the different agencies of the city have been wonderful. The Kiwanis Club, the Shrine, the Elks, the Moose, the Knights of Columbus—all those fraternal organizations have furnished some sort of entertainment from time to time at no cost to anyone at the camp. The City of Philadelphia, of course, spends about \$65,000 for the camp, food and other things. I think it is wonderful work, and I know just how much you good folks would enjoy it if you could see those kiddies in camp. It is wonderful, and is building for the future womanhood and manhood.

Allow me to assure you that I am very happy to be here tonight, and I want to attend many of your meetings, because I know it is going to be very instructive to me in my first year, and if the Lord spares me my health, and if I continue on with my position for the next three years, I know these meetings I might attend will enlighten me and help me to carry on, because I surely want to make good in my position. I want to make good for two reasons: The first reason is because the mayor of Philadelphia has seen fit to call me into this position, and I don't take it lightly, because I know it is a position where a man must have a heart, he must have a feeling toward the poor. He must try to assist at all times; and, secondly, of course, being called in as a director in that sort of work, I surely don't want to neglect it. I want to do all I can for it. I am going to council every chance I get, whether they run me out or not; I am going to fight for money for the poor. We

can't carry on without money. There are lots of things that can be done. The previous administrations have done some wonderful work for the city, and when I get through the next director probably will have plenty to do after me.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and the committee for bestowing this meeting, and I am going to do everything in my power to make upon me the honor of the honorary chairmanship at the beginning of the convention a success.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I am sure we have all been very much interested in what Mr. Dugan has presented to us, and we are glad that he can be with us, and from time to time probably can bring in something of interest to our guild.

We are sorry that Mrs. Kyle has been obliged to go and naturally we can not have the benefit of the information she was going to present to us at the suggestion of Mayor Mackey.

I want to say, if you haven't read over the paper presented by Mrs. Roberts at the meeting a year ago, I hope you will take the time to do it. I was there at Hazleton and regretted that on account of my little bit hard of hearing condition, although I think I can hear things pretty well when I want to hear them—and Mrs. Robert's voice was not very strong, I didn't get very much in listening to that paper, but I read it over in this report of last year's proceedings with a great deal of interest and pleasure and profit, and I hope all of you will read it, as it refers to the subject presented to us here.

Mr. Graham has some announcements to make and then Secretary Jones has something to offer in the way of an amendment to the by-laws.

SECRETARY JONES: Mr. President, at this time, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the by-laws covering the matter of amendment, full ten days' notice having been given to the members of the executive committee, I propose that Section 6 of the by-laws, which now reads:

“The Association shall hold its annual convention in October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the executive committee.”

be amended so as to read:

“The Association shall hold its annual convention in September or October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the executive committee.”

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I might say I was present at the meeting of the executive committee when this matter was considered and a good deal of time was taken in order to ascertain conditions, as to whether we should find a location for the dates authorized by the by-laws, or

whether we should adhere to this location which had been originally selected and arrange to change the date. After going into the matter thoroughly and finding out how it would work in connection with the dates of other affiliated conventions here and elsewhere, it was thought best to change the date and have the meeting here at this time, asking the indulgence of this convention until after the adoption of the amendment tomorrow; at any rate we will consider that it will be adopted tomorrow. We have no one else to fill Mrs. Kyle's place, and the time has come for us to adjourn. Before adjourning, I should like to know if we have any discussion of the subjects presented, just in an informal way before we adjourn. Is there anyone who has something substantial to give us?

MR. HUDDY, (Pike County): Mr. Chairman, I would like to meet with some of the solicitors from eighth class counties who have organized under the Poor Act of 1925. I would like to have the pleasure of meeting some of them, as I would like to get a line on some of the work they have been doing since the enactment of the act of 1925.

MR. D. GLENN MOORE, (Washington Co.): May I suggest to this gentleman that the solicitors of the various districts are going to have a meeting tomorrow afternoon, and we will be glad to have him present. The meeting is to be at 2:30 tomorrow, daylight saving time.

MR. HUDDY: I would be pleased to meet some of the solicitors tonight.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Mr. Huddy and Mr. Moore will meet solicitors of the eighth class counties and districts at the close of this meeting.

If you have nothing else, we will consider the convention adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning in this room.

The meeting adjourned at 10:10 o'clock.

**TUESDAY MORNING SESSION**

September 25, 1928.

Meeting was called to order by President Charles L. Huston at 9:30 A.M.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to see such a very good attendance this morning to begin with. We will open our meeting this morning with the invocation by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas F. McNally, of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Invocation.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: The first part of our program is the announcement of the committees. The executive committee last night met here around the table, and went carefully through the list so as to get proper representation throughout different parts of the state. I have here sufficient copies for each one interested in those appointed on the committees.

**COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS**

T. C. White, Chairman, Mercer County.  
Fred R. Prince, Bradford County.  
Charles P. Sanville, Philadelphia County.  
James H. Evans, Luzerne County.  
M. Brady, Warren County.  
Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Crawford County.  
John L. Wood, Greene County.

**COMMITTEE ON AUDITING**

John Rohrer, Chairman, Armstrong County.  
John B. Stoner, Franklin County.  
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Chester County.

**COMMITTEE ON PLACE**

E. J. McKernan, Chairman, Luzerne County.  
R. C. Buchanan, Washington County.  
Charles C. Marks, Blair County.  
Dr. G. P. Spaulding, Erie County.  
Mrs. L. M. Roberts, Philadelphia County.  
Mrs. R. B. Shunk, Dauphin County.  
Fred Gates, Venango County.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Rodney A. Mercœur, Chairman, Bradford County.

George E. Dorwart, Philadelphia County.

Peter Turek, Luzerne County.

Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Delaware County.

Thomas F. Wells, Lackawanna County.

Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, Cambria County.

Edward F. Plankinton, Philadelphia County.

Asa B. Martin, Pike County.

A. R. Artley, Lycoming County.

Mrs. Emma Long Weaver, Westmoreland County.

I shall hand these over to the secretary and Mr. Jones will distribute them to the chairmen at a suitable time.

Next on our program is a memorial for the late Dennis A. Mackin, Superintendent at Retreat, and Treasurer of the Association. Many of you know, perhaps, that Mr. Mackin's life was lost at the institution of which he had charge, where he was fatally shot by an inmate, so that after a little time in the hospital, his life passed away, a martyr to his cause. We will ask Mr. William J. Trembath of the Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, to come forward, please, and present that memorial.

Mr. Trembath presents memorial as follows:—

**MEMORIAL FOR DENNIS A. MACKIN, LATE TREASURER  
OF THE ASSOCIATION**

On the fifth day of October, one year ago, this Association chose for its Treasurer, Dennis A. Mackin, Superintendent of the Almshouse of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, located at Retreat, Pa. He was fated never to meet with us again. On the eleventh of June, 1928, the shocking news went out from Retreat that an inmate of the almshouse had shot and instantly killed a fellow-inmate, and had at the same time mortally wounded Dennis A. Mackin.

All that surgical skill and the loving care of friends and nurses could devise was done on behalf of Mr. Mackin, and for a time all those who hoped and prayed were encouraged to believe that he would recover. But the fountain of life was poisoned, and, on the third day of July, 1928, being then nineteen days less than fifty-nine years of age, he yielded the victory unto death.

Dennis A. Mackin was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and his early years were spent in that city, but for twenty-eight years, upwards of one-half of his life, he had been Superintendent of the Almshouse at Retreat. During the long years of his service the duties multiplied and their burden grew, but his discharge of duty never became perfunctory.



Always he was on keen inquiry for better methods of administration. He closely noted changing social conditions and sought to adapt the institution under his care to present day needs. The hospital for chronic disease, the first of its kind to be established in a Pennsylvania almshouse, will remain a monument to his memory. Few are there in this Association that will need to be reminded of his activity in its affairs. In 1914 he became President of the Society and never thereafter did his interest abate or slacken. Much of the influence for good of this Association upon almshouse and poor law administration may be accredited to the thoughtful activity of Dennis A. Mackin. Personally, he was cleanly in speech and in life, cheerful and courteous in demeanor, an honored father, a respected citizen, an efficient public servant. We mourn him taken from us untimely, but let us doubt not that the well-doing of a useful life shall be followed by the "well done" of the Master's voice.

MR. TREMBATH, (Continuing): I also wish to note the death during the past year of Thomas Turner, Director of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: You have heard the memorial presented by Mr. Trembath, are there any motions?

SECRETARY JONES: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this memorial, and that it be directed to be printed in the proceedings of this convention.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Are there any other memorials we might have presented to us at this time? If not, we will proceed with the order of business, which is Report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Trembath, who was appointed by the Executive Committee to succeed for the remainder of the term Mr. Mackin in handling the funds of the Association. I will now ask Mr. Trembath to make his report, as Treasurer, which will include the portion of the year which was cared for by Mr. Mackin.

TREASURER TREMBATH: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The past year has been a very satisfactory one in the financial history of this association. I will first read and ask you to note with attention an alphabetical list of the counties and districts that have contributed each the sum of \$30, and for this reason I ask your careful attention, due to the unfortunate circumstances referred to in the memorial just read that two items were received and not properly credited upon the accounts of the district. In other words, the treasurer is in possession of \$45 being, I presume, one \$30 check and one \$15 check that have not been properly credited, and it may be that some representative present knows that his district's contribution has been paid, and will note the omission.

**THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER  
OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,  
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA**

For the Year Ending September 30th, 1928

Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania:

The report herewith submitted comprises the report of the Treasurer during the term of Deunis A. Mackin from the date of his appointment at the Hazleton Convention, October 1, 1927, to his tragic death, July 3, 1928, for the balance of the year by the undersigned appointed as his successor by the Executive Committee of the Association.

RECEIPTS

1927	Received from	Amount
Nov. 21,	E. M. Lowe—Personal dues	\$5.00
“ 21,	Kulpmont Poor District, Kulpmont, Pa., Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
“ 21,	Directors of the Poor, Union County, Lewisburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Children's Aid Society of Chester County, Kennett Square, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1927	10.00
“ 21,	McKean County Poor District, Smethport, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 22,	Armstrong County Poor District, Kittanning, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Clearfield County Poor District, Clearfield, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Philipsburg Borough Poor District, Center County, Philipsburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
“ 21,	County Commisioners, Indiana County, Indiana, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Children's Aid Society of Pa., 311 Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
“ 21,	Central Poor District of Luzerne Couuty, Wilkes- Barre, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Board of Overseers of the Poor, City Hall, Williamsport, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
“ 22,	Clarion County Poor District, Clarion, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Directors of the Poor & House of Employment, Delaware County, Luna, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
	Forward	<u>\$315.00</u>

	Received from	Amount
1927	Brought Forward .....	\$315.00
Nov. 22,	Venango County Poor Directors, Franklin, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 22,	Directors of the Poor & House of Employment, Bucks County, Doylestown, Pa. Dues for 1927- 1928 .....	30.00
" 25,	Tioga County Poor District, Wellsboro, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 25,	Bloom Poor District, Columbia County, Blooms- burg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	20.00
" 25,	Roxborough Poor District, Philadelphia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 25,	Directors of the Poor of Perry County, Loys- ville,, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 23,	Fayette County Poor District, Uniontown, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 26,	Children's Aid Society of Somerset County, Somerset, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
" 26,	Bradford County Poor District, Towanda, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 28,	Directors of the Poor, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 30,	Milton Borough Poor District, Milton, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
" 30,	Montrose Poor District, Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
" 30,	Germantown Poor District, Philadelphia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 30,	Beaver County Poor District, Beaver, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
Dec. 1,	Directors of the Poor, Somerset County, Somerset, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 1,	Directors of the Poor, Bedford County, Bedford, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928, paid on account .....	20.00
" 7,	Warren County Poor District, Warren, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 7,	Sullivan County Poor District, La Porte, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 7,	Chester County Poor District, West Chester, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 3,	Directors of the Poor, Berks County, Shillington, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
	Forward .....	<u>\$835.00</u>

1927	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward .....	\$835.00
Dec. 5,	Directors of the Poor, Lehigh County, Allentown,	
" 8,	Directors of the Poor, Elk County, Ridgway, Pa.	
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
	Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 6,	Franklin County Poor District, Chambersburg,	
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 6,	Jefferson County Poor District, Brookville, Pa.	
	Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 7,	Lock Haven Poor District, Clinton County, Lock	
	Haven, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
" 8,	Allegheny County Poor District Pittsburgh, Pa.	
	Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 1,	Blakely Poor District, Olyphaut, Lackawanna	
	County, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 7,	Directors of the Poor, Huntingdon County, Shir-	
	leysburg Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 8,	Schuylkill County Poor District, Schuylkill	
	Haven, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 8,	Children's Aid Society, Warren County, Warren,	
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
" 9,	Forest County Poor District, Tionesta, Pa. Dues	
	for 1927 - 1928 .....	20.00
" 6,	Directors of the Susquehanna Depot & Oakland	
	Township, Susquehanna Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
" 12,	Dauphin County Poor District, Harrisburg, Pa.	
	Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 14,	Directors of the Poor, Greene County, Waynes-	
	burg, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1928 .....	60.00
" 13,	Directors of the Poor, Mercer County, Mercer,	
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 15,	Directors of the Poor, Washington County,	
	Washington, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 15,	Boy's Industrial School, Oakdale, Pa. Dues for	
	1926 - 1928 .....	20.00
" 15,	Directors of the Poor, Northampton County,	
	Nazareth, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 16,	Potter County Poor District, Coudersport, Pa.	
	Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 16,	Montgomery County Poor District, Norristown,	
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 17,	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. Dues for	
	1927 - 1928 .....	15.00
	Forward .....	\$1400.00

	Received from	Amount
1927	Brought Forward .....	\$1400.00
Dec. 12,	Scranton Poor District, Scranton, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
“ 17,	Oxford and Lower Dublin Townships, Philadel- phia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
“ 19,	Directors of the Poor, Mifflin County, Lewistown, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
“ 19,	Valley Township Poor District, Danville, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
“ 20,	Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, Columbia County, Centralia, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1927 .....	20.00
“ 21,	Penn'a. Training School, Morganza, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	15.00
“ 21,	Directors of the Poor, Lancaster County, Lan- caster, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
“ 27,	Public Charities of Pennsylvania. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	20.00
“ 27,	Department of Welfare. Dues for 1927 - 1928 ....	30.00
“ 27,	Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	20.00
1928		
Jan. 6,	Directors of the Poor, Lackawanna County, Car- bondale, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	20.00
“ 6,	Cambria County Poor District, Ebensburg, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1928 .....	60.00
“ 9,	Mt. Carmel Poor District, Mt. Carmel, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	10.00
“ 19,	York County Poor District, York, Pa.. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
“ 11,	Polk State School, Polk, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	15.00
Mar. 12,	Westmoreland Children's Aid Society .....	10.00
“ 22,	Directors of the Poor, Blair County, Hollidays- burg, Pa. ....	30.00
Apr. 4,	Directors of the Poor, Middle Coalfield, Hazleton, Pa. ....	30.00
“ 7,	Pittston and Jenkins Townships Poor District. Dues for 1926 - 1928 .....	60.00
“ 9,	Directors of the Poor, Bedford County, Bedford, Pa. In full .....	10.00
“ 10,	Directors of the Poor, Pike County, Milford Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
“ 27,	Children's Aid Society, Chester County .....	10.00
	Forward .....	\$1950.00



1928	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward .....	\$1950.00
May 5,	Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa. ....	15.00
" 4,	Adams County Poor District, Gettysburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
" 9,	Lebanon County Poor District, Lebanon, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
June 21,	Wyoming Co. Poor District, Tunkhannock, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928 .....	30.00
July 23,	Farview Mental Hospital, Farview, Pa. ....	15.00
Sept. 17,	City of Sunbury Poor Dept., 225 Market Street ....	10.00
	Guardians of the Poor, Bristol Twp., Phila. ....	30.00
	Checks received December 1927, not listed .....	30.00
		15.00
	Total Receipts - .....	\$2155.00

**THE TREASURER CLAIMS CREDIT FOR THESE DISBURSEMENTS AS FOLLOWS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY**

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Date	Voucher	Paid to	Amount
1927	No.		
Nov. 21,	1.	Edwin D. Solenberger—Expenses of Dr. C. C. Carstens at Hazleton .....	\$2.75
" 21,	2.	The Tulp Printery—500 bill heads .....	5.30
" 21,	3.	Deemer and Company—Stationery .....	3.95
" 21,	4.	James F. Mundy & Co. Treasurer's Bond .....	10.00
" 21,	5.	Keystone Reporting Service—Reporting Hazleton Annual Meeting .....	148.78
" 21,	6.	C. B. Meytrott—Expenses Hazleton Session ....	11.25
" 21,	7.	Helen M. Booz—Transcribing Treasurer's Report 1926 - 1927 .....	20.00
" 21,	8.	Child's Welfare League of America—Expenses of Dr. C. C. Carstens .....	16.09
Dec. 9,	9.	Edwin D. Solenberger—Secretary's Salary for year ending October 5, 1927 .....	500.00
		Forward .....	\$718.12

Date	Voucher	Paid to	Amount
1927	No.		
		Brought Forward .....	\$718.12
Dec. 9, 10,		W. G. Theurer—Balance of Treasurer's salary	150.00
1928			
Jan. 31, 11.		Edwin D. Solenberger—Parcel Post expense ....	1.89
Feb. 10, 12.		Lydie & Griffiths—Stationery and printing .....	55.25
“ 17, 13.		Harry A. Jones—Postage .....	10.00
“ 17, 14.		D. A. Mackin—Postage .....	10.00
Mar 31, 15.		Groschupf & Fehr—Binding one volume of proceedings .....	2.20
Apr. 27, 16.		The Benjamin Franklin Hotel—Expenses of Executive Committee meeting, Philadel- phia:—13 dinners .....	21.50
	17.	Charles L. Huston—carfare .....	2.15
	18.	R. C. Buchanan—carfare and expenses .....	39.00
	19.	T. C. White—carfare and expenses .....	44.85
	20.	Charles Loesel—carfare and expenses .....	46.00
	21.	Hary A. Jones—carfare and expenses .....	39.74
	22.	D. A. Mackin—carfare and expenses .....	26.16
June 8, 23.		Harry A. Jones—express and postage, distri- buting annual proceedings .....	43.16
	24.	Lydie & Griffiths—400 circular letters .....	14.25
Aug. 4, 25.		Little Flower Shop—D. A. Mackin, floral funeral tribute .....	25.00
	26.	Harry A. Jones—telegrams , postage, etc. ....	14.71
	27.	Lydie & Griffiths—announcements of annual meeting and envelopes .....	21.75
Sept. 7, 28.		Harry A. Jones—salary as Seceretary 1927-1928	500.00
	29.	E. D. Solenberger—telegrams .....	.82
	30.	Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Div.— Printing and binding 500 copies annual report .....	291.40
Total disbursements .....			<u>\$2077.95</u>

Balance on hand as reported in Hazleton Proceedings

\$262.48

Balance as credited in Account of D. A. Mackin, Tréas. ....	\$263.45
Receipts during the present year .....	2155.00
Aggregate .....	<u>2418.45</u>
Disbursements during the present year .....	2077.95
Balance on hand .....	<u>\$340.50</u>

I certify that the foregoing account is true and correct as stated, that the sums therein mentioned were expended for the benefit of the Association, upon the approval of the President and Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. J. TREMBATH,  
*Treasurer.*

Bills unpaid:

Treasurer's Salary, 1927 - 1928 . . . . .	\$250.00
W. J. Trembath, mimeographed letters and postage ....	3.50

We, the President and Secretary, of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, have thoroughly examined the above accounts and herewith duly approve the same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

CHARLES L. HUSTON,  
*President.*  
HARRY A. JONES,  
*Secretary.*

**REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE**

We, the undersigned Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the year ending September 30, 1928, having thoroughly examined said accounts, do hereby certify our approval of the foregoing report.

JOHN W. ROHRER,  
JNO. B. STONER,  
FLORENCE B. CLOUD,  
*Committee.*

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sept. 25, 1928.

In a further effort to connect up with that uncredited contribution, I call to your attention that the following counties have not contributed during the year, so far as my books show:

Butler, Crawford, Cumberland, Erie, Juniata, Lawrence, Monroe.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: You have heard the report of the treasurer, is there a motion that it be received and spread upon the records of the convention?

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

The next thing on our program is the Report of the Committee on Publicity, by Mr. Arthur G. Graham, of Philadelphia.

MR. ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Mr. President, I have been in close touch with all of our Philadelphia papers, and I think by scrutinizing them you will find an article relative to this convention in each paper since last Thursday. While I have not read today's issue, I am told it has an outline of last night's meeting. Already this morning, I have had three reporters after me, so I am trying to do my duty in giving as much publicity to this convention as possible, and I think you will agree with that.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I think a resolution of thanks to Mr. Graham for his interest would be in order. I am permitted to make a resolution to that effect, and I do so.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

Next on our program will be the Report of the Executive Committee, to be presented by Secretary Harry A. Jones.

Secretary Jones presents his report:

A meeting of the **Executive Committee** was held on April 28, 1928, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Corner Chestnut & Ninth Streets, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Present: T. C. White, Mercer; R. C. Buchanan, Washington; D. A. Mackin, Retreat; Charles F. Loesel, Erie; E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media; Harry A. Jones, Washington; also, Lewis F. Castor, Director from the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District; A. G. Graham, Director of the Bristol Poor District; Mrs. Lena M. Roberts and Mrs. Sinnamon, both of the Philadelphia Department of Welfare; also Mr. Frank L. Devine of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

In the absence of the President, who arrived at the meeting about noon, the meeting was presided over by T. C. White, Vice-President.

A cordial invitation to hold our next Convention in Philadelphia was extended by Mr. Devine of the Chamber of Commerce and he agreed to furnish the necessary badges and to underwrite the printing of the programs for the Convention. His invitation was cordially seconded by Mrs. Sinnamon.

Messrs. Castor and Graham expressed the desire of their respective Boards that the Convention be held elsewhere than in Philadelphia. However, no invitation was extended from any other point in the State. After full discussion, upon motion of R. C. Buchanan, seconded by Charles F. Loesel, it was unanimously resolved to hold the next Convention at Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, October 8, 1928, and extending through the following Thursday afternoon, October 11, at the Hotel Adelphia. This Hotel was selected after a full discussion of the availability of the respective hotels at that time.

At the suggestion of D. A. Mackin, the Executive Committee went on record as favoring a plan of retirement on pensions for the employees of Poor Districts similar to like legislation enacted in 1927 for the employees of third class cities, and that our Committee on Legislation be instructed to reintroduce into the next legislature a bill for effecting this end, after consultation with the Attorney General.

The Executive Committee then fully discussed the preparation of a tentative program for the next Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the meeting, it was discovered that the hotels in Philadelphia would be crowded during the week of October 8, 1928, the accommodations at the Hotel Adelphia were deemed less advantageous and in consideration of the holding of the annual Convention of the County Commissioners at Allentown on September 27 to 29, 1928, after consultation with the various members of the Executive Committee by mail, it was decided to hold our next annual Convention on September 24 to 27, 1928 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.

The suggestion was made that along with the preliminary notices of the next Convention, there be incorporated a notice soliciting invitations for the place of holding the 1929 Convention. The executive Committee hopes that some Poor District will feel inclined to extend the desired hospitality to the State Association.

HARRY A. JONES,

*Secretary.*

SECRETARY JONES: I might say that the objection of Messrs. Castor and Graham were not due to a lack of hospitality, but simply that they felt the outside attractions would be too great, and our sessions would be more profitable if held in a smaller place, where the outside allurements were not so enticing. I think we can rejoice that thus far temptation has been met and resisted, and I trust that our moral stamina may continue steadfast until the end, because the local committee has provided ample means of play and of entertainment and of diversion from the more serious business of the convention.

While on that subject, may I report that thus far no invitation has been given for next year's convention. For the past year or two, there has been a woeful lack of at least exuberant hospitality and the districts have rather shied off from the labor that is involved in entertaining the convention. I want to say to any districts that are interested at all in having the convention, that our experience in Washington County has been a very pleasant one. There is some labor involved in it, but the joy of extending hospitality and of show-



ing your home town and your home county and your home institutions to people from all over the state, I think, far outweighs any inconvenience or trouble to which you may go in entertaining the convention. It is not such a formidable task as you might be led to believe. I sincerely trust, and I know I express the sentiments of the members of the executive committee, that one or more districts vie in extending the invitation for the convention of 1929.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: You have heard the report of the secretary on the work of the executive committee.

'We will have a resolution now to receive this report and have it spread upon the records.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Next is the general subject of **Outdoor Relief**. The Problem of Outdoor Relief, by Karl de Schweinitz, Secretary of the Family Society of Philadelphia.

MR. KARL DE SCHWEINITZ: This Association represents the oldest of all human interests. Before hospitals had even been thought of, before mental disease had been discovered, people were trying to help other people out of trouble, were working to relieve distress in the home and in the family.

As long ago as two thousand years before Christ we find reference to the importance of helping the poor. On the tomb of an Egyptian noble appear these sentences: "When the years of famine came I plowed all the fields of my estate, preserving its people alive and furnishing its food so that there was none hungry therein. I gave to the widow as to her who had a husband. I did not exalt the great above the humble in anything that I gave." The Odyssey expresses a similar interest in the poor. "My guest", says Eumoeus, "it were not right to treat with scorn a stranger, though he were of humbler sort than thou, for strangers and the poor are sent by Jove." Similarly Penelope says:

"Short is the life of man, and whoso bears  
A cruel heart, devising cruel things,  
On him men call down evil from the gods  
While living, and pursue him, when he dies,  
With scoffs. But whoso is of a generous heart  
And harbors generous aims, his guests proclaim  
His praises far and wide to all mankind,  
And numberless are they who call him good."

As early as the fourth century before Christ poor relief was established in Athens for those unable to earn a livelihood because of infirmities. To be eligible an individual must not possess more than

sixty dollars. Thus, twenty-four hundred years ago the Greeks had developed the idea of a property qualification for relief, a measurement of eligibility for assistance which is in wide use today.

In the tenth century in England the helping of the poor was regulated through governmental action. During the first year of King Athelstan, 924 A.D., a council called at Greatlee enacted the following law, that "the king's officers maintain one poor-body in the king's villages; and in case none be found therein, fetch him from other places." They reversed our theory of settlement and transportation. Where there were no poor, there poor were sent.

Perhaps one reason for the entrance of government into the work of helping those in need is indicated by the following law which was adopted early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This statute exacts that after due exhortation and persuasion, first by the parson and churchwardens, and next by the bishop, "if any person of his forward or wilful mind shall obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor, according to his ability," the bishop shall have authority to bind him under penalty of 10 pounds to appear at the next sessions, when the justices are again to "charitably and gently persuade and move the said obstinate person to extend his charity towards the relief of the poor"; and if he will not be persuaded therein by the said justices, "they may sesse, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person so refusing, according to their good discretion, what sum the said obstinate person shall pay"; and if he refuse to pay the sum so limited, taxed and appointed, the justices, on complaint of the collectors and churchwardens of the parish, may commit the said obstinate person to prison until he pay the same, "together with the arrearages thereof, if any such shall fortune to be."

Originally people were asked to give out of their generosity. Then when many persons did not do their part, laws were enacted which in effect said: "If a man isn't charitable, we will make him charitable, we will compel him to give by taxing him." Thus in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and even earlier, the principle was established that all the people through their government should do their part in taking care of those in need.

There frequently arises the question as to whether or not outdoor relief should be administered under public auspices. This would seem to be waste discussion in view of the fact that we have had outdoor relief since the days of the Greeks and that in England, where most of our legal traditions originated, public relief has been in operation for three hundred years.

Because a custom is old does not, of course, mean that it should continue forever, but the two basic reasons for caring for those in need through public officials still hold.

First, there is this fundamental desire to help those who are poor. It is a desire that has been with us since the beginning of written history. It has been nurtured by the teachings of the church. It is universal. Everybody wants to help anybody else who is in trouble. Since this is a common feeling, should it not be expressed in a common way, that is, through governmental agencies?

Second, as was discovered in the days of Queen Elizabeth, to rely wholly on individual generosity is to learn that some are not so generous as others. Taxation makes everyone share the burden.

Discussion about the desirability of public work of this kind seems, therefore, to be unnecessary. Public relief has been here a long time, and will be with us for many years to come.

On the other hand, the desire of each individual to do something personally for somebody else is just as firmly established as the principle of popular action. Many people have definite ideas about ways in which the welfare of the community can be advanced. Even though a system of governmental care of the poor is established, there will always be people who will want to do more than their prescribed share, people who will desire to apply their own ideas of helpfulness to the individual and to the community, irrespective of what they must do through taxation. It is from this urge for carrying out a special form of personal service that social work under private auspices has developed.

The implications of this fundamental difference between common action to help the poor and the individual desire to carry out a special form of service have not always been appreciated. In the light of present experience it would have been vastly better if public action in the field of outdoor relief in Philadelphia had not been abandoned in 1879 in favor of an organized private benevolence. No one group of people representing one point of view should be expected to take the place of public outdoor relief. If public aid had been continuously in effect since 1879 is it not likely that the present conditions of inadequacy in the field of relief in Philadelphia would have been avoided? Certainly with a well developed system of public assistance, scores of families would not, as now, be refused aid because of a lack of available funds.

It is not the duty of the private agency to cover the entire field. The private organization represents the interest of a relatively small group of people. They do not represent the whole community. The people who represent the whole community are the people who as public officials administer the funds collected through taxation. This does not mean that the private agencies should not have an interest in the public welfare. Their representatives should not feel exempt from social responsibility for the proper organization of the work of helping the poor. What they should recognize is that the job of covering the whole field rests with the municipality, the

borough or the county, as the case may be, and that the work of the private agency is only with such an area as its supporters enable it to reach.

A clear realization of the fundamental difference in the approach of the public and the private agency to the problem of poverty will help to determine the question of the relationship between these two types of activity. The public agency representing the whole community should meet those human needs which are so fundamental that they have a universal appeal. Everybody wants care to be given to the sick and infirm, and those whose illness is long continuing. We are all interested in people who are physically handicapped, the blind, and in those who suffer from chronic disease. From all time people have been eager to aid the widow and her fatherless children. Here then are three groups which everybody desires to help, namely, the sick, particularly those who are ill for a long time, the handicapped, and the widow. These three groups, therefore, may appropriately be said to be the responsibility of the public officials.

There is another aspect of trouble that has a universal appeal. Nobody wants anybody to be hungry. Everybody has a desire to help in what might be called a quick case of distress, the family in urgent and immediate need of assistance. Every human being wants that kind of emergency met. Accordingly this is a situation in which the public official, the representative of everybody should act. There thus appear to be two groups: the people in emergent need and those whose disability is long continuing or chronic, which seem to be an especial responsibility for public outdoor relief.

There are other groups whose need does not have a universal appeal. Experience has shown that the general public is not always convinced that a person who apparently is not in financial distress should be helped. The city and county of Los Angeles has one of the most effective outdoor relief departments in the United States, and there is no general private agency in the county. Nevertheless, this Public Department has had difficulty in finding general support for the idea that in addition to taking care of families in financial need, it should also deal with trouble where financial assistance is not necessary. This sort of service only problem usually falls upon the private agency where one exists.

Another point of view about distress is expressed by the man in the street, "I want to be sure that a family is worthy before I give any help. I am not going to waste my money on the unworthy." If a man is a ne'er-do-well, if he is acting in a peculiar way, if a man and wife don't get along together, if they are not taking proper care of their children, there is a very real question as to whether the general public wants to help. On the other hand, there are private agencies and individuals who say "these people need assistance. We would like to help them out of their trouble."

This suggests the sphere of the private agency—the family where the trouble is primarily not financial, and the family which presents especial problems in personality and behavior.

Much progress has been made in the last fifteen years in the study of some of these difficult problems. A great many of the people who formerly were held to be unworthy are now recognized to be misfits, people who perhaps from childhood have never been understood, never have had any real affection in their families, are worried and concerned about themselves, and are correspondingly difficult to live with.

Today we are finding out that if we can learn to know these people and if we can discover why they are as they are, we can often help them to overcome their troubles. Work such as this requires an enormous amount of time. It is a service which cannot be offered to everybody. The hours and weeks of skilled energy that it involves cause it to be impossible of application to the whole community. It is a service that is best undertaken by specially interested people rather than by public officials. There are always exceptions, but in general this distinction holds.

Here then we have the possibility of a division of work between the people and the private agency. Let the public agency cover the field of relieving acute financial distress, at the same time caring for the chronically ill, the infirm, the aged, the widow and the handicapped. Let the private agency aid those whose trouble is primarily not financial and those who present problems in personality and behavior that require long and intensive service.

Both fields offer abundant opportunity for helpfulness. There is need for both public and private effort. With a clear definition of function and a continuation of the present spirit of cooperation our communities everywhere will be able to provide a service to those in trouble that will fulfill the highest traditions and the noblest aspiration of humankind.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We appreciate the splendid address by Mr. de Schweinitz. It has been taken by our official stenographer, and I am very glad of that because we shall have an opportunity to read it over again and pick up these valuable points which he has given us, more at our leisure and study it over.

Our next address on this subject will be on "Municipal Outdoor Relief" in the city of Baltimore. You will notice on the program that this was announced to be presented by Mr. Nathaniel Grasty, of Baltimore, but Baltimore is so busy in good work that Mr. Grasty was not able to come, and so, after considerable urgency on our part, he has secured the consent and the presence of Colonel R. E. Longan, Superintendent of the Baltimore City Hospital, to tell us what they are doing.



COLONEL R. E. LONGAN: Mr. Chairman, Friends and Neighbors of Pennsylvania. I am very sorry Mr. Grasty didn't come to talk on his subject. I feel a poor substitute, although I am very much interested in this as all other associated problems, so I trust you will not expect a great deal of information. I really expect to get a great deal more than I am going to give. I am, in my work, getting a great deal of help from Pennsylvania from various sources, and I hope to continue; in fact, before I return I intend to visit some other points of interest where I expect to pick up some information of value that I will take back with me. The speaker before me has indicated to you some of the problems of outdoor relief. He could probably have mentioned more and have talked to you throughout the day or the week, because there is no end to it. The same thing may be said about all of the social problems. How many angles there are to the problem of charity, or, as I prefer to say, social economy. I think sometimes that we would understand and be able to put our ideas over to the community a little bit better if we spoke more of social economy and less of charity. We are too prone to think that charity work belongs to people who have nothing to do, who would otherwise be idle if they were not monkeying in somebody else's business. Where social economy is a thing that sounds a little bit more like business, and has appeal to the man who flatters himself that he is a business man, and it is from those that we have to get most of our help. Really, we are going to make progress just in proportion to the speed with which we adopt business methods in our work. We could have our heart in it; we must have, or we can't progress. The business man must have his heart in his business or he will not progress. So there can be no objection to introducing business methods into the work of social economy. Your very presence here is an indication of your realization of business methods. You have assembled to exchange ideas. You wish to learn what the other man thinks about his work which is related to your work. By that exchange of ideas the whole progress is made.

Now I am going to tell you first what we are doing in the way of municipal outdoor relief. Strictly speaking, we haven't any,—that is to say, we have no outdoor relief that is supported by tax. All that we have is the voluntary type and it is administered principally through the Welfare Association which is, of course, augmented by other similar associations. We have in the last few years established a Community Chest, which has, I believe, now taken quite a good hold on the community, has been pretty well supported, and I believe the interest is growing with each year. The budget for the last year is about a million dollars. The Family Welfare Association, I believe, got about \$200,000 of that for relief. I say there is no assistance from the tax payers. I must qualify that a little. In 1922 and again this last year, the board appropriated, to meet emergencies,

a certain amount which could be expended for purposes which the Family Welfare Association handled. I should say that Baltimore and the State of Maryland are committed to voluntary contribution for outdoor relief. The municipalities and the State have taken over, of course, a responsibility for the more intensive and major forms of poor support, the sick, the aged, or orphans, I should have said, and many other types do receive—in fact you might say almost the entire support from the tax. I don't believe there is anyone who ever questioned the responsibility of a community for its poor any more that they will for its sick, its disabled, from any cause, and inasmuch as it is a community responsibility, we reach then the question of how we shall proceed. It is hard to change old habits. We are all accustomed to the voluntary contribution; we have depended upon it, it has done pretty well. Should we change entirely or more to the tax method of taking care of all forms of charity? I do not believe we will ever reach that.

The speaker before me pointed out that, no matter how much we might do from taxation, there would be others who would still want to do more, and we should not object to it. I do believe though that we have reached the point where many of us could be helped. Perhaps it has already been done. If it hasn't been done, I am sure that many of us would appreciate it if someone would undertake it, to make a digest of the work that has been undertaken by municipalities, where they have undertaken to take care of all charities from the tax and distribute the load evenly. I for one would be interested in knowing to what extent it has succeeded, in what measure has it improved the service previously rendered. Has the total number of dollars materially increased? If the amount expended has not increased, has a better result been obtained with less money and greater efficiency? I would like to know what agency of the municipality handles the funds, how that agency hooks up with the remainder of the municipality organization? For example, to whom would this agency be directly responsible? To the board or the mayor or the governor, or to some individual? How would the personnel for carrying on the work be selected—political appointments, civil service, or what not? I would like to know whether in the beginning the personnel was drawn almost entirely from agencies that had been doing the work which the community as tax payers had now taken over? I could mention some other things that would be interesting to know and which perhaps at this time could be determined. I am informed that a number of cities, cities large enough and small enough to furnish fair examples of how the plan would work, have adopted the tax method of taking care of all social problems. If that be true, we might now be able to analyze their efforts and their methods and place something before the remainder of us in such a way that we could get, if we saw the results were good, the thought across to

our own tax payers, and my belief is that we can get an opportunity to adopt any good thing if once we get them to understand. Communities as a whole are good, and they want the good things to be done, so we must be able to present the thing that is best in such a way that they may understand it, and we can usually depend upon the body as a whole to give what is needed.

In the last analysis, we are always limited by money. We can get all the help we want; we can get all the material we want, and we can house as many people as we want, but we must have money to do it with. From whom shall we get it? We must think of the individual from whom the money comes; we must not be too careless of the tax payer, we must not think of him as somebody to be bled without consideration. There are many things that cost money in the running of a government. Government is an intangible creature. Government is not a responsible entity. It is made up of individuals; those individuals are usually a cross-section of the community, and we must not expect from the individuals that constitute the government a great deal better work than we, ourselves, could do. Finally, if I am contributing anything, it is this thought that probably we could now, from the experience of those who have attempted what we will call a new order, outdoor relief supported by taxation, we might find out to what extent it has succeeded, and if it has failed anywhere, why it has failed; with these facts before us we may be able, perhaps, to present it to our own community in a way that will enable them to decide whether or not more taxes should be given or less. I thank you.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We are certainly grateful to Colonel Longan for coming here and giving us this presentation of the subject of what they are doing in Baltimore. He is with us still, so that I am sure if after we have heard the next paper when the hour for discussion comes, if you have any questions he will be glad to answer them in detail about how they do things in Baltimore.

We have another subject to be presented: **“Outdoor Relief Policies as Affecting Children”**, by Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, Secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia.

MR. J. PRENTICE MURPHY: Mr. President and Members of the Association.

Last year, late in July, I was speaking to a group of County Child Welfare Agents in North Carolina, and just as I took the platform, an old gentleman dressed in homespun, who had come down from one of the mountain counties, made it his business to slip past where I was and said, in a loud whisper, “Make it snappy, my boy, I will take an hour with you outside and find out who you are going

to vote for, but I'll only give you ten minutes in the class room", and at the end of ten minutes he left the room. I assure you I didn't speak too long at that meeting.

I am going to confine my talk to ten or twelve minutes, because I know your program is full. First, the importance of public outdoor relief as applied to child welfare is very great. Anyone in the field of social work who thinks that it is possible to put across a program of good child welfare without the help of this group is blind, deaf and dumb, he doesn't know; because the great weight of public relief which you carry through the public funds which you expend, the children whom you aid represent by far the larger percentage of those in need. Now it follows that to needy families there does enter a great problem of child welfare, a very intricate one, a very involved one; you, from your standpoint as public officials, face the same difficulty which we face from the standpoint of private social work that the average man in the street doesn't know how complicated and involved your job is.

Yesterday we had presented to us in our office the problem of an unmarried mother, mishandled in one of the lower tier of counties in New York, by a private agency. No public agency had any chance whatsoever to touch it, and the results to the girl's family, to the boy's family, to the community because of a bad plan, will go on and on and on, and the most amazing fact in the whole recital is that the wealthiest man in the community who has been indifferent to every form of public and private social service was the source of most of the trouble, not the father of the baby, but the person who was insisting upon a plan which is going to wreck the boy and wreck the girl, and probably hurt the child.

There appeared in the New York World—all the papers—the Philadelphia papers, last week—the story of a man in Detroit, suing a private hospital because through the stupidity of the nurse, that hospital gave his baby away to a man not its father. The father of the baby had just lost his wife, and for five years he has been trying to find out where his child is. They located the man to whom they gave the baby and he said that two or three hours after he left the hospital he had given this child which he thought was his—it was an illegitimate child and he was under pressure from private and public agencies,—had given it to a passing party of autoists with a Pennsylvania license. They have never found the baby, but Detroit is getting a picture of how much more complicated is the problem of adoption, and surrender of an unmarried mother's baby to somebody not its father and not interested in it.

It is not possible for us to go far unless we agree, and this meeting is an evidence of the agreement upon certain fundamentals. The field of child welfare is just as involved as the field of family wel-

fare, and it will be a great service in the next forty years to have this association to continue to emphasize first that it isn't possible to do a good social work job unless we have the right personnel. What is happening with you is happening in the field of private agencies, that more and more and more the stress is being placed upon people whom you employ, who will be able to carry out this very complicated thing which is modern social work. I talked with one of the county agents in North Carolina, who said in serious discussion, "You people in the city" (and this group here is essentially more troubled with the problems which you find in the rural counties) this North Carolina man said, "You people in the cities, (and he was talking to me as a city man) simply have a lazy job. I will tell you what my jobs are", and in a county with a population of 12,000 he indicated how in the course of one month he had boxed the whole compass, he had had a serious delinquent posing as a person of normal conduct. He had mental illegitimacies, serious sickness, poverty, sister of a state official who had run away from home with a man who was poor, mentally ill, and with all the complications of a man not realizing what he was doing, and where the family most related would have hurt his work and hurt the work in the adjoining county, I came away feeling that with his inadequate services, not a stenographer, the state people were talking about keeping records, the county didn't give him enough money to give him a stenographer, all his records in his own hand, and how in the four days previous to his coming to this meeting at Chapel Hill, his working day in a mountain county had been 18 to 20 hours, I felt that only through an interplay throughout the state of public and private agencies was he going to get the service which he needs to do the thing which the state from its administrative standpoint will say you have got to do. As to this thing which is called a human being, don't let us ever cease to stress to the whole world, to our world about us, that human beings are infinitely more complicated than the average man thinks and that when you face the task of getting the facts, we all say, "Get the facts, learn a person's life history, try to find out why and how they got to this condition." I say in all humility that when we urge that, you are urging a person to do a thing which after all is one of the most difficult tasks that can face us. A girl is in trouble, she has fled from her home, to get her to tell why and how, to reveal names, is not a simple matter of shutting the door giving her a chair and taking out a pad and a pencil. Life is much more complicated. Just think how Pennsylvania has changed, industrially, racially, nationally. The increase in population affect the most remote counties as well as the large cities. One gets a picture, as you, yourselves contrast the records of this association, which are evidence of it, of how much more difficult it is to do your job today than it was five or ten years ago.



I lived for ten years in the State of Massachusetts where the field of public welfare as related to private welfare has been as finely developed as in any State and I here pay tribute to this, that so far as children are concerned, it would not be possible in Massachusetts for the private agencies there to begin to get ready to do the quality of work which they do but for the fact that day by day throughout the townships, the towns rather than the counties, because Massachusetts operates on a town basis, there was not being done a quality of work which is very high. Mr. de Schweinitz has pointed out that there has to be a difference of labor, that not all of those in need can be aided out of public funds or out of private funds. I say, and it has to be realized more and more in Pennsylvania that unless we can educate the taxpayer to an increasing resolve that there must be more money spent for public welfare, then a lot of things which we agree as standards in a meeting such as this, will not be touched. Getting the facts; getting this picture of a person; and you can't help them unless you have it. Of course, it comes in different ways, the problem of a public welfare director in a county, dealing largely with rural problems, means that he, or his representatives, get information and has it handed to him in larger doses than is true of the family story related to a worker in a city where no one knows each other and personal lives are locked and boxed, house by house, room by room. It is very difficult, however, with the facts in a less sparsely populated area to do some of the things that we may say are necessary in a city and I admit this; sometimes, from the standpoint of a city agency, we are prone to criticize the ease with which an adoption solution is advised in the case of illegitimacy. We should realize how much more difficult it is from a rural standpoint to keep a girl with her baby.

Now, there is a field of interest in which you and the city workers must come together. There is a give and take and that phase of Child Welfare I put at your feet, ladies and gentlemen, as one of the most important which, if worked out, will affect the whole field of Child Welfare as you see it.

The matter of family care, the matter of families being kept together: it is as true in the private field as it is in the public field, that certain people are too prone to break up a family at the first sign of trouble. We have been saying for years, the standards of your Association say "the sanctity of the family is inviolable." It is the keystone of our whole structure. To make that a fact takes service, takes money, takes imagination, takes sympathy, takes time, it takes those qualities as they are typified in your workers which are not always most quickly recognized and appreciated by the community at large.

The mental and medical aspects of Child Welfare have added enormously to the difficulty of doing a good piece of work. They are making it more expensive, much more complicated and yet it is not possible to aid the children, the dependents, the handicapped children of this state, unless we have your private group, the highest type of medical and mental service marching step by step with us.

We have got to have facts as to how large the job is and I bespeak your sympathetic support of every project which adds to the picture as to how large the job is. It will be interesting to you and to me and to those that I work with, as we get more facts, because the absence of facts as to juvenile delinquencies is making some people say, "Why, my word, they have given us juvenile courts, they have created a whole costly system of juvenile courts and we have had more juvenile delinquencies than we had before the courts came into existence." I don't think that is true, because they can't tell how much delinquency they have had. We provide the machinery and now things apparently are worse than they were before. Social Welfare conditions are better in this state than they were ten years ago, or five years ago, or else we wouldn't have any justification for operating a day, but there is a statistical way, a figurative way, in which we can prove to people that our towns, our cities, our state are marching step by step with other states. They did it in Massachusetts, in Minnesota, they are doing it in New Jersey, and we can do it here in Pennsylvania.

I am sure that there must be on your part and on the part of the private agencies, a closer interlocking. Frankly, it is too bad that we do not have closer relationships between the State Conference of Social Workers and this Annual Association of Directors of the Poor. In some way, your Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the State Conference on Social Welfare must get together, because there cannot result the check up, the improvement, on those lines as indicated by the Children's Commission unless we work together. You do not have to tell me that if the united opposition of this group should be registered against the most treasured bill in the world, it wouldn't pass the Legislature. Just as many precious things which you would like to see brought about would be accomplished even against the opposition registered on the outside.

Happily, there is a change, your programs for the last few years show an increasing determination to make the outside groups tell their story to you, tell it in the most difficult and technical language. I want to see that projected and developed because, after all, it will determine whether Pennsylvania will provide a way for the care of ten, or twenty, or thirty or fifty thousand children, involving an expenditure of millions upon millions of dollars; it takes that which I began with—the best minds operating in the best persons, with the best technical skill.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I have just been consulting with the Secretary about how much time we have for these discussions. It is now 24 minutes past eleven and we want to adjourn at twelve o'clock and we will need ten minutes for some announcements. That gives us 25 minutes for the discussion. Now these discussions, as you will see, are to be limited to five minute talks unless, by action of this assembly, the talk shall be continued beyond the five minutes. It is a little bit difficult for the chairman to regulate that, so I hope that each speaker will not feel aggrieved at all if they hear the sound of this beautiful mallet—you see I am still thinking in terms of croquet—upon the table and if they hear just one tap of this, that is a signal that there is one minute more to speak and be able then to draw their remarks to a conclusion within the remaining minute. We have, as you remember, Mr. de Schweinitz, Colonel Longan and Mr. Murphy who have presented these subjects to us and who I am sure will be very glad to further enlighten us on any other questions to be asked.

The first speaker is Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Montgomery County.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: Mr. Chairman, Directors of the Poor in the State of Pennsylvania, and others: Naturally the ladies will notice that they let the men talk all they wanted this morning, but when it came to the ladies talking they get their watches out and decide that we would have a very few minutes. That is the way they treat the ladies.

Under this heading in the Poor Code, Section 900, in carefully reading the above clause and noting the meaning of it, one must necessarily be impressed by the large powers implied and given to the poor directors. First of all the clause says, "It shall be the duty of the Directors to provide, etc., under the law." That means that the Directors **must** provide, in other words they have no choice about the matter, but it is their duty to provide for every poor person in the district, provided that after their investigation they are satisfied the relief is necessary. In other words, the first duty of the Director for Outdoor Relief is to find whether the relief is necessary, and the only way to find that out is to make a thorough investigation of the surroundings and circumstances of the person applying for outdoor relief, and to get all the facts which will throw any light on his economic status. In the second place, it is the Director's duty to make sure that the party has established residence in the county. First, is relief necessary? And, second, is the subject a resident of that county, and do they have a settlement there? If those two facts are true, then it is the Director's bounden duty under the law and under his oath of office to give relief. At this point it may be well to say that the opportunity frequently arises for the Director to call to his or her aid the help of some outside agency or organization. Let us assume that relief is necessary, and let us further assume that there is a serious doubt as to whether the party applying has a settle-

ment in the county. If that is the case and the Directors have serious doubt about the county being liable, he or she may call to their aid one or other of the private agencies and explain to them that legally the Directors can not give aid and from a purely charitable and humanitarian standpoint, the outside agency should step in and help the party or parties in question, until the correct legal status of the case is determined. It seems to me that under these circumstances, it is the proper time to call in outside agencies, because the poor directors are public officials, operating a unit of the county government which county government is a unit of the State government, and they should not do anything in the course of their duties unless they have legal authority for so doing. Not having the legal authority under the circumstances, the Director, nevertheless, realizes that the case from a humanitarian standpoint needs help and, therefore, gets it from a private agency. To state the proposition in another way, where there is no legal authority on the director to give help, there is, however, a bounden moral duty on the part of the Director to help; and such being the case, he should refer the matter to an agency, semi-public or private.

Then again, there is no doubt about the fact that the Directors of the poor are required to give aid to the poor, provided, as stated above, the relief is necessary, and the person has a proper settlement in that district. Under such circumstances, the director should not "pass the buck" to a private or social service agency because they are dodging their duty under their oath of office, and the oath placed upon them by the law. They are primarily responsible for the support of their legal charges and I would say the responsibility of the semi-public and private agencies is secondary. I do not want you to understand, however, that it would not be possible in certain cases where the poor board are responsible that another agency could not be called in. Such arrangements are frequently made. I mean by that, that it frequently happens that outside agencies are often helping and giving aid to the cases which really belong to the poor board in every sense of the word, and where this is being done by the outside agency, and the outside agency for some reason cannot give aid, then it is the duty of the poor board to help and give aid.

Another question arises that there is a great deal of friction between the poor director and the officials of the private agencies. It happens sometimes that a family is investigated by both agencies, and in one case the poor director reaches one conclusion and the welfare worker reaches another conclusion. Let us assume that the poor director investigates the case and reports to the board that he or she does not think relief is necessary, and the board would naturally approve the report of their director. On the other hand, a welfare worker investigates the same case and reaches an opposite conclusion and advises that aid should be given. The welfare agency forwards the

report to the poor board and states they think aid should be given. In a case of this kind it seems to me their decisions should be final, and if they in the fullest discretion and after a thorough investigation feel that no aid should be given, that ends the matter.

I may say this in our County of Montgomery, we have splendid cooperation with our private agency. I don't know what I would do as a director if I didn't have the help of our social workers and our private agencies.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Next is a discussion by Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, of Chester County. Mrs. Cloud has been very efficient and useful in making investigations of cases, and I am sure will be able to give us some valuable information along that line.

MRS. FLORENCE B. CLOUD: Fellow Directors and others. This subject has been talked over and over so much this morning that I can add nothing whatever to what has been said, and, in fact, I have learned ever so much from the talks here this morning. As we all know, we are bound by our oath of office to care for and assist in maintaining and placing in an earning capacity all poor who apply to us under the stress of circumstances. It has been said that investigation is necessary, and it should be entered into with much care, winning the confidence of those who are to be investigated, rather than pelting them with hard hearted questions, for that goes to the heart of the poor, and we must remember that though poor, all responsibility does not rest with the individual, for circumstances over which he or she has no control may cause poverty, as well as intemperance and worthlessness.

Our experience leads us to feel and to know that there are many calls from the unworthy and undeserving, and we should be careful not to help this class, as it is wrong to the family as well as to the county, and it also tends to pauperize these people and cause them to raise their families in ignorance, crime and worthlessness. In such cases, it is better where there are children to break up the home, as it is a crime against God and humanity to allow these little tots to grow up without a chance, for they are not able to speak for themselves, and we must protect them, and give them a chance in the race for life.

Now we come to the deserving poor, such as the widow with a family of little children, who is not eligible for the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and the aged person to whom misfortune has come. Another class of the poor is the industrious working man who has met misfortune through sickness, or otherwise, and we must give a helping hand. Right here I would like to say that I am a firm believer in keeping a good mother with her children. We have had a family within the last six or eight weeks who have come to us,—a



mother with four little tots, the oldest five, and the youngest about fifteen months. The father is in jail. He is there for a year, and there are several detainers lodged against him. Now I was interested in this mother and her little children, and I didn't want to separate them, so we had them placed in a home in West Chester for a while. Finally they were given over to our care. I had the mother and her little children placed in a boarding home, close to my own home, where I could watch and see what it was like. We found out that in this home in which they were placed, the caretaker was a wonderful woman, a good mother, and very good home, but we soon found that the mother was not the fit person for these little tots. They were undernourished—she didn't want them to eat anything that was nourishing, and would just as soon knock one down when it cried, and they were all crying all the time—so we left the children in that good home, and we have the mother working.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We will hear from Mr. E. J. McKernan, Middle Coal Field District, Hazleton.

MR. E. J. MCKERNAN: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It seems to me the five minutes talkers are all choosing about the same subject. I picked the same thing without knowing that my other friends were doing likewise.

Mr. McKernan reads prepared paper.

### **“INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATION FOR OUTDOOR RELIEF”**

The granting of Outdoor Relief is the most serious problem confronting the Directorate of the Middle Coal Field Poor District. The territory comprises a portion of Lower Luzerne and Upper Carbon Counties with a population of approximately 60,000 people, representing various nationalities. Many of these with little knowledge of the Poor Laws of our State, frequently labor under the impression that if they pay a small poor tax, they are entitled to all the necessities of life from the Poor District when a temporary industrial depression occurs.

Many unjust requests for aid are made by people having some income, in fact, in many instances they are property owners and also have children who are employed. Therefore, with a knowledge of these conditions our Board has made it a practice to conduct the most rigid investigation of each and every case, this being done by a regularly paid investigator and also through local charitable organizations where these professionals frequently present claims for assistance.

During the period of eight months ending August 31st, a total of 187 applications were received; after investigations were made 71 were granted so that, in other words, 62% of the claims filed were reported on unfavorably. A few illustrations of investigators' reports will give you an idea of the unreasonable requests for outdoor relief received in our district:

1. Mrs. G——, a widow, reported having six children with no means of support: Investigation proved that she had three children working and earning \$30 per week, applicant herself working as a janitress and earning \$30 per month; she also received \$20 per month from the Mother's Pension Fund and \$20 per month from the Spanish American's Association, making a total of \$226. per month.

2. Mrs. S——, a maternal grandmother, applied for aid stating her two grandchildren were left orphans and were now depending upon her for support. We discovered that the grandchildren inherited a property from their grandfather, which nets them \$120.00 per month. The applicant herself is a large property owner and conducts a prosperous grocery business.

3. Mrs. T—— applied for Outdoor Relief stating that her husband was unable to work and they had no means of support: Investigation developed the fact that they owned a double house, living in one side themselves and leasing the other side at \$40 per month. She had a son 29 years of age earning \$35 per week and paying only \$10 weekly board; our investigator inquired as to why he did not contribute more, whereupon the father replied that they did not expect him to pay any more inasmuch as the boy was taking a mail order course in order to learn to be a prize fighter, for which he was paying \$18 per week.

4. Mrs. R——, a widow, claiming help for herself and four children stated that one of her children had been killed recently in an auto accident; she further stated that no settlement had been made in the case. However, investigation disclosed the fact that she received \$5,000 for the child's death. When a second call was made to her home, the investigator found the applicant absent and upon inquiring as to her whereabouts was directed down the street three doors away where the applicant was inspecting the erection of a new house she was having built which was to cost \$8000.00.

5. Mrs. S——, an applicant 55 years of age, reported her children all married and her husband unable to work: When investigator called there the door was opened by a young man, who was a son-in-law, and he stated that he and his wife lived there, but paid no board because he was not employed. Seeing a garage in the rear inquiry was made as to whether or not they received rental for it—the answer was "no". The investigator then questioned one of the neighbors regarding this family and was informed that they owned two automobiles operated a still and were doing quite a profitable liquor business.

These are only a few of the many cases which demonstrate the necessity of a strict investigation of applicants in our district. Such conditions may not be prevalent in your districts, but I trust this will give the Directors, particularly those lately elected, an idea of some of the problems confronting a Director of the Poor.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We have one more member to present the subject from Mercer County, Mr. J. H. McKean. I should state in the meantime that Mrs. Martha Magee, who was to be here, was reported sick, and will ask if there is anyone to represent her of the Public Welfare?

MISS MARY LABAREE, (Bureau of Children from the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.) I am sorry Mrs. Magee is not here. She is very sorry not to be here, but I thought I would like to share with you some figures on the number of children who are being supported, away from their own homes. I do not mean by that that they are being supported by public funds, but the Bureau of Children of the Department of Welfare for the last four years has been taking a population census of all the children under the care of children's institutions and children's societies in the State of Pennsylvania.

We received yesterday the final tabulation of these figures as of May 31, 1928, and I would like to share them with you and ask you to give consideration as to why you think we have this problem in Pennsylvania.

There were on May 31, 1928, 39,255 children being cared for by these various institutions and agencies. Over 24,000 of that number were children in institutions. Mr. Murphy raised the question as to the fact how large is our job? I believe, at least we say we don't believe, in breaking up families on account of poverty alone, and yet I am perfectly confident, and I know that you out of your full experience are also confident that there must be out of this 39,255 children cared for away from their own people a vast number who are cared for away from their own people because of poverty alone. What is the answer? How is it that we are going to be able to keep the families together that ought to be kept together?

In 1927 I made the statement in a meeting in Pittsburgh, regarding the 1927 figures, and after the meeting an English gentleman came to me and said that he was in this country studying various forms of social welfare work. He had heard my figures and he was appalled. He was sure that he had copied them down wrong. He showed me his figures, and I told him that they were right. He was so impressed that he stopped off on his way east at Harrisburg, and he said, "Will you tell me why there is such an enormous number of children who must be cared for away from their own homes in this rich and prosperous State of Pennsylvania?" "Why," he said, "it is more than being cared for in all the British Isles," and we got to talking it over, and

he told me something about his investigation into the system of poor relief in this country as contrasted with poor relief in England, and he came to the conclusion that in many cases the children were placed in institutions in this country rather than to give the amount of relief in the homes that was given in England, in order to keep the families together.

Now I don't say that is a fact—that is the conclusion that he came to from the study he had made, and I just want to leave this question with you, I don't pretend to answer it; but what are we going to do? Are we doing all that we can in the cases of pure poverty to keep families from being broken up; or are we going to continue to let this mounting cost of child dependency go on in institutions and in boarding homes under the care of our societies?

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We have also, as we notice, on the program a discussion by Mrs. Charles P. Chick, Fayette County.

MRS. CHARLES P. CHICK: I feel that I am very much biased to Mothers Assistance Funds, being a member of the board in our county. I do feel that Mr. Murphy's talk makes me say that cooperation should be our keynote, and I do feel that outdoor relief is cooperating with our neighbors for the common good. I feel that as individuals we cannot accomplish anything except by all of us pulling together, a power that only organizations and clubs through their splendidly organized machinery can appreciate. If we do not have this cooperation, I am minded of a quotation I know you have all heard many times, when Charles Lamb speaks in his inimitable Essay, telling of a certain bed in a certain inn. He felt that if all those fleas pulled together, they could have pulled him clear out of bed.

In the large industrial plants it takes 10 to 100 hours to turn out an automobile, and they are mighty nice machines, but it takes 21 years to turn out a human machine, and some of them are a mighty poor job.

Outside relief is a problem in social treatment. The process of handling childrens' cases in country districts is immense and confusing. Too many times there is no conscientious attempt to fix a maximum for a family. On the other hand, it is evident that lack of funds and the habit of thinking in terms of minimum amount of relief that the family can get by on, really handicaps. It is fairly safe to assume, however, that the terms cover only those things essential to physical existence, and leaves nothing for comfort or luxuries. Too often our relief leaves the family uncertain as to its income. Our pity runs away with common sense, and we make paupers not so much by what we do as by what we leave undone. There is a familiar device of a bunch of hay held in front of a mule to make him go and the most general theory of the way to make the life of a child go is to stick a piece of bread in front of him. So far that is right—bread does make us go, and it is silly for

us to talk about it not doing so. I never could understand why a family should have their earnings doubled by charitable organizations for no other reason than that the children need bread. The fact that the family needs help is lost sight of. The family becomes a "case." They may have nothing at all, but they take their turn and while the machinery is working they may be starving. The machinery is an impersonal thing and far off. It cannot individualize, it works by grades and classes and cases. By its very nature it functions by laws and rules and averages. The aid must be prompt to be of service. The coming generation will be what we make it. The nation is built on the physical condition of its children, mentality follows closely on the heels of health, and if we are to save children we must adopt humane methods. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow. The world needs good men and women; let us see they have the largest possible chance to be good men.

We are beginning to realize the more time we spend on a child, the more lasting and profitable is the investment. To make outdoor relief **efficient**, we must have large programs for recreation. We have yet to see whether there are enough people with foresightedness enough to lead us in general welfare programs. It is wonderful thing to arouse enthusiasm over the needs of the motherless, fatherless or sick children. Why not inspire them with a vision of a rich, full opportunity of the child in every phase of life? The dependent or neglected child cannot receive adequate treatment when apart from his family. There is no child program that is not a family program, and no family program which is not a community problem. We must assume the responsibility for the care of our children as an economic principle, and it is reprehensible and extravagant for the community to fail to provide needed and adequate aid at all times for its children. If child neglect continues in the community in which we live, in a large degree, we are responsible. If our own standards are occasioned by financial limitations, it is time we began to educate the community in which we live. We should have an adequate program in every community, adequate protection of every child, trying to understand the child, to give it a chance. Money received by administering relief on an inadequate standard comes off the flesh and blood of children, and endangers even their lives. Their needs are, help for motherhood, more of real, true genuine love; plenty of sympathy and patience, the thought that this is a great good world to live in, and you and I owe to humanity to make it a happy, comfortable place for every child.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: The last one on the list is Mr. J. H. McKean, of Mercer County. I don't see any indication of Mr. McKean being present, and as we have a request from Mr. F. C. Reese, of Schuylkill County, who would like to present some remarks on this subject, we will now hear from him.



MR. F. C. REESE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: A great many of you, I guess, have heard of me through the communications that I had with your poor boards in reference to our fight in Schuylkill County to protect your unit counties. I have led that fight, and I guess I have had ten attorneys with me making the fight. I have three attorneys now looking up the law pertaining to poor board's powers, and the thought struck me a few minutes ago—this is the first meeting of yours I have been to—that the first lady who spoke limited to five minutes, she should have had an hour, because she is reaching the grist of what we are after. Your other gentleman from the Middle District, he remembers me, even if he never saw me, because I was running a series of articles through the public newspapers that went all over the State, in comparing Laurelton (that wonderful institution) with our institution in Schuylkill County.

I want to say my judgment is, let us stress the legal end and the end as presented by the women and we can come here and go home with an abundance of information.

I am not a director of Schuylkill County because of the salary. I have been working for the State in all your institutions all over the State, out of the Auditor General's Department. I have been auditor of your highway department during the war, on your investigations as a legislator and after going through that and being at the head of twenty-three unincorporated companies, I have in my latter years been trying to reach mankind, and do what I can for the human family. I promised the people of Schuylkill County after making this investigation, that if they would give us two people who would take that institution out of politics, we would do it for them. We couldn't get anybody to run, and I had, naturally, to run myself, and the success I have had—and I want to give you this point, not from a political standpoint, but as a reason why you should get your people interested in it—I went before those people and received the highest vote ever given to a man in our county who had opposition, with part of my own party organization against me, and I polled 43,000 votes at a cost of less than \$25.00. I give you a special invitation, any of you poor directors, to come to Schuylkill County and look us over, and if we can't show you one of the greatest revelations in almshouse work within a given time, namely, since January 2nd up to the present minute—there is nothing to equal it in the State of Pennsylvania in the last ten years. Now that is a big thing to say.

I want to give you one proposition quickly, if I have the time. My first move after we took that over, we cleaned it out, from stem to stern. It is on a nice basis today. The next thing I did, I met the farmers of my county in session. I said, "Boys, come with me; take this place and make a farm out of it." They appointed a committee of five, sent that committee out to pick a farm, and they picked a farm

for us. I said, "What do you want, Harring?" Harring named his price. "All right, you're employed. What help do you want?" and he got the help; and, gentlemen, we have made 75% to 100% increase in that direction on a run-down 260 acres that was practically all wire-grass. Our condition all the way through along those improvements are likewise.

I am glad of this opportunity to give you this information. We have been making your fight, and making a hard fight for your unit counties, and if we had not made it, some of you would have been in trouble at this time.

Now I suggest that, if next year a program is made up, try and give not thirty minutes but five hours if it is necessary, and drive into the grist of this subject.

Mr. Jones, Secretary, makes announcement of committee meetings to be held, commencing at 1:30 P. M.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Are there any questions to be asked of any of the gentlemen who have spoken? If not, we stand adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.

Session adjourned.

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION****ROUND TABLE NO. 2 HELD BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS,  
STEWARDS AND DIRECTORS OF COUNTY HOMES  
AND SIMILAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**

September 25, 1928, at 2:30 P.M.

Meeting called to order at 2:30 P. M. by the Chairman, John T. Scanlon.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Now as you people no doubt are aware, we have always had very successful round tables during these last five years. We want a good talk. You don't have to study the dictionary to tell us how you think we can operate a poor house. We would like a few facts along with it, and an account of some of our failures.

The first speaker we have on our program is Lewis F. Castor, Jr., Director of Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District, who has not as yet arrived. Since the other gentleman who was to follow Mr. Castor has not come in, can't we start a little discussion among ourselves while we wait for the speakers?

MR. H. E. WAGNER, (Erie County): Mr. Chairman, since there is no one else to talk, I would like to ask some questions with regard to admitting to county homes generally. We have fifteen more at our county home at the present time than we had a year ago, and last year we had the largest number we have ever had there, being, I believe, 323. We are now down to 285, and we know practically all of them admitted there are on account of intemperance, but we wondered whether it was really our duty to take in those fellows. If they are not taken in they will just simply become tramps. They say in some cases they slept on park benches or in box cars, or in a barn, and I have wondered if the people generally approve of our taking that kind of people. We know when they get old or if they are crippled we should take them, but should we take an able bodied man? In Erie at the present time, the manufacturing plants and factories have made the rule that they do not want to hire men past fifty, and for that reason they are out of a job, not able to earn anything for themselves. I wondered how far we should go and what other counties are doing?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Well, where are you going to put them if you don't put them in? The poor house, as the old saying is, is the last place. You can't leave them lie on the street. My method is to take them in and put them to work, try to get something out of them that way. I have taken nine men out of the mental hospital at Wilkes-Barre, and took them down there and put them to work, and they built one of the most beautiful lawns you would care to look at with a little supervision. Is there anybody else who would like to answer the gentleman here?

MR. SOMERVILLE, (Clarion County): Of course, there are a great many different ways of conducting this poor house business. Our county, Clarion County is not a very large county, but it is managed by the three commissioners, and I am the superintendent for the commissioners, and it seems to me they entrust me with a whole lot of things that I don't feel equal to. They talked this morning about the law. Now that is not what I came here to find out about. I have the law book at home, and if I want to know something, I can turn to it and see. Now if there is anybody there that becomes destitute, in need of help, why they just simply have the commissioner go out and see them in regard to their condition, and if they find out that they are in need of any assistance, they will just order me to go out with the truck and get them. I will bring them in to the county home, and if they are able to work, we talk to the doctor about it, and we have a farm there that we sometimes raise \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of stock on each year. There are only 110 acres of it, but each year we put on about 50 ton of lime to the acre. When these men come in here and claim they are in want of assistance from the county, we just give them a job, if the doctor says they are able. In case they don't want to work, we cut down—we cut them down to light rations. For instance, we don't give them meat the next meal.

We always have meat once a day, at noon. We sometimes kill and have about seven barrels of pork, and we could have more if it became necessary. In case they don't work and we cut them down on these light rations, why the rest of the inmates are right on to them, and you generally see them that afternoon, ready for a job. That is far better than correcting them in any other way. There was a superintendent in there just prior to the time I got in, who beat some of them and kicked them and did everything, and some of those inmates to this day won't speak of him in any other language than to curse him.

A man when he goes in there as a superintendent ought to be man enough to know that he is going into a home that is built for the inmates. He ought to be man enough to try to get along with the inmates or else get out. What I would like to hear you men express in here today would be, how do you manage your home? We have a farm there, and, of course, we have hogs and we raise everything. Now, for instance, the county agent came in and said, "We would like to send a milk tester here, we are a little shy on places, and I know the commissioners would allow you to employ him. I said, "Now, so far as I am concerned, we have black and white cows, and all we want to know is that they are giving a good, nice quality of milk, and plenty of it, and that there are no cows here but what are paying their way. I said, "In the first place, it would cost us at least \$2.00 a day to board your tester who would come here. When your inspectors come, they don't go out and look at our cows, but they go in and see the inmates and everything

that is in the house, and if everything looks all right, they are satisfied; we don't want to start in the cow industry, nor in the dairy industry; we don't want to raise potatoes in order to get a name, we want to raise something that these inmates can make use of in the way of pork and grains."

On our little farm we can total up \$6,000 to the good each year, for each year that we have been there,—not \$6,000 in profits, but \$6,000 in crops.

I would rather hear from somebody else, give me something to think about, something to go home and try out that might be of benefit to me, but I don't want to hear what the law is. I want something that will enlighten me on how to act myself, and manage the home when I go back, and be able to tell the commissioners what I have learned when I was down here at Philadelphia.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Mr. Somerville has given us a good talk on the question. Is there anybody else who has something to contribute? Mr. Reese, will you give us a talk? To my knowledge, Mr. Reese has done wonderful work at Schuylkill Haven. Kindly give us some ideas of how you manage a poor house or a district home as we call it, and how we can get something out of it. We don't use the words "poor-house," the only two words used are "hospital" and "administration building."

MR. F. C. REESE, (Schuylkill County): Mr. Chairman: As to the work, you can all sum it up in the little talk made by the gentleman from Baltimore this morning—a business proposition—strictly business. Take it out of politics and put it on a business basis. As I told you this morning, my experience has been varied in the last thirty years in all your state institutions, and as I got older, I felt that my little bit to humanity and especially in my own county was due since I had the experience. For ten years I have traced the records from the comptroller's reports upon the reports of other institutions with our Schuylkill County report, studied the details, sent men in there at my own expense to find out what was being done. When I was ready for the move, I looked around to find where I could get a model institution as a basis for my work, and I want to say to you with a great deal of pride and satisfaction, that the gentleman sitting here (indicating Mr. Scanlon) has that kind of an institution—one of the most wonderful institutions in the State of Pennsylvania and a strictly up-to-date business proposition. I went and got in touch with one of the newspapers, outlining my proposition to the effect that I was going to the public in Schuylkill County to see whether we couldn't do something on the almshouse and poor relief of our county. He promised me his support. I knew the minute we started our articles—we had 36,000 readers per night. The assistant editor of that paper in conjunction with a man who had been working for me for twenty years, we went



up and visited Mr. Scanlon at the district home, Laurelton, and went over the proposition and went into it in detail. He sat down and enumerated to us what he had done and what he is trying to do in the future. We made our notes and went home, and between the newspapers and myself, we ran a series of articles for about four months. The people immediately became aroused.

I then drifted from that to more serious conditions in the county, then appealed to the public for two volunteers, preferably one woman and one man, to be candidates on the issue for poor director, with an idea of going in and cleaning it up. That didn't suit the leaders of either party, and finally I realized that Reese had to run. We started in, both organizations, and my own organization with their list of candidates probably spent \$40,000 to \$50,000 but Reese noses out with a cost of less than \$375.00, which was for printing, but I beat them out. That put me in the position that if I want to take that institution out of politics and put it on its own basis, I couldn't do it with my own party, because they had picked up a candidate on the other side, and it was up to them to beat Reese out. I picked up one fellow on the Democratic ticket and I carried the county. I had 43,000 votes,—the highest ever given to a man in my county, and I spent less than \$25.00. That shows when you get the people in your county aroused to a situation, and I am speaking for the good of the county, it is the easiest thing in the world to put a thing over and get it where you want it.

The next proposition, as soon as they found they couldn't handle me, they went into court. Two of our judges decided against me, one for me, and he happened to be a man who had been in the legislature and helped frame this act of 1925, and through our efforts we went up to the supreme court. They reversed the decision and approved our position, so that saved us. They then went into court and asked for a rehearing and only yesterday the supreme court has decided against them, so that the people of Schuylkill County have won.

Now then, the first proposition that I took hold of was this: I had as wonderful a piece of land there as you ever saw, 260 some odd acres, but overrun with wiregrass, weeds, etc. I thought the subject out and I met the farmers in session at Lakeside, at a meeting of one of their granges, and I believe that they had every important farmer in the county there because I requested it, they didn't know what was coming. I appealed to them as tax payers. I said, "If you will help me, I will go through with it; if you won't, my resignation is ready, because I won't spend the time if you don't want to help." I asked for five of the best farmers in the community, each in his particular line; Horace Bergmiller, on poultry, a man on dairying, who has cleaned up most everything in this territory around Pottstown, on cattle; they gave me a potato man, a general farmer, and the other a hog man. Those men got together and I said, "Now, dig me up a farmer."

"How far will you go?" they asked. "The limit!" I said, "I will stand the abuse." They figured around and found a man who we concede as one of the best dirt farmers in eastern Pennsylvania, a man about retiring with two farms and turning them over to his sons. This man, upon the demand of the taxpayers and his associates, and with the idea of making the Schuylkill County Farm—and I want you to bear in mind we have only been there eight months—a demonstrating farm for the farmers and especially the young farmers of Schuylkill County. Now that is our object, both in cattle and anything pertaining to farms. I am over 50% there now, and I have only been there with the first crop. These farmers met this farmer then—and, oh, by the way, I said to him, "Now, Lou, how many men do you want, and what do you want to pay them?" "So and So." "All right, go out and pay them." But I want to say something to you that probably you may find to be your position. Since 1831 our county commissioners have been deciding what money we should use, that is, when we would make out our budget, if we weren't friendly they would just knock off \$30,000 or \$40,000. I took the other course. I went to the comptroller, and the commissioners, to the attorneys and the judges. I said, "We've got a serious condition down there at the almshouse, and I would like all of you to come down and look it over and talk it over, and see what we can do." The commissioners said, "All right, we'll come," and we decided to meet on a Friday. Then they said to themselves, "Reese must have something up his sleeve, we'd better not go," and they didn't. And I said, "All right, we will have to take it to court." It happened that my attorney was a judge who had just gone out of office last fall and the attorney for the commissioners was Judge Berger, who also had been defeated. Now there were the two retiring judges, one against the other, and when they got through the judge, attorney for the commissioners said, "You can't do a thing with Reese; he will levy his own tax, and he will raise his own money, and he is not limited."

Now that's the situation. We levied our own tax, and put a separate fund there for that purpose, which will not be changed. When we get our report from the supreme court and go back to our original act of 1831, the Commissioners have nothing at all to do with our funds.

Here's another tip. We have an insane asylum, and we are arranging an idea at this time for this. The electric light company agreed to come in and put \$46,000 in improvements, which will repair the insane asylum, carrying 600 patients, under a board of trustees, and will take our almshouse from the deplorable condition and give us electricity throughout, electric range, electric refrigeration—three of them,—and an electric bakery, and everything up to date, and they are going to take their pay, amounting to some \$46,000 from the savings that that is going to make, as soon as it is installed, within three years, based on the 1926 report. So that it isn't costing the county a nickel.

If they didn't do that, then we would have been obliged to put in \$60,000 and carry about eleven men additional, making provision for the peak load, with no reserve, and at any minute liable to go down, because they had let things go to pieces on them.

Now then, the trouble is, we can go ahead as poor directors because the commissioners can't block us. We have that decision; but the poor insane board has to get its money from them. So we met a few weeks ago, and got our heads together, and decided to put both institutions together. The commissioners were notified the other day that they hadn't a thing to do with the insane funds, so I guess next week we will start on the electric plant.

Now that's improvements. When those gentlemen found they couldn't handle it they started this suit, and they have given us a lot of trouble. It came to the newspapers. One took one gang, and I took the other. They took sides, but I restrained our side. I said, "Just keep prodding the other fellow, and I will stand all they have to say,—I am not worrying about what they are going to say about me," and every day we would just give them a little slash, and they would come along with a long article, until we had every man, woman, and boy and girl in the county, talking almshouse, and for that reason they know more about the almshouse than the people did in the last seventy-five to one-hundred years. When we got the propaganda well started, then we got the people. I said to the ministers, "Give me a ministerial committee," and down they came, two of them. I had six civic societies and I corralled the farmers to a man in Schuylkill County, a 100% behind us; then I went to the big interests. They are now copying my sheets and put on a man to check up on the outdoor relief.

Now what does all that mean? It means that for the Schuylkill County almshouse, instead of beef, pork and the products of the farm being taken away, as they were for the last years, are being used for the institution. The permit of the asylum used since 1918 for liquor from the State and brought in by our steward and sold on the public highway since 1918, so that it was necessary for me to go and get two revenue men, which Mr. Wynne gave us, to come in and we made an investigation and corralled them on that.

Now that kind of thing is held back. We haven't published that sort of thing. In other words, we went along the line with the people and beat them out on a business proposition, without coming back at all with any slander. Now the people are beginning to realize that our inmates at the Schuylkill County Almshouse today, without any additional cost are getting 95%, or better food than probably 90% of our workmen in Schuylkill County are getting.

I want to say to you that we started our investigator out; ending last week I caught up 163 outdoor relief orders. I am now holding up 80 between the outdoor, the almshouse, and women's pension, and there is an important point that we want rectified here in Pennsylvania. We will say that Mrs. "Doe" comes along; it is her turn on the women's pension. Now then, what gives you that pension? The conditions existing in her home, what revenue she has, what number of children she has. We will assume that she has five children, and through the state code she is entitled to \$50 a month, but that poor woman doesn't say anything about the \$13.50 she is getting from the poor board. She presents her claim and admits that she is getting \$13.50 from the poor board, and is told they are going to cut her down to \$40.00. Now they allot \$40 and she is put on that list. The State sends a check for \$20 of that \$40. The county gives a check for \$20 of that \$40, then we poor board give her \$13.50, then we are giving from the county \$33.50 to the State's \$20. Now I am going to see whether we can't give that woman \$50 and the State pay \$25 and we pay \$25. That is what it's for. That is the thought, those are the conditions, and that was my meaning this morning when I said that we ought to dig deep.

Now I don't blame the people for trying to divide this \$44,000 that they are getting from the Mother's Pension in our county as far as possible, but take an extreme case that came to my notice three weeks ago. We got a call between Mahanoy City and Shenandoah from a woman 36 years old, the mother of 14 children, and not any of them over 17, and the father in the Fountain Springs Hospital. Our limit was \$3.00 a week, while a woman fortunate enough to be a widow, and to go on the pension, if she had six children, would get \$60 a month. Now I don't object to her getting it, if this State can give it to them, \$40 or \$50 or \$60, but that is no reason why the county—we who are trying to make that money reach as far as possible, and why the State of Pennsylvania should make Schuylkill County pay \$13.50 when they ought to be dividing that amount between them. This is the next thing we have to see if we can't do something on. But I want to say to you, even at \$20 a month or one-half, that woman is getting from Schuylkill County \$6.50 more than we can give her, and besides she is getting \$20 from the State.

Now there are cases that would come in there that probably may change that a little, but in the majority of the cases, that is the situation, and where you have a mixed population like we have and a big demand on us, it figures up, and I think this State in paying its half can better afford it than Schuylkill County in their outdoor relief, for the reason that, in the first place, they have only about 200 on their list. We run nearly 600. Now we would give that State benefit to the 600.

Now the result. (Turns to Chairman Scanlon and refers to newspaper). I wish you would read that, please.



CHAIRMAN SCANLON: "Schuylkill Haven Civic Club. The Civic Club of Schuylkill Haven resumed meeting after the summer suspension, holding the first meeting in the town hall. The principal matter discussed was the affairs at the county almshouse. A month ago the affairs there were strongly criticised, and the club formed a committee from many local organizations to investigate through the county in an effort to swing an organization that would work to place the institution under the command of a trustee form of government. The committee was loud in its praise of the present board of directors and reported that the all-around improvements there were at the almshouse were remarkable. A long list of improvements there were read and the members thanked their committee for the thoroughness of their work. The burial ground, the Civic Club would like to have moved to a location farther away from the borough. Accordingly, therefore, the President was directed to appoint a special committee to take the proposition up with the proper authorities.

"Improvements at the almshouse as noted by the special committee: In brief, here are a few of them. It was found that the hallway of the main building, and officers' reception rooms have all been repainted and varnished by the inmates and presented a most impressive appearance, while oilcloth has been placed on the dining room tables. Heavy white dishes have been purchased for all but two of the buildings, in place of the old broken agate cups.

"Here are a few of the menus served: Hamberger steak, onions, and potatoes. Beef, potatoes and creamed peas. Fish and potatoes, vegetables. Army beans and potato soup for supper. Last Saturday evening potato soup, stewed tomatoes, bread and butter were furnished.

"80 quarts of milk per day were furnished to the hospital. Proof of the efficiency is shown by the head nurse ordering this quantity. Caskets are now being lined. Heretofore bodies were placed in plain boxes. Operating room of hospital has a good appearance. Everything very clean and in good order. Beds are now of uniform height. The hospital is in charge of inmates who are taking much pride in its condition. Old broken down fences about the premises are being replaced with iron posts and wire. All buildings will be enclosed with these fences, and there will be but one main entrance to the institution instead of several as at present. The sewage disposal plant is being put into repair. They are now building a root cellar with storehouse, so that all supplies may be under one roof. The cellar will be properly ventilated and operated on the method in use at the State College. The retiring rooms for the elderly female patients are being put in order, so that they need not climb the stairs to the second floor. A sun parlor for the women inmates will be constructed at a later date, so that they can get a view of the scenery round about and at the same time get the benefit of the sunshine. A fire escape is being put in to take care of the large dormitor-



ies. The electric light plant, however, is not in a finished condition. The old plant is overloaded and a continual expense. The matter, however, is to be taken care of shortly. Flower beds are very much in evidence, and add generally to the appearance of the grounds.

“Over 300 patients are confined at the institution, 120 of these being in the hospital with a capacity of 112. 1300 bushels of oats have been harvested this year from the county farm as against 200 bushels last year. Some of the old hog pens have been torn down and the hogs kept in one enclosure. As a result of this the pigs are gaining in weight on an average of a pound daily. That is because they are allowed to run the hillside. There are 23 milch cows, certified milk is being produced, and all the cattle found immune from tubercular germs. A large amount of pottery is being made. All inmates receive sufficient butter at every meal. Old stone buildings are being torn down and the stone being used in other sections of the farm. There are 1000 chickens, and it is expected that there will be sufficient roosters to provide the patients with chickeus on Thanksgiving day, Christmas and New Year. The chickens are all Leghorns. Considerable trouble has been experienced with wire grass. Farming is being done upon a scientific basis, with a view to the continuity of the crops. The farmer’s house along the pike is being renovated by the patients. The old fire house is being converted into a two-family dwelling, one to be occupied by the farmer, and one by the dairyman. The assistant farmer will occupy the farmhouse along the pike. They are kept supplied with milk.

“A committee was invited to call at any time and offer any suggestions they may have for improvements. Improvements at the institution are only limited by the amount of money obtainable for their purchase. Every application for relief is carefully investigated and those not in need are being cut off. One case was found to be a resident of California for the past six years. Patients are all comfortable and well taken care of. Complaint is made of the fact that foreign farmers in this locality had come to the institution and picked out the best workers and induced them to come and work for them, promising them some money. This has been done during the summer when they leave the institution. Now that the heavy farm work is over, they are being sent back to the institution by these farmers. The directors, however, are letting it become known that the Schuylkill Almshouse is not going to be used as a bumming place for the winter, and that inmates must work for their keep. Fields that have never been in cultivation for many years have been cultivated this year with the prospect of a heavy crop.”

MR. F. C. REESE: I would say that that should be 400 inmates. We carried close to 400 and the insane, close to 600, which is a separate institution. We have been furnishing the light, heat and power. I would say, to give you an idea how it was running, when we went in there on the second of January, the manure hadn’t been taken out of

the sheds, although the farmer and assistant farmers had been lying around since September; and on the 6th of January I ordered them out to get busy. They got two loads out and worked a day, and then they sat around the next. I sent for the farmer and asked him what his trouble was. They all got together, you know, and they said they were not fit to work, and I said, "Well, the county is paying you, so we'll start tomorrow morning and we'll have a line up and we'll pay you off," and inside of thirty days I had 280 loads of manure hauled out."

Now all I want to say in conclusion is, you can in a business way do some good. The grand jury, for instance, in our county condemns the kitchen. We removed the kitchens; tore down an old brick building and switched one of our firemen up and he built the brick work. We have another fellow to do the plastering and another to do the painting, so that we have a beautiful little new kitchen for cooking. We just take the other building and renovate it, turn it into three tables, handling about 45 men, and we've got 45 A1 workmen, because they get the same meal as the farmers, and when they don't come through with their work, they have to leave their place at the table and they go back to where they come from, and we haven't any trouble getting them; but, as I said in the beginning, it is a business proposition.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: You have heard the remarks by Mr. Reese, the director who took hold of Schuylkill Haven, and to my knowledge he has done a wonderful work with the cooperation he got. I visited his place when it was in a very deplorable condition. We had several of their inmates at our institution while they were repairing the building, and I went up and found the patients in such condition that I refused to take them home. There was lots of trouble, as I understand it. Mr. Reese, how about your doctors and nurses there? Would you mind telling a few things on that nurse question?

MR. REESE: On that proposition, you must remember it was propaganda by one newspaper. We were sworn in on the second day of January, in the morning. Right after dinner we went over to the hospital, and I got the doctor and his wife, the doctor who was in charge of the institution, and his wife, the chief nurse. I knew there had been some trouble for a good while, and my report on the doctor was that he had visited the infirmary twice in eight months. That was his record, and that he was getting outside money and neglecting the institution. I thought I would give him an opportunity to try to straighten things out, so I had a nice talk, told him what we were going to do, and he said, "Wonderful. Our main trouble is, we don't talk to anybody around here. We don't talk to the directors or the stewards, and the only person we do talk with is the assistant clerk." And I said, "Well, we won't have it that way—something is going to happen. We have elected a steward to put here today, and he will give you 100%. He has worked with me twenty-five years, and I know his capability,

and if you will come half way, doctor, he will meet you the other half.” Another thing I said. “You’ve got a girl here, been here for twelve years nursing. I think she is entitled to a salary, what does she get?” “\$77.50 a month.” I said, “I am going to vote her \$100 this afternoon.” Well, we did it. The next morning I got a call to come over. Went over to the hospital and this doctor’s wife had been up the street, and somebody had said, “How much are you getting?” “\$100 a month,” she said. “Your nurse, I see, they are giving her \$100, too.” Well, she had never thought of that, so the next morning I got a call on the telephone to come over and the complaints I heard were 101, although the day before she said that the nurse was a wonderful girl, but this morning she took up many things, and I said, “We will start right here. If you’ve got any complaint, make it to the steward. You can no more go over that steward’s head to me than fly, because we won’t listen to you, and when you and the steward can’t agree, then you will go before the board.” Then the fireworks started, and by the way she had very reddish hair, and I want to tell you she made it very interesting for me for about two months. I gave her two months; because, while we could have dismissed them right after election, I thought I would be a little squarer than they were, and hold them on until the first of April, but it got so bad, they said so much about it, they said they were going to do this that and the other thing, and that they would resign, that I said, “All right, your resignation is accepted.”

I believe our physician, Dr. Heim, is one of the ablest men south of the mountain. There is more harmony, and it is working out wonderfully. There hasn’t been a complaint in six months; but the newspapers thought because they were feeding them with news, they were doing a lot of advertising. And they were, because the people stood behind us. To any of you members or any of you boards, I want to say, it is a good thing to contemplate,—when you put it to the people properly and live up to what you say you will do, and do it.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: What I would like to bring before the directors is this,—supporting the steward. You can’t put a steward in charge and then go yourself and tell the inmate what to do. If I were a steward, I wouldn’t want anything to do with you. When you pass over the steward’s head, you are simply fixing the job for Schuylkill Haven—that was their trouble there, that and politics.

The three speakers listed for the round table were inquired for but found not present.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: You see this session is dealing particularly with the problems of the institutions and their management. We would like to have anybody get up here and give a little talk. It seems the speakers listed for the job have fallen down completely.

MR. JOSIAH STANERUCK: I am steward of the poor house here in Philadelphia county. The gentleman who spoke prior to Mr. Reese, and Mr. Reese confirmed his statements, told us how to handle this matter. It has been my experience with inmates that those that you get have been headed there from infancy. They are born for the poor house. While I am a Baptist born and raised, I believe in predestination. Your course is charted from the time you start out, and you generally wind up where you are headed for, and those fellows that come into the poor house, never had any idea of work. Your problem after you get hold of them is to get out of them all you can. Mr. Somerville and Mr. Reese have the best scheme for getting work out of inmates in poor houses that I know of, and that is by the feed trough. If you don't feed them, they very soon come to time, that is, cut down on their rations. It is the only way to handle them, and handle them in a humane way. The cooperation of the directors and stewards is of prime importance. There is no use of putting a man in as steward if you are not going to back him up all the way.

We have no paid help, nor any paid investigator. In the majority of instances, politics is the root of all your troubles. The way for the directors to handle that, in a small institution, is to make the steward the investigator; load it all on to him and then back him up in whatever he does. I find that works out very successfully so far as we are concerned. We go out and make an investigation. I make the report and that settles it, there is no recourse, because the directors are back of me all the way. When I say the applicant is entitled to it, he gets it. If I make a report that it would be detrimental to the applicant, he doesn't get it; and there are a lot of things to consider. You can't make a set rule to govern all cases of investigation for outdoor relief. Every one of them has to stand on its own merits, and after the investigation, that holds. But you can't use that particular case in the investigation of the next case, because it may be entirely different. There is no cut-and-dried rule in making investigations.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: This gentlemen's question has not yet been answered. What can we do with the drunks?

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART, (Roxborough Poor District): I happen to be president of the Roxborough Poor Board, and the boss, I call him, so-called, of the previous speaker. The superintendent, I call him, Mr. Staneruck, because I think "steward" sounds a little common. You get the steward proposition in clubs and various other places, especially since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. I think "superintendent" sounds much better; and as some of the previous speakers have spoken here in regard to backing up their superintendent. I say this is right, is the proper procedure. I believe the directors of any institution have their principal responsibility in the office of administration. They should have employed there someone who is qualified and efficient to conduct the



business of the institution; if he is not, they ought to be well enough versed in the line of business to know it, and dismiss him and put somebody else there who is. But I will say that Roxborough Poor Board, in my opinion—and I have had a great many years' experience in connection with institutional work—I think is exceptionally one of the best in the line of investigations, and we also have one of the best superintendents that ever I came across; also his wife, who is the matron of the institution, is one of the best of matrons. Our institution is only small. We cover a section of Philadelphia here comprising possibly about thirty thousand people, and we treat them accordingly. The various ones who make requests and complaints, we send the investigator out and he reports to us, and it is his report that we act on and nothing else. But I find this—that we are all elected through politics. I am supposed to be classed as a politician. Some of you people out of town have heard about Philadelphia councilmen, and I happened to be one of those several years ago for several terms; but I will say this, with all due respect to the politicians, that I claim after a man is elected to a poor board—and it matters not what district it may be—that the politician should leave him alone, as long as he adapts himself to that business. They may elect some man to an institution as a director who may not adapt himself properly to the institution's work, but invariably the man becomes acquainted, becomes so interested in it that he makes himself very efficient. Only a short time ago a politician came and he wanted this, that and the other thing in reference to out-door relief. It has been said time and time again that there are a great many who do not need assistance, but they are the ones who appeal for it. The investigation should show that and the assistance be rendered only where needed. As to the inmates of the institution, I do not think that they should be encouraged in being derelict in their duties, and invariably they are a lot of bums. There should be work that they should do. Naturally if a man is so old or a woman so old that they are not able to do anything, all the cases must be handled with the best of judgment to suit the particular case. There is, as has already been said, an inclination on the part of some farmers to take all the good men out in the summer and send them back to the Poor House to be bums in the winter. Those things should not be encouraged. Here in Philadelphia we have what we call the House of Correction. I do not hesitate to tell anyone of them that, because the winter is coming along, and they want to sit down by the fire, and do absolutely nothing, and the only thing they know, is to accumulate filth and vermin. There are many things that we might talk about in regard to help at various times and in various places. The institutional work is a wonderful work, and the amount of money that is spent from time to time and the appropriation that the various organizations receive is not enough in comparison with the good work that they do. And then again, some of the so-called tax payers. They may have a brother or a sister, and and in-



stances have been known by all of you I suppose where they have tried to get rid of the father and mother. It is there that I endeavor to discourage them. The board tries to discourage that. And then something may go wrong where you have to submit them to a little punishment to which they are sometimes entitled, I think. You may not know anything about their relationship outside and immediately comes along some one who raises the question and says that he is a tax payer and helps to run the place and pay for it, and he may own the house on which he pays taxes toward the institution, and may be that amounts to from 20 cents to 40 cents a year—less than a cent a week, and then he wants you to submit to his dictation, because he also has a vote. And I say this, that this is a wonderful work and we should help these unfortunates, but where there is an imposter, men who come in in the winter time and in the summer time go around and work, and their physical condition is such that they are well able, I say that we should not tolerate that condition and not send them to a good home.

Now in regard to cleanliness of these institutions. That is an important part. I am sorry that our place is not about twenty times as large, although it is second to none in this State. There is no reason why all the institutions could not be the same. I admire the former speaker, for the action that he has taken in Schuylkill County. I have heard a great deal about Schuylkill County. I have also visited Mr. Scanlon's institution a year or so ago. It is a wonderful place. There is no question but what the institutions throughout the State can be conducted under the same system and plan.

We are coming to the fall of this year and the sixth of November, when we are to vote on a loan of \$50,000,000, and it seems there is some question about it. There is no question that those who have familiarized themselves with the various institutional work and what the money is to be used for, favor it. I find now that politics has been injected in it to endeavor to stop it. I say that each and every one of you should endorse this proposed \$50,000,000 loan. That doesn't say we are going to get it. It simply puts it up to the state legislature for them to vote and to appropriate that money and I know it will be wisely done, and the various institutions that are entitled to it will get the necessary money that is required. There is no question but what they need it at the present time, because the State institutions today are overcrowded. They have not only used the corridors, but even the cellars. I say that the inmates in the various institutions for the insane are to be pitied, and pitied to the bottom of our hearts, because it is usually something like reverses in business or various things unknown possibly to their friends that has brought about this condition, and they should be treated with the utmost kindness, the utmost care should be given them, and no money should be spared in putting the institutions in a proper condition to take care of them.

In conclusion, may I say I am very glad to see you here in Philadelphia. There are four independent poor boards here, the Philadelphia hospitals, the almshouse, etc., that we are not connected with, but I suppose you are all familiar with them, and how it all came about that we have these four poor districts in Philadelphia. That was due to the vote taken way back in 1852, the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, when the people were given the vote as to whether they would retain their various districts, or whether they would merge into one, and the Roxborough and Germantown, Lower Dublin, and the other two districts said, "We enjoy the work and we are going to continue," and we have been doing it ever since. From time to time, there are various acts introduced in the State legislature, endeavoring to take away these rights that we hold very selfishly. With our influence, we have been able to retain them, and we are going to fight to the utmost to reetain them to the end of the world. I thank you.

MR. J. M. ZIEGLER: Mr. Chairman. We have had a great deal of discussion about poor relief this morning, outdoor relief, yet I didn't hear any solution proposed by which the directors of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eight class counties are compensated for their services rendered in going out and giving their time and looking after these outdoor relief cases and seeing that they were proper cases to come under our care for relief. There was nothing said about that at all and you can't ask a man who is filling a position at \$300 a year in any of these fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class counties to take his automobile or hire one and go out and investigate these cases. We drive from one mountain to another. I haven't done it, but a couple of our directors have, and yet they receive no remuneration for their service. I don't know of any other office in our county but what has an expense account. They go out and investigate cases for the benefit of our county. They get 10 cents a mile, but I don't know of any provision made for any director, and yet all the discussion this morning on the question was this, that we investigate these cases thoroughly before we give relief. Now I would like to know what the answer is, if there is any solution, and whether the directors can put in an expense account for the services rendered? It is all right in certain class counties where they receive over a thousand dollars a year, because that is something else with them, they can afford to do it; but you take some of our counties, where some of the directors receive \$300. They have mountain roads and rural districts to go through to render their service, and I don't suppose the larger counties have that to do unless they receive sufficient remuneration for their services.

I feel this way, I work for a great corporation. I go out for the Pennsylvania Railroad. I am paid so much a month for my services, but if they send me out on special service, I simply render a bill, an expense account, of what it costs me. It wouldn't be fair for them to ask me to go out and take my automobile and travel twenty or thirty

miles over my county and get no remuneration, and I have heard no solution on that this morning. I have only recently been elected to the board of directors, but I have been interested in charity work all my life. I spent 18 years as a chaplain in a county home, the best eighteen years I ever spent in my life. I walked out those roads many times. It was a question of what I could do for the spiritual welfare of those inmates who were put in my charge.

Now I would like to know what can be done for the director who is called on to go out in a case like that to investigate? We have saved some money in our county since the first of the year, but it has been at the expense of the individual directors who reach into their own pockets and do this, and it doesn't look fair. If all the other officers elected in the county are granted expense accounts, I don't see why these directors should be called upon to do a special service without remuneration, when it means a cost to them in dollars and cents. I am very glad, myself, to go out. I am interested in the work, but I know a couple of our directors have traveled to the South Mountain, to the North Mountain, some in clear through Mercersburg, and yet never receive one penny, lose their day's wages, and yet they are only getting an annual remuneration of \$400.00. Thank you very much.

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART: I will endeavor to answer in my own way, in regard to a director of the board on a charitable basis. I think any man who runs and is elected to any office should familiarize himself first with what the duties of that office are, because if he doesn't the people who have voted him in didn't know what they were doing, and he would be a misfit there. I know that where the various poor directors are elected, they know pretty nearly what their salary is, and I know that the majority of them know that it is a charitable work. In answer to our friend with regard to how remuneration should be given to one who goes out, I would suggest they do what we do. We give it over to our superintendent and make him the investigator, and increase his salary accordingly. I was made president of this board and I got a little chesty when I got it, but I knew what they paid, and all that; but it was because I think it is one of the grandest things in the world when you can do something for the other fellow. Oh, I think it is wonderful, this charitable work, in a political way or a religious way. I think it is one of the grandest things in the world, but when they made me president, and I found out that the secretary got \$200, the treasurer got \$150 and the president got \$100, I said to them, "Oh, I see why I was made president." "But," I said, "I am tickled to death with it, and I will tell you what I will do. I am willing to cut that salary and give my services for nothing, provided you gentlemen will cut that \$200 and \$150 off." Now I don't want to ridicule my predecessor's work while I am here, because my successor might ridicule me, but

there was a condition existing in the institution there that had simply run at random; expense and other things, due to the lack of supervision, because the directors wouldn't take the superintendent and pay him to do the investigating.

If it is a large institution, say as our friend here has, as at Schuylkill Haven, where they ought to pay \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, it is worth it, but in a small institution where they pay about \$400 or only \$300, I say a man should be big enough and charitable enough to turn around and say, "Here, we are going to run this institution in a proper way and on a business basis, and for the benefit of the community, and the only way to do it, is not to turn around and lose a day's pay, to keep some other fellow out who wants to get a job, but have one of the employes of the institution do that investigating, and pay him enough for his services, and if he has too much work, hire another man, if your taxes and income will warrant it, and if it don't, then take various legislative action and see that the money is forthcoming.

Gentlemen, I believe for every man in every district to stand up and fight for his rights and privileges, and to the gentleman in fear of how his directors are going to be compensated for their services, I hope I have told him how to do it, and that is the way to do it, and for your friends who have spent their time and energy, I would suggest that they take their little \$400—this is not with criticism or ridicule—and pay the other man, and let the superintendent be the boss of the job,—that's what you've got him there for. You are his supervisor, you are his boss, and any complaints should come through those channels, and that is the only way to run it, and if a man is chairman of the board and runs it any other way, he should not be re-elected.

There is a great deal of work and a great deal of criticism connected with it, but I like criticism, good criticism. In fact, a man that is not criticised never did anything in his life to be criticised for and you hardly know he is in your community, he is not worth anything. That is my thought about it, and I love a good fight.

Now I have gone a little out of my way to tell the gentleman how to get this investigation work done, and I only hope that he pursues that way, and I think when he comes back here next year, and I hope he does, that he will find it works out fine.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: If we could, we would like to have the matrons tell us about their work. Tell us about their buildings, how many loaves of bread they bake every day.

If none of the matrons have anything, we will hear from Director Deemer, of Northampton County.

DIRECTOR DEEMER: We, too, have some revelations in our county regarding the outdoor relief. Since the second day of January we realized that there were conditions existing that were all wrong, and that the outdoor relief had been grossly neglected, so we decided



on engaging an investigator, and when our investigator got into the work, he found plenty. Now our investigator, Mr. Rosato, who is here today, has, of course, the whole county, and I have only one-third of it, and he is more familiar with the facts than I am, and if you care to listen to him for a few minutes, he will tell you some of his experiences, and he also has newspapers published in our locality and all the people of Northampton County are talking about it.

MR. PETER ROSATO: (Investigator Northampton County) Mr. Chairman. I didn't come here with the intention of making a speech, otherwise I would have brought my records along. I happen to have a few newspapers with me, and I will read them to you and you can get an idea of what took place up in our county. A member of the former board attempted several times to pass a resolution to hire an investigator, and the majority were not with him, so the resolution failed. He attempted this for two years, and in January when the two new members of the board were sworn in, the resolution went through. I was appointed as investigator and went to work for the Northampton County Poor District in February.

Now after six months, this is an issue of August 3rd, 1928, which is just about six months after the investigator was appointed, I will read from the Easton Express:

"Public Funds Leaked Away Through Orders for Poor" "Investigator reports that families with big incomes receive aid, leak is being stopped. Waste of public funds traced to boards of poor directors are being revealed by investigation.

"Investigator Peter Rosato, who was engaged for this work at the beginning of the administration reveals orders for groceries issued to people who have since died, have been allowed to run on, while other members of the families not in need of assistance were cashing in on them. Mr. Rosato says his investigation has revealed people who own properties and receive incomes from them have been receiving orders. Families where the incomes were high, in one case reaching \$125 per week, have been receiving county aid. Nefarious loafers and people who have figured in police court cases have been handed out weekly orders for groceries and have been getting their food so that their living expenses were practically nothing."

Of course that is a few cases. The newspapers always make it a little bit stronger. There were a few cases where liquor had something to do with it. A great number of cases where people not needing aid and receiving it have come from Bethlehem. Most of the orders were assigned to one store, despite the fact that in some cases the people who wanted to cash in on them had to travel as far as two miles to get their groceries. This store originally had a list of 76 families to supply with groceries. The bill ranged from



\$1,200 to \$1,400 a month. The list assigned to this store has now been cut down to about forty families a week, and the bill is less than half the amount of that in the old days. The former board worked by an entirely different method than that pursued by the present board. Applications for relief had to go to the new board elected and in some cases checks were sent direct to the people. This has been abolished, as it was found that the people would not buy the necessities they were supposed to buy, but spent it for luxuries and pleasure, and seeking other money in other districts.

In Easton they work in conjunction with the Social Service League, and in the City of Bethlehem, with the Welfare Organization. Heretofore there were frequent contributions of shoes, clothing, etc., by the poor officials in Easton and Bethlehem, as well as in other parts of the county, but now the furnishing of these necessities is turned over entirely to the welfare organization, while the poor board furnishes orders for groceries only. In the suburban districts where welfare organizations do not operate, shoes and clothing are occasionally furnished where there is dire need. The investigation is by no means complete, the territory which has already been gone over will be revisited, where it appears attempts have been made to cover up actual conditions. In some of these cases considerable work will be necessary to learn the exact status of people getting aid. The board is allowing assistance to continue, however, until it is shown that it is not necessary. Most of the people taken off the list admitted they do not need the help. They received the order at a time when they were really in need, but when their conditions became better, they continued to get the food, nor did they inform the officials that they no longer needed aid.

Hereafter so long as the present board is in power, the order will be made to stand as long as there is necessity, but there will be frequent check-ups to learn where aid is no longer needed, and they will be notified when they are in such financial condition as to no longer require aid that they will so report it.

Issue of August 4th. "A man owning home and car receiving county aid. While there is no hint that graft or any other form of illegal methods were practiced by former directors, in the investigation now going on in the expenditures of county funds, there is plenty revealed if the reports of Investigator Rosato are to be accredited, and he has ample evidence to show that money went out liberally where it was not needed. He found cases where money went along for years after the family had worked their way out of financial difficulty, and even acquired a position of luxury. Most of the cases were found in Easton and Bethlehem, but many others scattered all over the county. The investigation has not been brought to a close, and won't be until the county is covered thoroughly. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money that has seeped through the county

treasury, but a conservative estimate places it well into the tens of thousands of dollars. A man in Bangor was injured in the quarry fifteen years ago, and was permanently crippled. He was out of work for six months after the accident, and given an order for food amounting to \$2.00 a week. At the end of two more months he was able to go to work as signalman. He has been earning \$4.00 a day. A son has grown up and has gone to work, and is now earning as much as his father. They have an automobile and live well, but still that aid of \$2.00 a week has been continuing for the entire fifteen years. This means that this one family has secured over \$1500 from the county, when it is probable that fifty or seventy five dollars was all that was needed to help them through their period of distress. No check-up was made of this family in the fifteen years the order has stood, or if it was checked, it was not done efficiently. The investigator was told, 'Oh, he is a cripple', but this was not sufficient, and a personal visit revealed the falsity of this. Take, for instance, a woman in Bethlehem, found to be securing groceries on an order issued by the agent in Bethlehem. This woman's husband died last December, and it is reported at that time she received her order for groceries, yet after that she received \$1100 in death benefits from two societies to which he belonged. When the investigator called to check up on this account, a comparatively new one, he found the woman owns her home, valued at \$3800, that she has \$700 in bank, and that her son earns \$12 a week. The funds of the board are absolutely for those who have no funds, or who are sick and disabled. The Board does not feel that aid should be given to these families, or to those who are able to work, and will not do so. At the same time some of these people are receiving aid from the county and from other sources also. A few days ago application was made to Mr. Deemer, Director, by two women and he was impressed with their story and told them to go to the Social Service League and have them give their approval to their claim. He did not hear from them again. When he checked up he found they had not been there, and that they were not expected to apply as he was told they were chronic cases with the league, that they would not work, but preferred to spend their effort in trying to get something for nothing. Had this been checked up sooner hundreds of dollars would have been saved to the county.

"Booze fighters and undesirables of many types were working the county with pleas of poverty. The aid was given in good faith, but given unadvisedly. In Bethlehem groceries were received regularly every week on an order given a family at the time of the death in the family a year and a half ago. The daughter whose husband is a big strapping fellow employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company continued to get the food. Of course, since the investigation she is not collecting on this order.

“Another case was found where the family owned its home before the father was killed. After the death of the husband, the widow received \$600, she received a poor order of \$3.50<sup>\*</sup> per week for groceries and had a son who is earning \$31.00 per week. Probably the most unnecessary aid received by any family in the county was that received by a Bethlehem widow of \$3.50 a week, the mother of seven children. Many years ago she received this order when she probably needed it, but her family have grown up and now apparently all of them being skilled workers bringing in a total of \$125.00 per week. Only two of the children—one aged 14 and the other 12—are not working. The woman when visited said, “Why I don’t neet the help at all”, but she didn’t tell me that. What she said to me was, “My dear man, give it to someone else, I have had it long enough”, and then she explained what her income was.

“There is another woman seeking aid who could go to work if she would. She has an able bodied son 19 years old who don’t work unless he has to.”

“These are only a few of the cases covered by the investigator. There are others in the other parts of the county, too.”

Copy of August 6th,—More instances of persons receiving allowances who were not deserving county money.

“By the time investigator Rosato completes his investigation, of conditions under which county aid was dispensed under previous boards, it is believed that savings of \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year will have been effected. Some idea of the savings already effected may be gained from a brief and partial tabulation in Bethlehem alone. There were many more families who were removed from the county list than those tabulated, but in 33 cases all rejected by the new investigator and which appeared to have been the most undeserving of the entire list, a yearly saving of \$4,788 was effected. (This is only 33 cases. Of course, there are about 133 all told so far.)

“It is believed, although no total figures are yet available that nearly as much more will be cut off in Bethlehem alone, and other thousands of dollars will be eliminated throughout the county. Directors of the Poor, however, pointed out that the expenditure of the board for aid will be reduced for in some cases worthy families were not getting enough, and small amounts were increased for them, and he reinstated in some other cases the amounts cut out altogether by the previous boards.

“In one of the instances where an account was reinstated, in Bethlehem, a man who had been in ill health and physically unable to work at anything which kept him indoors, aspired for a job as ward assessor. He was ambitious and disliked the idea of receiving charity. Some of his friends held a dance and raised a small amount

of money and financed his campaign for assessor. Before the sick man could take his job to which he was elected and long before there was any income, his county order was cut off, and his family had to struggle along as best it could. He, or members of his family were told that if he had enough money to run a campaign, he didn't need help. The man handled the job, but had to spend most of it on doctor bills and finally was compelled to go to the State Sanitarium at Hamburg for lung trouble. Mr. Rosato reinstated the weekly order. Another case near Bangor, where the father was wanted for participation in a celebrated murder case. He left a wife and small children destitute. The poor agent issued an order for \$5.00 a week. She cashed in as long as she remained here, but several years ago she left, and probably joined her husband at his hiding place. The child was left with his grand parents and since that time the child has cashed the order, and the investigator realizing that the amount given the one child was too high, because the grandparents are self-supporting, the amount was reduced to \$2.00 a week. This incident shows that under previous boards when once issued, an order was allowed to run without a check-up until the people themselves notified them. Instances of voluntary notification are few and far between. There is a difference between the type who were receiving undeserved aid in Bethlehem and other parts of the county. In Bethlehem, particularly, there were cases of people whose financial condition did not warrant their receiving aid, while in Easton and other parts of the county there were found cases in which people had worked the county for aid, when they were able to get along without assistance. The investigator has learned the truth of the statement of social workers that ill-advised distribution of alms frequently does more damage than good. In the slate regions a man had simply quit working because he found with the aid he was receiving and playing on the sympathies he could get along very nicely. He even trained his children to beg from door to door. They threatened him with arrest and told him that unless he went to work, his county aid would be cut off, explaining to him that if he did go to work he would not need aid either. He has since been working steadily and the family is in better condition than it has been for years.

Now as I said, I was unprepared, and I happened to have these newspaper copies. But what the new board is doing now, a gentleman here spoke about receiving a salary of \$400 and couldn't waste the time. I was going to answer him, but the gentleman has already answered just what I was going to say. I think the proper thing to do in that case would be to hire an investigator. If they can't pay an investigator a couple of hundred dollars a month, hire one who can use part of his time in investigating these cases and a part of his time following some other line of work. In our county, it is a very large one—over 150,000 population, and we have hundreds of outdoor relief cases, and our poor house is full. We have a little room for women,



but I think if we got more than two men, we wouldn't know where to place them. I think if every board of every county in Pennsylvania wants to save themselves a lot of unnecessary expense, they should appoint a man, pay him a fair wage, and they will eliminate a lot of worryment.

MR. ZIEGLER: That is what I wanted to understand, the collection of salary. I don't need the \$400 which the county pays me, but the question of investigation comes up, and we investigate, go to work and order these groceries for these families and we didn't know anything about it until the bills were all rendered. That is why I meant we should have somebody to investigate these cases and see that they are ordered properly and see when they need it that they get it. I am perfectly in sympathy, but I say it is not fair to ask any director irrespective of who he is, so far as charity is concerned, I have got as much charity in my heart as any man, but it isn't fair to ask a man to travel over those mountain roads and come in all worn out and expect him even to pay for his gas. We have done that, reached in our own pocket and paid out, time after time, where we went before our chief of police and picked up along the highway these people and got them on their way to work, just simply turned loose. What we want to know, and the gentleman there has said that it is right for any county to appoint an investigator, but we haven't got any, yet we are asking our directors and our superintendent to travel all over our county at his own expense, and not receiving anything for the expense incurred during that trip. I just wanted to ask a solution. So far as charity is concerned, I want you to understand I was a poor boy in Franklin County. I knew what it was to come up through hardships, and I am glad today that I have spent my life in the interest of the unfortunate citizens of our county, and it shall always be a pleasure to render any service I possibly can for the welfare of our county and of the state.

MR. GISSINGER, Huntingdon County: This man here that spoke last talks about the hiring of a man to do the investigating. I was elected a year ago in January, and I think when we are elected to the office we are supposed to look after that; that we are the men to look after that. The directors of the poor are the men to go over the county, get the families that need relief, see it themselves; they all know the salary they are to get, they all know they are to get \$300 or \$400 and a mileage, and that is what we should take until the authorities above us are ready to see that we are doing enough good work and give us the salaries to enable us to do the work we would like to do. We have a lot of outside relief, just like the cases read about in the paper. We had a woman come in about a month ago with ten children, the oldest one fifteen years old,—a widow, and she gets \$20 a month from our county. By trying to get on the Mothers' Waiting List, for about six months, she moved from



our county into Bedford County, but it seems she can't get on either place. We go over our county, our three directors, looking over our own poor, see the ones we think need the help and give it ourselves, which I think is the duty of the man elected, voted for by the tax payers to do until his term is up; then if he doesn't want to take this salary, go down and give it to somebody else.

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART: I would just say that anything that I may have said I wouldn't want to offend anybody, but the duty of a poor director, I think, should be known before a man accepts the office, or he should never be a candidate for that office. Sometimes we politicians are very selfish, and we want it all, and give the other fellow nothing, but I think the poor directorship is a different proposition. I think the men who are candidates should be men of dispositions who would want to give their time and energy, and also if they have money give that. That is the stuff that hits you harder than anything else, that giving money. I have often said, and I met a gentleman here today from the former Governor Pinchot's county, and I would like to have his wealth, and I would be willing to spend it all, I would go to the poor house myself. I think it is one of the greatest things in the world to do something for the other fellow, and I say again it is your duty as a director. I think the law so gives you that authority that you receive your salary, whatever it might be, and if you have time that you go out and make the investigation yourself, and if you are efficient enough to do that, which I suppose you should be, then I say it is grand work, because you know it directly and you don't get it second handed; but if you cannot afford the time, I think, after hearing the remarks of the various gentlemen, and the gentleman who read the piece from the paper, and another gentleman who spoke, the amount of money that has been saved by the investigations, could get your salary and have the meetings of the poor board or office or wherever they are, and sit back there and read the reports and say, "Why this is great work. We are paying this man \$3,000 a year to investigate the cases, and he is saving us \$10,000 a year." Now, I say that is the proper thing to do; that if a man hasn't got the time, for the board to employ an investigator. Naturally if a district is so small then the steward can do the investigating, but if it is a big institution, we submit to the majority; but I believe if a man is on the board, and if he thinks he can see farther than the other man, he ought to stand by his guns and say, "Here, we can't afford to give our time and wear out our automobile, we've got to have a steward and let him submit to us his report on the cases, and I would say that your district and county will be so delighted with the directors, that when they come up for election, the other fellow who runs against them won't get a vote. Now that's my way of thinking and I only hope this, that you haven't taken offense to what I have said. I wouldn't offend anyone for the world, but I think it is a splendid duty, and I think you can afford to go out and do your work.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: There is one man I would like to have say something. Mr. Oscar West.

MR. OSCAR WEST: I don't know that I should be one of the speakers here. I am one of the directors of Oxford and Lower Dublin. The man that I defeated turned over to me some 30 families of outdoor relief. At the present time I have run up to 72, and now have got them back down to 45, but it is done through an investigator. We have investigators we pay \$1200 a year. They are not young men, they are old men. The gentleman sitting beside me who just went out was Mr. Brings, formerly a State employee, but he has been sick for a long time and out of work. It is a very good job for a man like that. Another man is a retired policeman—an old man, and we pay him \$100 a month, and out of that, we cover the lower end of the 34th ward. I guess we have 50,000 people, and I continually keep him going every two weeks. When I have a case come to me like today, the family society sent me a notice, this woman's husband deserted her. She has three small children, and expecting another one soon. I sent him out there and he finds out her husband is living here, but they can't collect money from him—he's no good, and yet we've got to take that family on our hands and keep them, because you can't let the small children starve, and I keep him going around every two weeks to see every one of our people on the outdoor relief. If he comes back to me and says, "Mr. West, here is a family we have had on for two weeks; the husband went to work today." I immediately sit down and write a letter, "Your poor order has been cut out, effective today." We have saved a lot of money in that way, and we serve without pay in this county and and we take pleasure in doing the work in our ward; but when they bring those reports in to me, I am guided by my investigator's report. If he says the case is O.K. put them on, I put them on. The majority of the cases are \$3.00 a week. The highest is \$5.00 a week. I think if those people who haven't the time would put on an investigator they would find it would save money. I have to work for a living and I can't put all my time on the job—I am not expected to because my investigator is there, and we find it a profitable proposition to keep the investigators on the job.

MR. SAMUEL MCILWAIN, (Shamokin Borough): I am one that represents a pretty large territory composed of a borough and a township. I represent in the neighborhood of about 51,000 people, many of them are foreigners. I might say 87% of them who are receiving aid are foreign-speaking people. We have no county unit; but, listening to the remarks of the different representatives from the different districts, I feel, and I am now convinced, that it is going to be a success to the tax payers from the district which I represent. I am just a new man sworn into office in January. We have made very close investigation, my buddy and myself, since the first of January.

We have saved considerable for the tax payers. Hearing the remarks of a good many here present I claim that there is too much politics in the office of Overseer of the Poor. We find in our investigations all kinds of trouble and never had the least idea that there was so much responsibility resting upon the shoulders of a poor director. You run up against people who have been living off the tax payers for years and years. They bring up one generation after another on your hard earned money and my hard earned money, and that's the way they live, and statistics show that those people are in the county today. You and I who have provided a dollar for a rainy day, they reach down in our pocket and take it off us. Many, many cases we have that are in needy circumstances, and most impressive. The dear little children in whom I take a great deal of interest, trying to provide for little children, fatherless and motherless, or fathers and mothers no good to themselves or to the community in which they live. The consequence is, the poor little children have to suffer for the parents. Those are very trying things in my short months of experience on this job. I want to say that a thorough investigation should be made into all these cases, but it is almost impossible for three directors of our district to handle a situation like we handle it. Our outdoor relief for the month of August was \$9,517.00 for food alone, not counting the shoes and clothing given to very needy cases.

Now there are lots of things that come before us as directors of the poor that we have got to weigh thoroughly and in our investigations we run up against people who have properties, some as high as three, and who have been getting poor orders for some time. Politics was probably the cause of some of them, but we have to get away from politics and represent the tax payers. It has been cast up to me in the office, "I helped to put you there, I voted for you," or, "I worked hard to get you into the office and now you turn me down." I want to say that this position that I hold today is an entirely different proposition. Politics and the people's interests are two separate and distinct things to me, I am here to represent the tax payers, and I am going to give them all that is in me. As I say, I didn't approve of an investigator, but as the directors of our district have such a large territory to cover, it is impossible for three directors to do it and do it right, and so I will say, hearing all the remarks of the different representatives here this afternoon and this morning, I feel it is going to be a move for the betterment of the tax payers, and will reduce lots of unnecessary relief.

I want to say again that we have increased poor widows and orphans. We have increased them in several cases, and we have taken off in the neighborhood of one hundred that we felt were not entitled to the tax payers' money. We get cursed from here to Klondike just because we refuse some of the orders but in many cases of our investigations we find that is a just cause.

I am glad to be here. This is my first attempt, and while I have had many years of experience in the political game, this has certainly been an education to be here and listen to the various remarks of the different people, and it does me good to be here and express my feelings on this position.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I would like to thank the speakers at this time and for their good words this afternoon, and I think we have had a pretty successful talk on the question.

Meeting adjourned 4:30 P.M.

# MINUTES OF MEETING OF SOLICITORS ROUND TABLE

Held Tuesday, September 25, 1928, Benjamin Franklin Hotel,  
Philadelphia, Pa., at 2:30 P.M.

F. Kenueeth Moore, Esq., of Norristown, presiding,  
H. W. McIntosh, Esq., of Pittsburgh, acting as Secretary.

The following Solicitors were present:—

F. Kenueeth Moore,	Montgomery County
Roger Prosser,	Schuylkill County
X. P. Huddy,	Pike County
T. B. H. Brownlee,	Washington County
C. T. Hickernell,	Lebanon County
Dickson Andrews,	Crawford County
Frederick J. Templeton,	Cumberland County
Dean D. Sturgis,	Fayette County
R. W. Lius,	Bedford County
Rodney A. Mercur	Bradford County
Peter E. Nelson,	Warren County
John W. Rohrer,	Armstrong County
Chas. E. Keek,	Luzerne County
Jno. L. Wood,	Greene County
H. W. McIntosh,	Allegheny County

There were also present the following: Messrs. W. J. Trembath, L. B. Skeer, G. Seaby, F. C. Reese, Harry A. Jones, J. J. Riley, C. Cuunningham, E. D. Solenberger, Thos. F. Wells, W. J. Wahl, Ralph McLaughlin, W. J. Nebold, H. B. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Buchanan, Hieber and Thomas, and Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Miss E. M. Sorg, Mrs. Florence Cloud, Mrs. Catharine Webb, and Mrs. Lena M. Roberts.

Discussions were had ou the following matters:—

(a) The support and maintenance of illegitimate children in dietriets where a child was born but the mother did not have a domicile therein.

(b) Whether or not poor districts should carry insurance on automobiles and trucks used by the district in the performance of its work.

A motiou was made, seconded and carried that it be the sense of this meeting that the Legislative Committee of this Association prepare and submit to the 1929 Legislature, an Act amending Act No. 293 of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661, as amended by Act No. 213, of May 10, 1921, P. L. 438, extending the provisious thereof so as to require a full report of the amount and character of the estate of a lunatic or feeble minded person, to the poor district chargeable with the maintenance of such person, with the proper peualty for failure so to do.



THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ROUND TABLE NO. 3 OF THE  
PHYSICIANS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF  
THE POOR, WAS HELD IN THE BETSY ROSS ROOM  
OF THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

September 25, 1928, at 2:30 P.M.

Those present were:

Dr. J. E. Waaser, Director Middle Coal Field Poor District—Chairman.

Dr. Florence Kraker, Media. Delaware County Home.

Dr. S. A. Ruben, Washington. Washington County and Children Home.

Dr. A. W. Gottschall, Embreeville. Chester County Home.

Dr. W. Z. Anders, Collegeville. Montgomery County Home.

Dr. R. B. McCoy, Sunbury. City of Sunbury Almshouse.

Dr. T. A. Rutherford, Scranton Poor District and Hillside Hospital and Home, Clark Summit, Pa.

Dr. M. H. Sherman, Harrisburg. Dauphin County Home.—Secretary.

Dr. E. A. Miller, Gettysburg. Adams County Almshouse.

Mr. Edward Plankinton, Philadelphia. Bureau of Hospitals of Philadelphia.

Mr. T. C. White, Mercer County. (Visitor).

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dr. Waaser at 2:30 P. M. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The difficulty in choosing a subject for discussion which would be generally useful and interesting was emphasized. Individual Problems were asked for.

DR. RUTHERFORD: The nursing problem is the most important one. Good nursing force is essential. The problem is difficult because the hours are long and good girls will not come in. The head nurse (R.N.) is paid \$1800 a year. Census 1000. Training school of 25 student nurses who are paid \$45 to \$65 a month.

DR. KRAKER: We cannot get nurses. Trying to establish a training school for Practical Nurses. Anxious to know where to get textbooks on Practical Nursing.

DR. GOTTSCHALL: Most institutional nurses float about. Our institution has about 600 inmates of whom about 350 are insane.

DR. ANDERS: We have 300 inmates at our place near Pheonixville. We have a practical nurse in charge and the inmates act as orderlies. All cases of carcinoma are taken to a doctors office in the city and treated with radium or x-ray. I am interested in the experience of others regarding the elimination of foul odors from the wards—that is from the foul cases of cancer and ulcer.

DR. MCCOY: There are but ten patients in the Sunbury almshouse. I am particularly interested in the methods of treating the patients with cardiorenal disease with decompensation.

It was the consensus of opinion of the physicians present that the treatment of these patients is the same as that in private practice. It was also the consensus of opinion that patients should be permitted to smoke while on the wards.

DR. SHERMAN: The nursing problem has not been so very difficult at the Dauphin County Home. We have always managed to get a middle-aged graduate nurse who is very efficient. We have 2 practical nurses and a number of male attendants who care for those unable to care for themselves. Most of our manual labor is done by short-term prisoners who are sent to our Home by the warden of the County Jail. This gives us frequently skilled labor and the prisoners are very glad for the opportunity to work in the open rather than stay in a jail-cell. We have ready access to the local Hospitals where we can send all our serious surgical and medical patients.

DR. WAASER: Regarding odors—we have installed a most effective system of heating and ventilation suction. The result is that the buildings are entirely devoid of odors.

DR. RUBEN: We have a childrens building and a hospital for adults. All children are placed in quarantine for two weeks before they are allowed to mingle with the other children in the building. This has greatly minimized the incidence of epidemics.

A census of the frequency of physicians visits was taken with the following results:

Dr. Kraker .....	Daily
“ Ruben .....	On Call
“ Sherman .....	Every other day
“ Anders .....	Three times a week
“ Gottschall .....	Resident
“ McCoy .....	Ten times since Jan. 1st
“ Rutherford .....	Resident
“ Miller .....	No report
“ Waaser .....	No report

Mr. Edward Plankinton was then introduced by the president. He is in charge of all admissions, discharges, transfers, and deportations in the Phila. General, Contagious Hospitals and Byberry. The census of the hospitals is as follows:

Philadelphia General .....	1800
Contagious .....	300
Byberry .....	7000

Mr. Plankinton emphasized the fact that the indigent should be admitted to the Home applied to for admission. This should be done first and the residence of the person and his disposal should be determined later. This is not the way the boards of the majority of Homes do, however. Mr. Plankinton gave an interesting description of the problems brought to his office for solution. His talk was very absorbing and instructive.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

MATHEW H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

September 25, 1928

Meeting called to order by Mr. Charles L. Huston.

Invocation pronounced by Rabbi Julia B. Feivelman, D.D. Keneseth Israel Synagogue.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: There was notice given yesterday of the proposed amendment to the by-laws, and in order that it may be considered, we will ask Mr. Jones, Secretary, to present that to the convention for your consideration and action at this time.

SECRETARY JONES: Mr. President, it is proposed to amend Section 6 of the By-laws, which now reads that the Association shall hold its annual convention in October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee so that when amended it shall read,

“The Association shall hold its annual convention in September or October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.”

I move the amendment of the By-laws in that respect.

Motion seconded and carried.

Now we have further business reports of the committees. I understand some of the committee chairmen are ready with their reports. Is Committee No. 1 on Officers ready?—Mr. T. C. White.

MR. T. C. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

“We the members of the Committee on Officers respectfully submit the following names for your consideration and approval:

PRESIDENT:

Mr. Arthur G. Graham, Bristol Poor District, Philadelphia County.

SECRETARY:

Mr. Harry A. Jones, Washington County.

TREASURER:

W. J. Trembath, Kingston, Luzerne County.

1st VICE-PRESIDENT:

T. C. White, Mercer County.

Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County.

John Bayliss, Middle Coal District, Luzerne County.

George E. Dorwart, Roxborough, Philadelphia County.

Mrs. E. C. Dunn, North Glenside, Montgomery County.

John S. Hamberg, Irwin, Westmoreland County.

S. H. Boyd, Columbia, Dauphin County.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES:

Mrs. J. S. Schultz, Ridgeway, Elk County.

Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Meadville, Crawford County.

## HONORARY SECRETARIES:

E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia County.

Mrs. Charles B. Chick, Uniontown, Fayette County.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the report of the committee, what action will you take?

Moved, seconded and carried that the report be adopted.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: The next committee is the Committee on Audit, of which John Rohrer is the Chairman. In the absence of Mr. Rohrer, Mr. John B. Stoner will present the report of the committee:

MR. JOHN B. STONER: Mr. Chairman,

“We the undersigned committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the year ending September 30, 1928, having thoroughly examined said accounts, do hereby certify our approval of the foregoing report.

Signed

JOHN W. ROHRER,

JOHN B. STONER,

MRS. FLORENCE B. CLOUD,

*Committee on Audit.”*

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Very good report from the Committee on Auditing.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be adopted.

MR. T. C. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, it was the consensus of opinion of our committee that the compensation for both secretary and treasurer should remain as they were during the last year.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the addition to the report of the Committee on Officers. Do I hear a motion to approve of that additional item to the report of the Auditing Committee?

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be accepted.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: That's all we have in a business way.

We have the pleasure of having with us tonight Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, and we will ask Dr. Kelsey now to address us on the subject “Is Society Responsible for Poverty?”



## “Is Society Responsible for Poverty?”

DR. CARL KELSEY: “Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was a Kansas paper, I think, which last year in its news columns one day contained the following statement:

“Lot’s wife had nothing on Mary Jane of our time. Lot’s wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt. Mary Jane looked back and turned into a telegraph pole.” In spite of the dangers of looking back, I cannot forbear saying that for a good many times in the last twenty years, you have honored me for some reason by asking me to come and meet with you and make a little talk. I do that with great pleasure, and yet I do it with considerable reluctance. You see at this time of the year the boys and girls are just gathering at the University, and I am in the habit of thinking or arranging for something like thirty-four weeks of study class work, meeting the same individuals several times a week throughout that period, beginning with Adam, or before Adam, if I can get any accurate information about that time, and getting down to the present day, somewhere along toward the first of June. Now when I come before you for half an hour, knowing only in a general way the things that have occupied your attention from day to day, unable to meet with you every year, much to my own regret because usually your meetings conflict with the University duties, and the State doesn’t pay my expenses, and a few other miscellaneous things that keep me at home, not knowing what to say to you in half an hour that will do more than satisfy you that you know teachers are nothing more than fools anyhow and can’t be expected to know very much about real life. It is not a simple matter for this world as you and I look at it, is a confused thing. A blend of things that you and I may call good and bad, and as I started to put some notes on paper, I thought of this quotation from Mark Twain. “All things have their part and proper place in Nature’s economy. The ducks eat the flies, the flies eat the worms, the Indians eat all three. The wild cats eat the Indians, the white folks eat the wild cats, and thus all things are lovely.”

Now when we face the medley of the world before us, how are we going to explain it and get something that helps us in our everyday activity. Evidently man had made his way all over the world long before our records begin, because whenever we pick up any old account of folk moving into new country, they find somebody there ahead of them. Evidently then, they had learned to live under conditions that obtained in those countries, or else be killed out, and evidently had developed their philosophy, and man’s philosophy is simply, first he is satisfied that his group is the finest group the Lord has ever made. We may illustrate that by the story put in the mouth of the Indian. The Indian said, “The Lord decided to make man, and he made the model of the man in clay and put it in the oven, but he was inexperienced and

got his fire too hot, and kept the model in there too long, and when he turned it out it was all turned black with grizzly hair and lips that sort of fused, and he had the negro. He wasn't very satisfied, and tried again. This time he was a little timid because of the first result and didn't get the fire quite hot enough, and took the model out a little too soon, and the result was the paleface and pale skin, with no color. By that time the Lord had been trained, and the last time he got the fire just right, and the model came out that rich reddish brown, the perfect man, the Indian."

Now, all over the world then, each group of people is satisfied, first, that it is the best, and, secondly,—and this is the thing that is even harder for us to understand—satisfied that it is living in one of the best places in which man could live. Every group of folk, then, tended to become satisfied with itself and with its own environment, to think of these things as natural, to be perfectly content under those conditions. The Navajo Indian lives in that desert country of the southwest. He does not know what these green fields of Pennsylvania mean, and when the Navajo of a few years ago went on a trip to Chicago and came back home and told his companions what he had seen in Chicago, they all believed him, until he said he rode mile after mile where the grass grew so thickly in the field that the grass crowded itself together, and then they knew he was a liar, because they knew grass didn't grow that way.

Now our immediate ancestors, knew the stages of hunting, fishing, of agriculture, combined with stock-raising, of mining and industry. Save the last two, all of these were on an individual or family basis, requiring initiative of every person, requiring not only hard work, but requiring that independent personal go-ahead-and-do-things attitude. Developed self-reliance, very strong character, we say, and that sturdy independent spirit. Now success did not always come in that old regime. Our ancestors knew what we have forgotten—starvation. But the fields were wide and the ocean was wide, and the man who was dissatisfied, or who failed, pushed along to find equally good opportunity a few miles further on. A new era dawned in our history. Man developed power machinery, and when he developed power machinery, he centralized his industry. It is no longer in the scattered household. Had you ever thought of what a misnomer manufacturing is under present conditions, "Making by hand"? That is the last thing the manufacturer wants to do—he wants to make by tools, but in the old days they made by hand, in the house, and made everything, and you and I are not so far removed from that, remember, for when I was a small boy in my grandfather's home, nearly everything was done that had to be done two hundred years ago in the old homes. Now with this new era, however, the emphasis is on technical skill, for a few highly trained men, and the emphasis is on routine work, for the average worker. It no longer develops that independent individual, initiative. He must play the game

with the other workers, a part of a great enterprise, and our great industry, like our great baseball teams, are not collections of individual stars, they are collections of men who have learned to play together and play the game.

Now there comes not uncertainty of income in the older sense, but uncertainty of employment under the newer situation. There come the contrasts of wealth and poverty; there come all the changes in the standards of living. With my friend who is here, Dr. Bossert, I spent one evening two years ago out in Iowa with a half dozen farmers about us, including the county farm leader, the county member of the Republican Committee, and I got them to tell us about the plague to the farmers; and the farm agent, for some reason, was the most excited man in the group, and finally he said, "If you eastern folks don't give us this bill before congress, we are going to start a revolution." I laughed and said, "Pardner, do you want me to guess what you are likely to start?" He said, "What?" I said, "Another gasoline filling station. That's the most marked change I see in Iowa since I left here as a boy." It is a change in the standard of living that lies back of nine-tenths of our farm trouble of the present time. It is not the only thing, but that is part of it.

Now the older explanation of poverty and wealth was always in terms of the individual, of the moral quality of the individual and his family. Diligence and thrift always led to prosperity in the older philosophy. Opportunity was assumed as omnipresent. Laziness, shiftlessness and vice produced all poverty. Contrast, if you have read the Poor Law Reports, the Royal Poor Report of England for 1834, and the Report of the Royal Poor Law Commission for 1909, and the most significant difference between those reports is in the statement of the latter, that the most striking thing in England is the increasing number of able bodied men and women, willing and anxious to work, who cannot get work. A radical change from the report of Shaftsbury's time. Henry George comes along, to take a single illustration, good because he has a very simple remedy. What is his suggestion? That somehow or other the State should control, and the State should manage, and the State should assume responsibility for all these things in industry, and they are ready to go far beyond George in their suggestions as to what the State ought to do.

Now as a matter of fact, there is nothing new in the suggestion that some one institution should control all human affairs, for long ago the family had almost exclusive jurisdiction in many regards, and yet children were neglected and abused and persecuted by their parents. The church at one time sought all power, but the situation was generally described in terms of a word much shorter than Heaven. Why anticipate that if we turn all these burdens over to the State, that the situation would be any better. All of the suggestions ignore one fun-

damental thing; every institution is run by human beings, with all the weaknesses, the strength, the defects and the merits that human beings have. Perfect institution never has existed, cannot exist.

Well, now, let's return to this question of location of responsibility. Let's take a few concrete cases. What individual responsibility for destitution or suffering exists in an earthquake at San Francisco, volcanic eruption in Martinique, the Mississippi flood of last year, the hurricane that has just passed over Porto Rico and Florida; but, as a matter of fact, most cases are not quite so simple. Henry Ford got a big lead over his competitors, but he found that there was something more to history than bunk, and he discovered that he had to radically change his whole program or lose out. No matter how powerful a man is, he cannot ignore public desires. Let me take a few cases that happen to be known to me personally. X—a boy—everybody loved him. Homely enough to attract attention wherever he went. He would have been a great outstanding comic opera star of the last generation if his father had not tried to make a lawyer out of him. His father left him over 2,000 acres of very valuable farming land. The boy is no longer a boy. He is a little older than I am, and I am told that practically he hasn't a cent. He tried to manage those 2,000 acres and be a farmer on a big scale. His father given that start would have been a multi-millionaire. Was it the fault of the individual? His trying to do something he was not fitted to do, or was it the fault of conditions about him?

A school mate of mine, I have just mentioned, entered business and I saw his name the other day as one of the men at the head of an enormous bank merger in Chicago. He didn't begin to have the start that the boy I just mentioned had, but financially he has made good. Different in equipment rather than in moral virtues, I should say.

Another companion of these same men—very prosperous and successful business man during the boom years buys a farm, and the farm wrecks him. His business goes on the rocks after the war and at the age of 60, he is beginning over again without a dollar, the ablest business man of the young men that I knew as a boy. How do you explain it?

S. I saw this summer—A beautiful woman of 70; highly educated, a successful teacher all her life, thrifty and saving, and every cent that she saved went into the stock of the bank of which her father had been an active member. The bank failed, and at the age of seventy, this highly cultivated woman is working as a domestic in a private family with a grin on her face. Is it the personal fault of hers that she is in distress late in life? Should she have known better than to buy bank stock?



I have just taken four or five cases at random. All that I want you to see is that, knowing these people intimately as I have known them myself, I am utterly unable to determine just how much of the responsibility for the present situation lies in them as individuals, and how much of it lies in social conditions. That I happen to be on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania instead of an inmate of your institutions, is more or less a matter of chance, so far as I can see. Now I am not denying individual responsibility. I am trying to have you see that social conditions have something to do with these things. In a word, in actual life, there is no sharp line to be drawn between individual and collective responsibility. I say that because there is a very widespread philosophy today that you want to take away all feeling of responsibility from the individual. Cast your burden on the State, replaces the older entreaty, cast your burden on the Lord; and from all time you have that same demand, and from all sides. You have that same demand from the people. Put your burdens on the State. The State doesn't always carry those demands successfully. For instance the prohibition law. Now it's foolish to divide responsibility. It is equally foolish to assume that the State is in a position to carry all this responsibility. How does this apply to anything in which you are engaged, and remember that I take the thing that you do and pass them on to the University students. After the breakdown of the feudal system, when people were no longer tied down to the soil or some over-lord, and they began to roam about, with the introduction of the newer manufacturing system, folks were compelled to take some new measures to meet the problems of poverty. On most of the Continent, the burden was put primarily on the Church. In Germany and in England, it was put primarily on the State. Our ancestors coming over here were familiar then with the State responsibility for the support of certain classes of poor, and we transplanted to this country the old English Poor Law, even to such terms as "Overseers of the Poor," which date back to at least the Sixteenth Century of English history. England drew a sharp line from the first days between the able bodied adult, and those not able bodied, so that in most of this country it has been theoretically impossible for any able bodied adult to be a State charge. We have recognized the defective dependency in others, but not the able bodied group as State charges. There grew up a right to relief, then,—that is, any individual actually in need of help should turn to some public official, we will call him the Overseer of the poor, and have a legal right to help which would be enforced through the court if necessary. Now England tried to give work to the able bodied. We will rule that problem out, because it has not arisen in most places in this country. We assumed then through our collective organization which we call the State, and it makes no difference now whether it is town or county or district or state in our common sense of the word, the responsibility for the care of certain classes of those



who could not look out for themselves, and we developed, taking over from England again, the almshouse, and at first we sent all classes, as you know, in to the almshouse, and gradually during the Nineteenth Century, began taking out certain of those classes which needed special types of care and attention. Into the history of that I need not enter, but I want to remind you that it is a very new development not only in any one state like Pennsylvania, but as between different States in our country. For illustration, we still have in Pennsylvania reformatories conducted under private corporations as well as conducted by the State. In some states all reformatories have been taken over and are under State control. We took many of the insane out of the county almshouses, to put them into the State institutions, but Pennsylvania along with one or two other states adopted the policy of leaving certain types in the county almshouse, so that again there is no uniformity. Finally in its wisdom, our State legislature said that no normal child should remain for more than a certain brief period in the almshouse, but made absolutely no State provision for the care of those children except to authorize you to enter into an agreement with private societies like the Children Aid Societies to take care of them for you. We made some provision for the feeble-minded, for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind—all these various groups. Now then, what is going to happen? You know as well as I do that the great wealthy State of Pennsylvania has not made adequate provision for any of these groups. You know as well as I do that our institutions for the insane are and have been for years grossly overcrowded. You know that our institutions for the feeble-minded have been grossly overcrowded and inadequate.

Now friends, you and I somewhere are to blame. If it is a good policy to have the State assume this responsibility for those who cannot look after themselves, we ought to insist that that responsibility be adequately met. Now I am quite familiar with many of the reasons for this situation. It is just as true with reference to public schools as it is with reference to provision for abnormal groups. How are you going to meet it? With a bond issue? Perhaps that is the way. I am not here to discuss specific measures. I want to suggest one thing, if I had anything to do with the work in Pennsylvania. I wouldn't give a dollar of the State's money to any private agency until the State met its own obligations adequately. We have had the money, but we have not spent it for State's needs.

Now I am not discussing whether these private agencies are good or bad, I am simply saying we have no moral right to fall down on our job and give money to private agencies. We ought to do our own work first and make whatever adequate provision the experts tell us. May we assume, perhaps, that in the course of the development in this country that the almshouse will ultimately be primarily a place for the aged, that is, I do not believe in the long run the county poor farm

and the county hospitals are going to be the same institution, a situation which obtains in some parts of the country. I believe we will have separate institutions. Now if we can make the almshouse ultimately—if that is to be our ideal—a place for the adult, probably the aged, then cannot we do one thing more than we have done? If you contrast the general practice in this country with the practice in Denmark you are humiliated, for we have put the self-respecting old man and old woman into the most intimate contact with all the vicious dregs of society which have drained into our institutions. That is not complimentary to our intelligence. No wonder “over the hills to the poor house,” has been the one dread of the self-respecting men and women of this country, and usually when we get them there, we proceed to separate husband and wife.

Now I don't know what changes might be necessary. Possibly we will have to give up county lives. Remember, there is nothing valuable in the county itself; the division is merely for efficient administration. We ought to have all of our almshouses large enough so that we may classify the inmates properly and we ought not to subject the self-respecting old man and woman who through no fault of their own, like the woman that I mentioned a few minutes ago, through the misfortune of life have arrived at that situation. We ought to treat them differently from the man who has been a charge on us, and a source of anxiety to us all his days. Denmark does. Now in order to do that we must have the institutions large enough to classify the inmate and I am familiar with the fact that the average number of inmates in the almshouses is much smaller than most of you think. It doesn't run into the hundreds save in a few populous states. Possibly then we will have to combine rural counties to get a basis large enough for adequate treatment. Possibly we will get them out of the institutions—I don't care how we do it. There still remains the subject which I understand you were talking about this morning, and I am sorry that I couldn't have heard the discussion.

Outdoor Relief has always been an important function of the public officials of this country; in so far as I can see, it will be, that is, I look on it as a permanent thing. I am afraid we shall have to admit that a lot of that has not been given by people who had been specially trained for that work. I wish I could make you realize what the students all know, that any man going around giving away dollars promiscuously does just as much damage as I would do if I filled my pocket with the medicines of the medical man, and went around and got you to take them. Most wealthy men find it harder to give away money successfully than anything else they could undertake. They have been trained to get it, and not give it, and a large percentage of them make fools of themselves when they try to give it away.

I think you can run over in your own minds some of the efforts that have come to you. You will all agree with me that helping another

man is difficult. That is all I am trying to impress upon you tonight, and what I am urging on you is in your own community to devise ways and means for making your administration of public relief efficient. By efficient I don't mean save money; that may be efficient work, or it may be an indication of no work on your part. Try to make outdoor relief work efficient, it is an extremely helpful thing, but extremely dangerous unless wisely handled, and most of us who have been busy fifty years doing something else do not have the technical background for doing that work. I have welcomed and advocated all over this country for years the employment of trained young men and women in our counties to take charge of this work, not only as an avenue of the healthful employment of women, aside from school teaching, but as increasing efficiency, and if there were time I could give you illustrations of wonderfully good work that has been done in that fashion.

Another thing comes to me, where I am just now the student, trying to find out just what you have done; what the results have been. I am told it is possible that a little later on someone will make a suggestion for uniformity in certain types of record. I am delighted to second the suggestion. You don't realize how hard it is for us to get accurate information which enables us to compare different parts of this country because the tables are so different that they cannot be compared unless somebody simply shuts his eyes to nine tenths of the facts and lies as to his conclusions. It makes me think of a time when I went into a city office in Philadelphia and asked for a certain report of the Department of Health. I opened to a certain page, and pointed out a tremendous increase in the death rate, and I said to the man in charge, "How do you explain that?" "Why," he said, "that's simple, more folks died." I gave one shriek and left the room. It was hardly worth while to carry on longer inquiry in that particular office. I had known that curiously enough before I went in there. Have you ever tried to get reports from other sections of the country from other counties, and compare them in detail with what you are doing yourself? If so you have realized the importance of certain uniform classifications and standards. It helps us to understand the problem when we know that many of the diseases, when I was a boy, listed by the physicians under fifty different names, are nothing but tuberculosis.

Now my time is gone. The speech isn't wholly ended, but it will stop. You men and women have a wonderful opportunity not only to do your own work day by day—I am not competent to go into the almshouse and say whether you should have oatmeal or "Battle Creek Sawdust" and sugar for breakfast. I can't enter into the problems of your everyday life, and I have my own job; but you have the wonderful opportunity not only to do your immediate work, but in it to find an opportunity for public service. I say this deliberately because

most folks hardly know what an overseer of the poor does, or why he is. The last institution voluntarily visited by any normal human being is the almshouse—am I correct? The boys of the institution begged me to take them to the penitentiary—they think there is a possibility of their getting there some day, but seldom do they ask to go to the county almshouse; and yet you men and women are not only doing this work in every county in the State, but you are determining in a large measure the policy that the State will follow. You are in intimate contact with the local legislator. He hears you and listens to you, as he will not listen to any man in my position. I don't blame him, I am not speaking critically; I am just calling to your attention an opportunity for service, if you think of your work as something more than a means of getting bread and butter every day.

I see some faces here familiar to me for many years. I will not call them by name, but I know something of the work that certain of the men and women in this audience have done. I am proud that they have done it, have had the opportunity and have seen it.

Now I am simply a school teacher, deal primarily with the boys and girls whom you send to us; as I jokingly say sometimes, hoping and praying that they may not have to change their opinions about anything you have told them. If I urge them to change their opinions, in your notions, I am a dangerous man, because their opinions and politics and religion were all right when they left home, and you don't want the University to upset them.

May I say then, fellow citizens, I am trying in my humble way to pay the tribute to the work which you have been doing, to show you that I am tremendously interested and, I hope you will agree, not absolutely ignorant of the things that underlie that work. I am affected by it; the State is affected by it. Let us all pull together to bring about the most efficient administration of all the matters in our own day and generation that this country has ever seen, because if we do that then the next generation will carry it on a stage further and do better than you and I have been able to do. Meanwhile I am honored in again being with you.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We shall be glad to hear now from Dr. Harvey Watkins, Superintendent of the Polk State School.

DR. HARVEY WATKINS: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Neighbors. I am afraid you are in for a terrible disappointment when you call what I am going to tell you an address. As a matter of fact, you can blame my good friend, "Uncle Tom White," for all the trouble I am going to cause you in the next few minutes.

This is the first time I have had the opportunity of talking to thirty-three counties of Western Pennsylvania on the subject of feeble mindedness, without spending a two cent postage stamp to get it across to you. So far the contacts you and I have had have been largely through



the medium of Uncle Sam's mail, your writing me that Johnny Jones has been examined by Doctor so and so, and found to be feeble-minded, and you want him sent to Polk School. "Why haven't you taken care of him before now?" And then I write back that little favorite stock letter, that, "We have received the application and will place it on file, and that we will have him sent to Polk School as soon as we have a vacancy." In other words, you have been trying for the last few years to cast your burdens on the State, as suggested by Dr. Kelsey, and that is more or less the situation we are in today; one in which we do not have facilities for the urgent cases of feeble-minded children, boys and girls in the State. It may roughly be said that from 1% to 2% of the total population of this State belongs to the feeble-minded group. In other words, Pennsylvania has today between 100,000 and 150,000 defective children, yet of that number less than 4,000 are in State owned institutions for the feeble-minded. Approximately 8% of the total number of defectives should be in institutions. That would give us in Pennsylvania approximately a population of 10,000 to 12,000 that should be taken care of by the three schools for the feeble-minded. The first attempt in this State for their State care was made in 1893 at Polk State School. Today that institution houses 2300 children. Your other State institutions for feeble-minded are at Penhurst State School, the present time housing 1300 children. The third and last institution is the Laurelton State School at Laurelton, housing about 400 girls.

In the last two years we have admitted at Polk 550 cases. We have now on file 501 pending applications. Strange to say that as industry becomes more competitive, as we become more a machine age, as the doctor just told us about, then feeble-mindedness apparently becomes on the increase. Again when industry lags, when people are thrown out of employment, the feeble-minded boy who formerly held a position of a certain nature, especially monotonous routine work, when the lack of employment comes, then that person is thrown out of employment and they immediately make application to a State institution, and apparently the question of feeble-mindedness would again be on the increase. Again conditions have changed since you and I were boys. Twenty years ago a feeble-minded boy was recognized as such, called a little bit queer, kept on the back farms to do the chores and got along fairly well, but along that same farm today goes an improved highway with modern automobile facilities and the trend and tendency is toward the situation where competition is keenest and where that feeble-minded child is more quickly recognized; so that conditions have changed entirely in the last twenty or thirty years. We believe that a program for the feeble-minded should be based primarily on the needs of the feeble-minded, not alone as it pertains to State-owned institutions, but to the feeble-minded in the schools, in the communities, in industries, and outside. No State in the Union today has sufficient



funds to take care of its total feeble-minded population. It would not be economically sound, neither is it needed from the individual viewpoint to try to institutionalize the total number of defectives. Over 90% of feeble-minded children have and will always remain in the community until feeble-mindedness becomes primarily a community problem, so that a program for the feeble-minded should be one based primarily on the needs of that individual where he is in a State-owned institution, in a public school system, or wherever they may be. We believe a program all-embracing should include at least the five factors. First is the identification of the defective boy or girl. By "identification" I mean, the diagnosis of that person's condition. No State today knows the number of defective children within its borders. No State today has ever made a State-wide survey listing by name, residence and age, those defective children. There is one point of contact where children, every defective child, boy or girl, must pass and that is the public school system. We believe there should be means of identification, not when the child is eighteen or twenty years of age; not after the feeble-minded girl has passed through her sex experience, run the gauntlet of crimes, etc., but long before she is first started on this backwardness, when by the first grade in public school she has shown evidence of falling down in her subjects so that these facilities should be extended to every public school district in the State and recognize them not at eighteen, but at the age of six or seven. This diagnosis or identification should be made not alone by the physician, not alone by the psychologist, but should be cooperative teamwork in which the school teacher, the physician, the psychologist, the social worker and people of that sort all cooperating to make the diagnosis and to pick these children out. This identification should be made not alone on psychometric tests.

A few years ago everybody had to have a mental examination or they weren't in fashion. But today we are getting away from the one point of view of the diagnosis of these children. We do include a mental examination, listing that as one of the main factors in the diagnosis. First is family history; second, personal and departmental history; third, physical examination; fourth, history and school progress; fifth, examination in school work; sixth, practical knowledge and information; seventh, economical efficiency; eighth, morality; ninth, general information, and tenth, and last, a psychometric test.

Now from the valuation of those ten different points, we then determine whether that person is feeble-minded or not, and from those ten points, we try to determine whether they should remain in the public school system; whether or not they should be sent to State owned institutions, or whether some attempt at rehabilitation should be made in both of these places. After the identification is made of these children, we believe there should be a central bureau, preferably in Harrisburg, where the names of those children would be sent, where we could

study the environment and the facilities the State and the community have to offer in the way of recreation, special class facilities, and things of that sort, so that a central registration would be point number two. Point number three in the State-wide program should be education, and by "education" I mean not alone the State institution training. Remember, the State cannot and never will be able to assume all the problems of feeble-mindedness. I imagine some of you directors right now are saying, "I wish they would assume only 1% or 2% of them; maybe we could get a few into Polk." But, anyway, since it is primarily a community problem, the third factor in this scheme should be education. It is not enough to try to build State institutions to take care of all the needy feeble-minded children. We should develop somewhere in the public school system special classes. Some cities, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie, and cities of that size, have developed a special class school idea.

When I make a plea for special classes for the backward and feeble-minded, it is not a plea based primarily on the feeble-minded children, but is a plea based primarily on the normal child, for if we separate in the school system our certain different classes of children, those moving rapidly, those moving as average and those moving slowly, we can then make greater progress with our normal children. In other words, if you are sending a freight train from here to Pittsburgh with freight, if you can clear on the sidetracks all the slow-going freight, your fast freight will get to Pittsburgh far ahead and be a more economical procedure than if you try to route them all on the same road at the same time. When you and I attended that one room log school house, we found that certain boys and girls dropped out of school about the fourth or fifth grade. Many of those children are since leading good normal lives, pay their bills, keep out of trouble with society and in general have made fairly good citizens. Now it is somewhere at that level when they quit school if we could have placed in public school systems certain trades and occupations directed toward their needs, we could have made them into skilled and more useful citizens, so that somewhere in our school system we must recognize the fact that all children cannot and should not be college professors. You know we had based for years our whole theory of education on the fact that every child must go to high school, every child must go to college and after that every one must have a profession. We are getting away to a certain extent from the dignity of labor. I believe there is a field for the physically fit, trained, feeble-minded boy, in doing occupations that bring into play certain monotonous and routine callings. As a matter of fact, a great many industries operating in Philadelphia if you go through their plant you will find somewhere down the line a feeble-minded person with an intelligence of less than 70%, who is doing as a rule the routine and monotonous jobs of that industry. In other words, if the moron boy does his best, pleases his employer, pays his

bills, isn't he doing just about as much as could be expected of him? We expect to hear about crime in connection with the feeble-minded boy. How many of you have ever known of the feeble-minded boy planning and executing a real A1 bank robbery? They don't do it. The crimes of the feeble-minded as a rule are petty. He will break into a store, steal cigarettes and cigars and leave the cash drawer unopened. A feeble-minded girl will break into a home, steal silk stockings, things of that sort, and leave the money intact. When you hear of a feeble-minded person committing some great crime, you may be sure that he is being dominated by a master mind, of an intelligence above 70%. That suggestion is both for good and bad, and some of the most admirable traits I have ever known have been possessed by people with intelligible quotients of less than 70%.

In the other part of this education program after we have established special classes in public schools, we believe that the education in the State-owned institutions should be based primarily on the needs of the children as individuals. No one set plan of instruction, no one set trade or occupation should be taught, and it should be the attempt of every State institution to train to the fullest possible extent every individual. To that end they should be trained not alone in what they may do academically, that is, second or third or fourth grade work, but they should be trained to learn an occupation, so that they eventually can be paroled. You know feeble-mindedness is not a question for permanent institutional custody. If we do nothing more than that we cease then to be a school. We must train those children and so far as possible to get them back to the community. At the present time all we have been able to do is from 5% to 10% trained and returned under the so-called parole plan. We teach some 40 to 50 occupations and trades at the Polk State School. They teach similar trades and occupations at the other two schools for feeble-minded. A child is admitted, tested as to just how far they can go in school, how far they can be taught in other lines of work, and just as we have certain levels of academic work, we have certain levels of manual and industrial work. For instance, an eight year old mental age girl can be taught to do all the average domestic duties in a household. Now you women won't agree with that, but I am telling you that we can take an eight year old intelligence girl and teach her to cook from a cook book, make beds, sew and in general, take care of the average home. Take the six year old mental age boy. He can be taught to drive a single team; however, it takes a nine year old mental age boy to drive a double team, and every group has a mental age schedule that works out accurately.

It is to be regretted that we haven't facilities to admit the urgent cases that are on your waiting list, and mine, to these institutions. I am not going to speak of the bond issue. That is to be taken care of tomorrow evening. That is only one incident in meeting this problem, but I do want to call your attention to some of the

measures that we have attempted to do independent of a bond issue, to relieve this overcrowding. A year ago the present Secretary of Welfare evolved the idea of emergency housing. We talked it over and decided on a plan and in forty five days had over 200 beds created at Polk State School. Within six months those beds were filled. The cost of those beds for the first one hundred was \$90 per bed, including the cost of the bed, bedding, housing and everything else. The second hundred cost approximately \$200. In other words, the interest on permanent construction will pay for that emergency temporary structure within two years, so that we try in a way to meet that situation. If every governor had put into public welfare work what our present governor has done, we would not today be needing special methods for meeting this problem. Governor Fisher in his first year put into welfare institutions \$5,680,000. Today there are being built, at our place we are building for an increased number of five hundred, so that throughout the State the situation is gradually improving. We have a real welfare-minded governor, who is interested in welfare projects, and who has given more to Polk State School in two years than had been given in the last twenty.

A State institution for feeble-minded should do more than merely train its children. It owes to the community, to the county, to the poor directors, the county commissioners, etc., it owes you one thing—service. To meet that demand we have tried to establish clinics throughout our district, and so far as possible, we have tried to look up any urgent situation that we have, only last month adding social service workers that will now call on you in person and will see your cases first hand. This service given to your clinics is a service given without cost, one that we think as time goes on will be available to every county in western Pennsylvania; and when I speak of western Pennsylvania, I am speaking of the whole state, because a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and as we improve Statewide facilities for the care of the feeble-minded, we are improving county conditions throughout the State.

Another point that you and I have had difference of opinion on is the question of the return to the county homes of those cases beyond 40 and 45 years of age. Remember, and I may be quoted on this thing, there is no compromise on the care of the feeble-minded, there is no midway point between the community and the State school for those children. I do not personally like to see these children transferred after many years of residence in a State school to county homes and to almshouses, because you are not equipped to take care of them and do not care to take care of them. I believe that is primarily a function of the State, and the only reason we have ever tried to advocate it to you poor directors has been this: It is the greatest good for the greatest number.



I believe that we will give you a greater service if we can train your eight and ten and twelve year old children and turn back to you those people that are 40 and 45 and at the present time beyond any social problems. Personally, I would much rather keep them in State institutions where they properly belong, because there is no midway ground. It has been purely based on account of limited bed space and trying to take care of the cases that have been more urgent from your counties.

A few years ago we thought this question of feeble-mindedness was one entirely bound up with heredity, and when we looked on it as purely a heredity viewpoint, we became very pessimistic; nothing could be done except institutional training; but as we carried our studies a little further outside the walls of the institution, outside the institutional background, we found that feeble-mindedness is no respecter of persons; that it attacked the rich as well as the poor; that it came sometimes from the best of families, as well as the lowest, from the best environment, as well as the poorer environment; so that heredity, while it plays a big factor, probably 50% of the factor, is not the whole thing, and that a great many children are born perfectly normal, walk, talk and eat perfectly normal, and then follows an attack of scarlet fever, or some contagious disease, and then they do not develop as normal children should; and these cases are coming more and more into prominence, and we are seeing more and more of them, so that many of our viewpoints on feeble-mindedness are changing. You know the feeble-minded are entitled to an education just the same as their normal brothers and sisters, because they don't differ in kind: they differ only in degree, and they should increase our State-owned facilities, and your school district facilities, for a better understanding of the backward child. Life's success does not consist primarily in the intelligence which you and I possess, but does consist in the way you and I apply that average intelligence that we have in an ordinary way, keeping out of trouble, contributing what we can to society, and in every way moving forward with what we have. In other words, you people that have played,—well, I will say Dominos, and Old Maids,—cards of that sort—you know it isn't in holding a good hand that wins at cards, but in playing a poor hand well, and that is what we want to do with the feeble-minded. Train those fellows to know the dignity of labor, get them back to the community as fast as possible, consistent with social conditions in general.

I came down here without notes, rhyme, paper, speech or whatnot, and I want you people to feel free to discuss anything you wish on this subject. I will be glad to attempt to answer any questions you wish to ask. I again want to invite you to visit Polk State School. Someone has told me that there is a likelihood of this distinguished group meeting in our part of the State, and if you are anywhere near



us, we will be glad to arrange a special day at Polk. We will show you the State institution functioning as much as possible. We will show you an institution that has been cleaned from the front door to the back, an institution that last year produced the smallest per capita cost of any institution in Pennsylvania. We will show you an institution that has tried to meet its obligations to the district it serves, and we are gradually getting into better condition all the time to meet further needs, and we have nothing to offer you except service. Come and see us.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON. In hearing these two addresses these thoughts have come to my mind. One is, that the technical men with their theories and the practical men with their actual knowledge of conditions have both great value for us in our consideration, just as some experience I had in steel manufacturing, having been in that line for a good many years. There was quite a controversy in the earlier days, especially on the problems of steel and its failures, the technical men or theoretical men coming in with their chemistry and microscopic examinations, their metallurgical theories, which were rather looked at askance by the practical men, and then the practical men finding they had problems which they could not explain until finally the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States Government in charge of the railways, having problems of failure of equipment, rails, etc., which were not explained to their satisfaction, told these two elements—the theoretical men and the practical men, that instead of fussing with one another and each one criticising the other, to sit down around the same table and work these things out so as to stop these breakages, and these failures in the interest of the safety of the traveling public. So I think we have a splendid example before us of that. I have wondered sometimes in hearing such conditions as this, thought a little bit, why I have in mind a young man who came from a family with this hereditary trait, and quite a few of that family—some of his own children—were backward in school and showed themselves as characteristic of what Dr. Watkins has described to us; and yet I heard that man say not long ago, “I did drink liquor, but I certainly wouldn’t want to drink the stuff they are handing out today.” And I thought he was a good deal smarter than some of these people who think they are smart and stand a little higher in the social scale, and whom we have been reading about later, and the things that Dr. Watkins has said that these young people can be trained to go back in life and become useful men and women, fulfilling in their own way the important duties in life. It is a very valuable thing to have had this discussion. Dr. Kelsey was describing at the outset of his speech the different things eating up each other, and it seems to me they kind of work around a complete circle, an even balance, which is a little different from what I heard many years ago. “Big fleas have little fleas on their back to bite them, and these fleas have lesser fleas ad in-

finitum." But I am sure we have enough information before us to arrive at very valuable solutions for many of these problems. We can't solve them all, but we can do the best we can. Like the old friend and his wife, discussing people in general in life, how many people there were who are a little off in their minds, and weren't to be counted as altogether quite all there, and as they went around their circle of acquaintances, in discussing it, they included pretty nearly everybody, and he said, "Nearly everybody is a little off, except me and thee, and sometimes I think thee acts a little odd."

We have two representatives of the State Welfare Department here who have a little contribution to make to our discussion. We will be glad to hear now from Mr. Charles H. Parritt, of the Statistical Experimental Station of the State, and after him, from Mr. Bruce Dunlap, Agriculturist, and we will ask Mr. Parritt to come forward, please.

MR. CHARLES H. PARRITT: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The hour is getting a little late, and you are probably anxious to get away, so I will not take up a great deal of your time with such a dry subject as statistics. Your speaker just preceding and the one prior to him made certain references, not specifically as to statistics but indirectly. Dr. Watkins quoted many things, and brought to my mind a conversation that I had with one of your doctors in a nearby city this week, and he happens to be the superintendent of quite a large institution. I came out there and I said, "Doctor, I am here to get your report for the last two years." "Well," he said, "hasn't that been sent in yet?" "No," I said, "it hasn't. People have been inquiring and making constant inquiry for Statewide information." "Well," he said, "that's too bad. I don't realize, probably the necessity for statistics, and I don't know whether I am entirely in sympathy with them or not." "Well," I said, "that's all right, doctor, let's get to our task." During the conversation I stopped and said, "Doctor, you have a great many mental patients, have you ever noticed any peculiarities—for instance, we will say, between the colored folks or any other race?" "Oh, yes, yes, sir," he said, "let me tell you something about that. There is one peculiarity there," and he went on to describe that. He continued with several other points. I said, "Where do you get this information?" His face sort of flushed, and he said, "Well, now you have me, I know why you ask me that. I have been making a little study myself." "That's just the point," I said, "there are peculiarities existing. Probably we don't give them consideration in our daily life, but somebody has to give them consideration." Dr. Kelsey told you something about the basis of their information, of the procedure, how they arrive at certain conclusions. Now I sat here this afternoon and listened to very many interesting discussions. I think that meeting could well have been prolonged five or six hours

more and all would have gotten a great deal of benefit. I heard some practical farmers make some statements, and they set up another thought in my head. Suppose you have a hundred cows; out of the bunch, there may be six that are prize winners. When you want beef, are you going out and kill your prize winners? No, I don't think you would. Why? Because you know they are the dairy producers—that's why you do not kill them for beef. That only means this: That you have some information on which you predicate your actions.

Now in one section of the State we have a man that has a conception about what information he ought to send in about his institution. Over here a man under the influence of certain local conditions has another conception. When we get those two together at Harrisburg, we have something that is not comparable, consequently not of much use to any third party. What we have been trying to do with the almshouse situation is to get something that is comparable not only within our own State, and with other institutions, but that we might compare with other institutions in other States. That is one of the oldest subjects that we have to contend with in any State Welfare Department.

Dr. Kelsey told you about the early English system that has been brought down through the ages, copied and recopied through them. I will take you through a study in the State of Virginia—one of the oldest States—and I will show you that in 1923 they concluded a study and said, they didn't know anything about the subject. They were one of the first of the Colonies to copy a uniform procedure, and now they say, they don't know a thing about it. The reason was this, that some place along the line their system lapsed, it was a matter of local treatment, and I am not here to say that is not the proper thing to do with it. It is no doubt right, I think. It will always be a matter for the local community. But here is what they did lack. They lacked information concerning their entire State—they didn't know what to do as a State. It took them three years, as a result, and it was 1926 before they were able to get any information to enable them to draw proper conclusions. Now they are fairly well established. They say they are going to have almshouses in sections. I think they are going to call them hospitals. However, where they will treat not three or four or twenty inmates, but three or four hundred. Then they are also going to have outdoor relief; but at least they have made some definite step which they didn't have before. As a result of that they have been able to put into practice some great economies. That same condition in a little bit modified form prevailed in North Carolina, and they report very good results; but only after three or four years of intensive study.

Now it is not my privilege, of course, to tell you how to run an almshouse, because I don't suppose I ever will know, and from the questions I heard propounded back and forth here this afternoon, I know there are lots of other folks who desire information on the proper conduct of an almshouse. Nor do I want to say that the matter of statistics is a panacea for all of your ills. I have a little story along that line to give you an idea of what I mean. A family was moving from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, which, of course, was a good thing, and as the little girl of the family got up on the wagon with her father, she turned around and looked at the old farm, and said, "Good bye, God, we are going to Pennsylvania." "Why," he said, "Such a statement, what do you say that for?" She said, "Father, what I meant to say was, "Good, by God we're going to Pennsylvania." So in lots of tests proper interpretation is not placed on statistical material.

I have with me a few record forms and when I hold this one up before you, I think a good many of you recognize it as an old friend that you have probably had to contend with maybe after hours in compiling statistical material, and probably had several letters from Harrisburg, wanting to know when you were going to get it in. I used to have to make them up myself. It is rather long, there are four pages. I have another record here that when we get it successfully adopted, we are going to tear this report in two, and that is all we are going to ask you to make. There is no feat of magic about that—just a little common sense.

I am going to show you this one. I will be out there at the Prison Labor Exhibit later in the evening if you want to examine it personally, but you will hear about it all later by mail.

Here are three sheets, they represent the case history of an almshouse inmate. It gives his name, his actual residence, the sex, age, the date of birth; date admitted to almshouse, race, number of children, education, physical and mental condition. We are not going to ask you to make out one of these each year, but to make out one when the inmate comes in. Send this part to the Department of Welfare, and retain the sheet as long as that party is in the almshouse. Simply put a carbon paper in there and make it all at one writing.

Your next sheet has to do with the death or discharge of that inmate. It says down here "cause of death or discharge," and the date. That is all we ask you to give and that can be stamped in one instance, and with a very little writing in the other. You tear that off and send it in whenever that happens. Within the month in which it happens.

Here you have a card index for your own file, which you can keep as a permanent record, and on the opposite side you can put on any other information that is not printed on the face. We have found



that as being the most successful means of studying groups of individuals in welfare work. It is followed very successfully in the case of mental patients. They have been able to make a case study, and from that built it up to a group study in all your State and most of your county mental institutions. It is the result of some work of the national committee on mental hygiene. As a result, we can compare our records of mental patients with New York and most of the other States as well as the countries of Europe.

I wish Dr. Kelsey were still here. I would like to have him check me on a certain statement that I heard in a college lecture this summer. The professor said, that it is only the lack of proper comparable correlated statistical material that prevented the subject of economics from becoming one of the most exact sciences that we have. Now, as I said before, we can't solve all your ills, but we can tell John Smith, a director in the eastern part of the State, what is going on in another county or another State about the size of his own, and collect for the entire State, and we are then able to compare with other States, and know how far we are ahead of them. And I think we are, from some of the information that I get from other States that have been tabulated in Harrisburg. But we want to go further than that, we want to keep ahead of them. Shortly you are going to receive from our office at Harrisburg copies of these records, and we are going to ask you to examine them. Instructions will go along with them. We are not going to say that you must do this, but we believe if you will send us one of those cards each time you have an inmate or a change in the individual inmate that we cannot only give you more information, but we can save you about half of your work.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: The closing address will be by Mr. Bruce Dunlap, of the State Department of Agriculture.

MR. BRUCE DUNLAP: Mr. Chairman. It will not be an address, I am sure you will be glad to know. Your chairman rather questioned, I believe, that word "Agriculturist" in connection with my name, when he first saw it. That is the right word. I am not sure that I can qualify in every respect, but I am simply going to announce an invitation which we wish to extend to all the county institutions to participate in the next institutional farmers' week, to be held at State College. It is not new, but a continuation of a program held annually. I see my friend, Dr. Watkins, smile. He helped to make the last one a very live one. The doctor can hold down his side of the argument any time when it comes to poultry. I am not telling you which side, but I am hoping he will be there again this year. Last year all the institutions but one were represented and the management there happened to be sick. The 86 Farm Managements comprise a total of some 17,000 acres, about 10,500 of which are tilled. Now if you stop for a minute, that means a four year rotation of



2500 acres of corn, 2500 acres of oats, 2500 acres of wheat, 2500 acres of hay, and still enough left for 500 acres of potatoes and 300 acres of vegetables. That is a bigger sized tract of land than most of our townships, and a good deal more productive.

I was just wishing this afternoon that the discussion might have been continued in our next Farmers' Week, as it was a good deal more intelligent than the witness in a court trial who, when he was being examined by the county attorney was asked just where the cow was being milked, he replied, "Why, if you brought a cow in here I could show you, but it is a little bit hard to explain." Now those folks this afternoon, talking about farms, evidently knew where to milk a cow.

Now next winter in January, this program will be held, and Dean Watts, head of the School of Agriculture at State College, is appointing a committee of his faculty to cooperate with a similar committee from the institutional farms of the State to work up this program. You will all hear of this, and I trust that farmers, or stewards, or both, may come and participate in that program, because there you will not only form valuable acquaintances and be able to pass on the experiences of the good farmers among your own group, but get the facts which are available at State College.

I thank you for this opportunity, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Now Dr. Watkins is still here. Does anyone wish to ask him questions concerning his subject?

Mr. President. I would like to ask Dr. Watkins the feasibility of sterilization of the mentally unfit of the future as a prophylactic measure.

DR. WATKINS. The sterilization of the feeble-minded is one that has been with us for years, and at the present time there are thirteen States of the Union doing it, and the State doing most of that is California. Most of the State laws having to do with sterilization have been declared unconstitutional or inoperative, only a few of the States are actually doing it today. Only one state, namely, Virginia, has had its law declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

As to my personal feelings on sterilization, I believe in selective sterilization, not with the idea that it will supplement training, but with the idea that after being trained we can parole a little larger percentage than at the present time. Parole work with the feeble-minded girl is at best a trying situation until late in life, and the whole question is one that, if it were approached in the correct way, namely a selective proposition and not a compulsory proposition, and not looking upon it as a panacea, might be the proper thing. One-third of our admissions are idiots. The idiot, as a rule, is sterile to begin with. 50% are the imbecile type, and that leaves only 20%

that offer any prospects of parole in reclamation work. Now certain groups in that 30% that we know to be of the defective general type, protoplasm germ type, there are certain things that make it very difficult. First, who shall determine it? Secondly, who shall sit on the board? Thirdly, who shall do the operation? I believe that such a law might be worked out whereby certain individuals selected by the staff of the institution might be referred to an examining board, composed of specialists. Not our own doctors, but put a school teacher on that if you wish, a psychologist, let the legal profession be represented, in other words, a five-headed board, bringing into play, the medical, legal, etc., and then refer to a competent surgeon outside of the institution, so that the institution would not have to carry the odium as a house of sterilization only. I believe in the theory of selective sterilization.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: If there are no further questions or discussions we will consider ourselves adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning at Philadelphia General Hospital, 34th and Spruce Streets.

Meeting adjourned.

# WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 26, 1928.

Convention called to order by:

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We are a little bit late and we have a great deal to do this morning. Is Reverend Boswell here?

Reverend Charles M. Boswell was present.

Owing to the lateness of the hour—it is almost eighteen minutes of ten—we should have begun at nine thirty—I think we had better get started. I understand that Dr. Doane has been called—and I think the committees on reports probably are ready, or will be ready; so if you will please come to order I will ask the Rev. Charles M. Boswell, D.D., Corresponding Secretary, Methodist Episcopal Conference, to pronounce the invocation.

Reverend Charles M. Boswell—Invocation.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We have Business and Reports next in order, and two of the standing committees that have not yet reported.

We have heard from the Committee on Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the Committees on auditing of the accounts of the Treasurer. We have the remaining committees, Committee No. 3, the Committee on the Place and Time of Meeting, Mr. E. J. McKernan is the Chairman of that committee. Is that committee ready to report? Mr. McKernan probably hasn't gotten here yet.

Committee on Resolutions, Rodney A. Mercur, Bradford County, Chairman. Is Mr. Mercur here? If not, we will have to defer that also.

Now, what is your pleasure? Do you think we are going ahead too fast, or had we better go on with the business of the meeting? I was informed last evening that it was the great desire to push through the business today, so that if possible those who wish to go home instead of taking up the business which was scheduled for tomorrow might be able to get away. It looks to me very much as if that would not be possible. I see for tomorrow the reports of the Round Table and various committees, Committee on Legislation, on Resolutions, the Introduction of the President-Elect will take place. Possibly I am a little ahead in asking for the report of the Committee on Time and Place just now, I had thought that they might be able to report today.

It is your pleasure to go ahead, we have as the first feature an address this morning by Dr. Joseph C. Doane, Superintendent Philadelphia General Hospital.

I wonder how many here would like to get away without waiting for tomorrow's session, if we could manage to get through with the business? Will you raise your hands to indicate that you would like to get away?

Not quite half.

I was consulting with Mr. Jones and he thinks that by our exercises this morning and what we might do after the banquet tonight, we could get through and finish up the business so that you can get away early in the morning, if you want to, and we will work toward that end.

We have with us Dr. Doane, Superintendent of this hospital, and he will now address us on the subject of "Safeguarding the Health of the Poor." Dr. Doane has very kindly stated that after we have finished this morning, he will be ready with his staff to show us over the hospital and its facilities, so we will ask Dr. Doane to address us now.

DR. JOSEPH C. DOANE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to hasten to extend a very warm welcome to the members of this association to one of the oldest hospitals in the United States. I say "one of the oldest" because I have down on Eighth and Spruce a very good friend who is superintendent of a very fine hospital, and it is more or less a point of contention, a point of friendly argument as to whether this institution represents the oldest hospital in the United States, or whether the Pennsylvania Hospital is the older, and so I always qualify that statement by saying "one of the oldest," because I am not certain whether the superintendent of the Pennsylvania, my friend, might have secret service agents in the audience to see what I was going to say.

It is a very warm greeting that I extend to this Association. I think that this is the first time that your members have come here officially. I think that at other times you have visited the hospital as individuals, but here you are meeting as our guests, and we want you to feel we are glad that you are here. I don't feel particularly a stranger in this audience. Somehow or other, people that are interested in the welfare of the sick and of the poor have things in common which sort of serve as a quick introduction; they sort of talk a common language. A year ago I had an opportunity to sit around a table in the Red Cross Headquarters in Paris at a conference at which was being discussed the possibility of organizing an international hospital convention, an international hospital congress, and two of us went as delegates from this country, and there we sat with representatives of a dozen European countries, discussing whether or not it would be of advantage to the hospital field to enlarge the horizon of hospital work, to include not only the United States, but include other countries, and we soon found, although the United States

delegates could not understand the proceedings without an interpreter, the language of our conference being in French, and we not being adept enough in French to understand the proceedings, we soon learned that while we had different languages and different nationalities and different personalities and we were many miles from home, that we all understood and in reality we all spoke the same language of service, which after all is a universal language. And so we proceeded without the formalities of learning each other personally because our introduction was that of a common interest in the welfare of the sick; and so I say that coming here this morning I feel rather at home, because your interests are very largely my interests, and my interests are yours, and I think, following this altruistic attitude which we have, we are answering fairly well, your association of the Directors of the Poor of this commonwealth is answering the question which we asked so long ago, as to whether we have any responsibility for our brother. The Directors of the Poor, the superintendents of hospitals, the superintendents of all other institutions that care for dependent people, certainly officially are their brothers' keepers, and we find a very large class of persons that require somebody to stand in the place of a parent, to stand in the place of a blood relative throughout this and other countries.

In the past fourteen years, for example, I have seen a great stream of sick and poor, approximately a quarter of a million people having passed into this institution, presenting all sorts of angles of sickness, of indigency, of a need for somebody to serve in the place of a brother or a parent. In other words, this institution situated far in the country as it once was, but now in the city, is a sort of a great whirlpool into which the weaklings, the persons who find life outside too strenuous; the people who were unable to compete in everyday life, in which these peoples are thrown as driftwood, eddied into a whirlpool beside a busy and swift-flowing stream. This quarter of a million people, as I say, have presented all sort of angles of the sick and indigent problem, and the question comes to one who stands by a stream of that sort, the question naturally arises as to why are people poor? Why are people sick? Are they sick because they are poor; are they poor because they are sick, or neither? The psychology of indigency, the psychology of sickness is a mighty interesting and a very difficult subject to study. From the man who stops at 34th or 33rd and Market at an abattoir and secures some sheep's blood to smear on his shirt to prove to us in the receiving ward that he has had a pulmonary hemorrhage and thus secure admission on a cold winter day, to a man who annually presents a chronic case of neurosis, a skin disease which is usually a ticket for



admission and which may last over a period of days for free board, from that class of persons to the honest, unfortunate, hard-working, self-respecting sick man who comes to a hospital of this sort, is a far cry indeed. And to those of us who have endeavored to study this book of psychology of sickness, it takes not a little skill to separate the man with the sheep's blood on his shirt from the man who actually had had a true pulmonary hemorrhage, and therefore should be immediately admitted, and woe to us and woe to you who make a mistake and mix the malingerer with the honest person seeking for medical aid. The psychology of indigency, here we see a man or a woman who comes disdaining the free treatment, saying, "unfortunately we have today no money to pay for our care, but we will have tomorrow," to the person who endeavors in every way possible to evade paying even when he is able—also a far cry. And I feel that you Directors of the Poor, you people who are interested in the charitable angle, whether it be with the sick people, or with the people who are physically or mentally unwell, I feel that you have just as much an obligation to prevent that man who can pay from getting free care, as you have of providing good care for the man who can't. There is something that happens in the conscience of the soul of the person whom we let enter the hospital and receive expensive hospital treatment who can pay but won't. The world doesn't owe that sort of person a living, even though they think it does, and we see, as you see, that problem presented every single day whether or not this person who applies for admission should or should not receive free treatment, and if we admit him, if we allow him to have treatment when he can pay for it, I believe we are doing that man, and I believe we are doing the community a distinct damage.

It would be a fine thing, and I know of some institutions that do this—it would be a fine thing, if when a patient enters a hospital, a series of charges could be put down, a running account kept, and the person could feel that the account was there to be met, even though he never met it. There is something that happens to a man's and a woman's very soul when they are required to meet an obligation, which is a decent, honest, fair obligation; and there is something that happens when they are allowed to evade that obligation, which is just as detrimental. But these people of whom I have made mention—this quarter of a million people—many of them have been poor in purse, but very wealthy in spirit. You are thinking now, and I am thinking of delightful characters whom we see pass through our institution, gentlemen and ladies, and there again the skill of shifting our gears to recognize the difference between the lady who is financially unfortunate from the person who has made it a policy though life to take advantage of everybody, and would be to you and to me, if the gentleman and the lady, the unfortunate person, the person whom we should treat as our equals, perhaps, in a way,

if we mix the treatment of that type of person with the treatment of the others. Of course, there is always this other type of person which you have seen and I have seen; the person who doesn't want to get well. We have here in Philadelphia now a home for the indigent, which is twenty miles, about, from the center of the city. Now 34th and Pine Streets is rather near the center of the city, there is more going on at 34th and Pine Streets than there at Holmesburg, it is nearer the old haunts, to the bright lights, to the street cars, and so there arises another psychology of the patient who is admitted here at this time of the year, rather being unwilling for a leg ulcer to heal promptly and rapidly, rather discouraging the prompt return of the use of an aching joint. Again the ruling of the wish, the desire, as against the physical improvement; and again those of us who handle this type of patient must be understanding and must apply the proper treatment in the proper way, at the proper time.

I spoke at the start of the fact that this was rather an old institution. You might be interested to know how, when Henry Hudson came up the South River and the South Bay, which is now the Delaware River, and Delaware Bay, about 1609; from that time until a century had passed, there wasn't any need much for the care of sick and indigent in the the little village of Philadelphia; but after the 1700s had come and gone, a roving and improvident class came to Philadelphia, which became more of a commercial port; and the first thing the Quakers knew, they had to have some sort of an almshouse, and that was built the year George Washington was born, that is, was completed about that time, at 4th and Pine Streets, and it stayed at 4th and Pine Streets until 1765, about 30 odd years; and then in 1765 it was moved to 10th and Pine, and it was during this period, I think, that the most-interesting part of the life of the institution took place, because you remember the Revolutionary War, which was then going on, that many events took place in Philadelphia which were of great interest. For instance, the old almshouse on a certain wintry day in November was ordered vacated by General Howe and his troops, and I can imagine the scarlet-coated haughty British troops marching up Pine Street, and taking possession of the west wing of the old Philadelphia Alms House, and I can imagine the melancholy, the sad procession of paupers down Pine Street, to Carpenter's Hall, and to Free Masons Lodge, nearby, where they were kept during that winter. Half of them came back the next year when the old almshouse was again vacated, about half of the 187 came back. And then from 1765 until 1832 the old Philadelphia Alms House existed at 10th and Pine, and then it was decided that Philadelphia had become so congested in that neighborhood, that the board of governors decided they would buy a farm far out in the country, and they bought this farm, the old Blockley township farm, alongside the Schuylkill River, far in the founding of a Philadelphia hospital now in the neighborhood of

the University of Pennsylvania Medical School then being conducted, I think at 9th and Chestnut Streets, and it was so far to get the students out here. It would sound almost as if we would object to the founding of a Philadelphia hospital now in the neighborhood of Media, the comparative distances as they looked on them being about the same.

So, since 1832 we have been conducting a hospital at this place. All of the University grounds, Franklin Field, the Laboratories, and so on, around about were once a part of the Blockley Farm. Some several hundred acres, now having dwindled to about 19 acres. And so we have here a hospital which started as an infirmary with very few beds, to a very small almshouse, almost two hundred years ago, which grew, the infirmary growing in size and the almshouse not keeping up in size or importance, until finally, eight years ago, the tail had begun to wag the dog, and the tail was amputated, and the Home for the Indigent was sent to Holmesburg, and the insane patients were sent to Byberry, and here we have left the hospital; and that has been the history of almost every big municipal hospital in the United States. Bellevue in Cook County, and others, have started as an infirmary, to an almshouse, and grown until both efforts became so large, that they had to be separated.

You have a responsibility which is very similar to the responsibility which this institution has. I know very little concerning the almshouse, the method of conduct in this State. I can speak in no way from an informed standpoint, but I know that you have the same responsibility, the same problems, which the old Philadelphia Alms House had, in that you have some sick, some that are purely indigent, some that are mentally ill, some that are border-line cases, between the truly mentally ill and the feeble-minded. In other words, it has come today to be a feeling of the public that the almshouse, the community almshouse whose plant is inexhaustible from a standpoint of expansion, as well as from the standpoint of caring for any and every type of case.

Now I see some people in this audience shaking their heads in the affirmative to that statement—we have it here. There is no peculiar combination of conditions, from feeble-mindedness, up and down, from every and any type of disease which the public doesn't expect us to have a particular variety of treatment for; and if any difficult problem arises and people have not money to pay, the almshouse hospital is the first thing for them. Now that is rather of a complimentary opinion, at the same time it is a difficult one for us to understand. It seems to me that since this hospital has become a hospital, that it has been easier for us to get as patients that honest type of person who is ill, and really needs our help. In other words, the stigma, it seems, of rendering service once we separated the hospital from the almshouse has been somewhat removed; and it seems to me

that we are able to sell ourselves a little better to the community; and that leads me to say this thing—and you will have to be charitable with me, because I say I don't know the situation throughout the State—but my opinion is this: That in the almshouse hospital, there should be a rather definite physical separation of the purely indigent from the purely sick. There should be provided infirmary quarters which are rather different and which are rather separate in supervision from those in which the purely indigent are cared for.

I had a very interesting inspection the other day of the Eastern Penitentiary, and I walked through their infirmary, separated physically, in a distinct wing with a different type of furnishing, spick and span, a prisoner sitting at a desk reading a hospital magazine. The atmosphere was one of the scientific care of sick people, and I believe that if we here in Pennsylvania need one thing, it is to provide some way in our counties for caring for the respectable but unfortunate chronically ill, and I know of no suitable place in the county from which I come, and in which I was born, I know there that it is difficult to handle that type of patient, a man who has been a successful business man, who unfortunately has lost his money, who has a stroke of paralysis, which requires a long term treatment, a difficult treatment, because he is in pain, needs to be fed, needs to be waited on. Where are you going to put that man? In the county from which I come there isn't a very good arrangement for that, and I know the difficulties you are having, because we are having many applications for the treatment of that type of patient. I believe that the county almshouse some day will present ample facilities for the care of the chronically ill, and I don't know, I would like to be corrected if I am in error, I don't know of any suitable place in the few counties of which I have knowledge, in which that is now possible.

A few years ago I attended a meeting of a board of directors of the poor in a county in which it was proposed to build or to provide for a chronic hospital, on the grounds of the almshouse, but physically separated, and with visiting staff, with nursing, proper nursing, with an atmosphere of hospital, rather than an atmosphere of simply custodial care. I think in our chronic hospitals, ladies and gentlemen, that that is the idea, that we house people, we board people, we make our institutions boarding houses for everybody, whereas they perhaps should be boarding houses for 90%, but hospitals for the other 10%. I believe that if this could be done, that you would do more to lift up the care of your purely indigent, let us say, by the scientific care of your sick.

Now I know you are saying that—I can just see it in your faces—you are saying, “that fellow is a rank theorist; he doesn't know that nurses cost \$100 a month, and that this, that and the other thing costs money.” Yes, I do know it. I know you can't do it today, but some



day, the problem of having a separate chronic hospital on the almshouse grounds is going to be more adopted than it is today. Financially, I don't know how, but it seems to me that that is the proper policy toward which to endeavor to bring our work.

As you came up the steps you may have seen a bronze tablet on the wall which has something like this on it: Saying that this hospital was dedicated to the preservation and the restoration of the health of the people in Philadelphia, and it said it was dedicated to the increase of knowledge concerning the cause and cure of diseases, and it said that it was also dedicated to the education of those who would serve humanity; and there you have your three aims upon which a hospital should be built; and in a way, the three aims upon which any medical, social, or any philanthropy, particularly with the medical tinge, should also be built. There must be the preventive, and curative element in any work, whether it is institutionally charitable work, community charitable work, there must be that preventive, restorative, medical angle to it—it can't be otherwise; and there must be more or less of an educational angle. Your doctors in your institutions and my doctors here learn by doing. The nurses learn by doing, and an institution that has no educational phase, small as it may be, is one that is very much more likely I think to stagnate than one in which there is some sort of an educational angle. It may be but a mere school for attendants in an almshouse, but a small class held once a week for the better care of the sick, or it may be in a large hospital or a large training school, but either way the injection of an educational element helps, it lifts morale, it improves the whole aspect of your institution.

Now there are one or two separate problems, and I think I have taken more time than I should, but one or two, and then I am through. What do you do with the cases of venereal diseases in your counties? Well, the State is running here and there in many places now very well connected genital-urinary clinics. What do you do with the bed-fast venereal case? Well, now, that's another problem, and it is a difficult problem. I suppose that person is in your almshouse infirmary, and your visiting doctor gives treatment once a week or twice a week. What do you do with your children who are affected with venereal diseases, innocently? Another difficult problem. Have you any place to isolate it? Can you take them into your institutions and care for them, or what do you do with them? And I imagine some of you are saying, "Yes," and there's another thing—what can you do with your contagion in your counties? Scarlet fever and diphtheria, another difficult problem. We have some knowledge concerning that problem, because right around us here are some counties which haven't that provision, and which from time to time ask admission to our contagion hospital; but all of these different varieties of quarantinable or at least cases that should be isolated that come to you, simply complicate your problem and simply indicate, as I tried to say to you that, on the



grounds of the almshouse, or somewhere, there must be a hospital and infirmary, some kind of a provision for chronically ill, and for the care of these other conditions of which I have just made brief mention.

And then there is one other thing and that is this. There is no finer by-product of your work and my work than the manifestation of that humanitarian spirit which all of us must have, else we have no right to be placing our hands on the sick and unfortunate, in an endeavor to help them. There is one disease which I think we are all liable to, and that is the disease which comes from seeing too much distress, too much pain. It is a disease which has as its chief symptom an attempt to feed into an institution this great grist of sick and unfortunate, and turn the crank and have a somewhat diminished stream of restored people emerged from the other end. Treatment in mass. The application of treatment to the whole is dangerous, and that institutional disease which makes us fail to realize that each grain of wheat is different from every other grain, and that each grain has its own qualities, its own characteristics, that each man and woman has his own and her own fears, her own hopes, her own dread of hospital and institutions in general, her own peevishness and pettiness, which we must recognize in the mixture of disease with certain personalities. You know when we take a glass of soda bicarbonate and put vinegar in it, it boils. It always boils; but when you take my personality and mix with my personality a chronic heart disease, you are not certain to get the same result as when they mix your personality with a case of pneumonia. You may be the most peevish, the most unreasonable individual alive, or you may be just the opposite. Those of us who deal with the indigent and the sick, must remember that the mixture of personality with unfortunate happenings, with sickness, is a most uncertain chemical reaction, and whereas some become patient and brave and cheerful and thoughtful of other people, the person who had these qualities hitherto when mixed with sickness may be just the reverse. And so the humanitarian aspect of your work demands that we understand human beings, and that we are patient and long-suffering, and constructive in our attitude toward them.

I want to re-echo what I said at the start. You are welcome to this hospital, very welcome, and you have stood this tiresome test exceedingly well. I congratulate you.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I think we have been very well able to afford the extra time to listen to this splendid address by Dr. Doane. He asked us how much time he should take, and asked if twenty-five minutes would do, but I think the inspiring opportunity he had of getting his message across to other people throughout the State has given him this impulse to give us all that he did give us, which was of very great value to us all, I am sure.

Now we have on our program next **"County Work for Children,"** Miss Margaret E. Brooke, Secretary Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, Pittsburgh.

MISS MARGARET BROOKE: Three things have come out in this conference that I want to mention in starting my paper. The first night the President spoke of the necessity to be practical in our work for other people. Then the next day, which was yesterday, we were told to think not of the charitable work so much as of social economy, and last night we heard that we should try to make our work for other people just as efficient as possible. I have tried to make my paper, the few things that I have had to say, I have tried to say them from the point of view of efficiency and lack of expense to the tax payer, and to the people who are interested in helping with charitable work.

In the past years the work of the Children's Aid Societies, which have been organized in Pennsylvania, have been so well depicted at the conferences of this body, that I am sure you are quite familiar with the general aims of such groups, so I am just going to take a few minutes in the beginning to tell you something of the machinery of the children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the work they have been doing in the past year.

Out of 28 of the Western counties of the State, 22 have County Children Aid Societies, which together make up the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. Some of these local societies were organized as long as 41 years ago, for the purpose of helping to care for dependent and neglected children. Methods used at that time and which are still practiced, the finding of foster homes, and placement in these homes of children who had to be temporarily or permanently separated from their families. The earnest women who were members of these first societies offered their efforts to the Directors of the Poor and county commissioners as agents of investigation, such as it was in those days, and placement made with their help, so that many children were kept from the county almshouses. This was a great gain in the care of the children of Western Pennsylvania, because it was known then as now, that, because of the associations which a child forms in a county home, it is no place for him. As time went on, and it was discovered how necessary it is to know a child's history as the only basis on which to make a constructive plan for him, members of the various counties' societies, took up the increased burden of work which the securing of such knowledge required and carried on bravely. To their self-sacrifice, and to that of those who came after them is due the fact that 22 of the counties in the western end of the State have county Children's Aid Societies as the expression of their concern for the next generation.

Today the counties' branches of the Children's Aid Society for the Western end of the State place children to board, to be adopted, and on free arrangement in carefully chosen family homes. Older boys

and girls are given the opportunity to work and become economically independent. Seven receiving homes have been established for some years to be used as centers where children may be cared for pending placement. At Indiana, Pa., the organization has a small training school where a group of adolescent girls live and learn together under competent and understanding supervision. They attend the public schools, take part in the community's activities for those of their age, and have opportunity to develop their individual interests and capacities in a most favorable environment.

From June 1927 to June 1928, our Children's Aid Society cared for 1290 boys and girls. Of the 484 new children taken under care during that period, 9 were from almshouses, and 46 from county commissioners and poor directors, so you see that our organization still stands ready to help provide for those children who become responsibilities.

Here I want to pay a tribute to the help of the county commissioners and the poor directors of Western Pennsylvania during the past year. Our work could not have been done as efficiently or have been as widespread had we not had your help and cooperation.

A change in sentiment in regard to social work has marked the past few years. Western Pennsylvania is coming to appreciate the fact that no longer can it be done in a dilatory way; no longer must plans for other peoples' lives be made and carried out in the time which we can spare from our business, if we are men, and from our home-making, our clubs, our work, and bridge games, if we are women. Especially is this true in the two most important sections of the whole field of social work, those concerned with families and children. To get the most returns for the money put into it, any kind of work for dependent, neglected children must be prefaced by good family case work. If every effort has not been made to keep a child in his own home, or with his relatives, the most expensive course from the viewpoint of the taxpayer and those who contribute to charitable work has been pursued. The study of the family situation, and to decide whether there are factors in it which may be used for the building up of the family life, to use those factors if they are present, and so remove the need of the care of the child or children away from the home, requires training and experience in that sort of work, and time which business men and women of other professions do not have to give. Further evidence as to the need for trained and paid workers for family work is clearly given in an able resume published in 1925 of a survey of poor relief practices in Pennsylvania. One of the main objectives of poor relief, according to this study is the preservation of self-dependence and independence of all individuals and families finding themselves in need of temporary relief. If we are to best serve those who appeal for aid, we must give them the kind of service which will build up family life. This involves constructive case work, such as is done by the best family

social agencies in the field of private philanthropy. Such service very frequently means advice. Advice is not cheap. The bank gives it to you and perhaps saves you thousands of dollars on your investment. The farm agent gives it to you and you increase the worth of your crops. The doctor gives it and you add years to your life by following it; and so it is in the social field. Advice wisely given, means all the difference between a wrecked or a saved personal life, and high or low taxes for the citizens of your district. This is also true of the work for children. As far back as 1852, a judge on the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania made the following statement: "It matters little to an orphan child whether his interests are sacrificed and his prospect blighted by well-meaning ignorance or malice. Just calling an activity child welfare does not make it so. No agency which sets itself up to be responsible for the lives of humans as does a children's society, can afford to carry out any program but one which will be best for the individuals who are to be helped."

With paid workers, it is possible to take the time not only to study and work with the family situation before a child is removed from his home, but also if the separation is found necessary a search can then be conducted for the foster home best suited to the needs of the individual child. Too often we try to fit a child and a foster family together, with no thought as to whether they are suited to each other by temperament, education or the ability of the foster parents to help that particular child, to direct his ennergies into constructive channels, rather than into those which have perhaps been already worn by his previous unfortunate experience. Knowing that the chances are good that a foster family and child will be a happy combination for all individuals involved is only possible by the same careful study of the foster home as that which has been made of the child and his background. If a worker is employed, close supervision of the child can be given after he is placed so that his health, his school record, and his behavior can be watched. Such supervision is preventive work, for if a child is simply thrust into a foster home and left there with no interpretation to the foster parents of why he does certain things, the risk is great that he will be returned for replacement. The latter is a costly business in dollars and cents to the agency responsible for him, and in many cases to the community and state, because of his subsequent behavior. For example, unless the boy who runs away from home, from his foster home, is dealt with properly, there is every likelihood of his becoming a vagabond and drifter, who if he does not commit actual acts of criminality, will probably end in a county hospital or home for the old men, and an expense to the tax payer, and a piece of human wreckage.

Again, if the cause of his trouble is not understood and removed during his formative years, he may marry and become the kind of man who periodically deserts wife and family, leaving them to be supported



by the tax payer's money, or those charitably inclined. To recognize these conditions and undertake and carry through the treatment for them is a piece of work requiring the insight and skill given by training for an experience in such situation. While in some of the auxiliaries of our societies, it is still felt that work for under-privileged children should be done by volunteers from the county society, in others the recognition for the necessity of service by trained and experienced social workers is very evident. The Allegheny County Children's Aid Society added a well trained worker to its staff in May. One of the other county societies has for several months been looking for suitable persons for their work, while two of the local organizations will employ women of training and experience in social work as soon as funds are available. Many people believe that the combination of the efforts of an individual of conscience, energy, attractive personality and skill in social work, with a board of interested and alert volunteers is the one which perhaps brings best results in any county-wide program of care for the unfortunate. I believe that this is being demonstrated by work in Allegheny County and the workers in the other counties will prove this in Pennsylvania as it has in other states.

In passing, I should like to mention another step which I should like to see taken by the thoughtful and socially minded citizens of Pennsylvania. In 1923 the conference of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections meeting at Williamsport, was told that fifteen of our counties have some form of county welfare boards. In the past five years this number has been increased, as other states have seen the value of this type of organization for civic work. To insure that every needy person in our Pennsylvania counties receives the care best suited to his individual problems, for such is the cheapest in the long run, it is my belief that county boards of welfare made up of representative volunteer men and women and divided into such sections as care of institutions, education, family welfare, child welfare, etc., must be organized. As the nuclei for the sections on child care, the groups of women already working in twenty-two counties with the children's aid of Western Pennsylvania, would seem the logical beginning. To them, however, should be added interested men, since all children have two parents, and the advice of both sexes is needed on children's problems.

In New York State, Minnesota, North Carolina and various other states having County Welfare Boards, each board employs at least one trained worker, and it is my opinion that the services of a trained and experienced person, added to those of such a board, would make possible a well-rounded program of family and child care of which Pennsylvania might be proud. In 1925 a book entitled "The Goals of Social Work" was published. In it was set forth some of the desired ends toward which day by day and year by year the children and families' societies and other groups concerned with the welfare of the people are



striving. Summed up, these goals may be said to be understanding and character building, help for such families as may see their life breaking under the strain of poor health, unemployment and other causes, and for children who are spiritually, mentally or physically in need. Only by working shoulder to shoulder can we make steady progress over the long rough road which brings such ends within our reach.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Our former Secretary, Mr. Solenberger will continue the discussion of county work for children.

MR. E. D. SOLENBERGER, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

During the years that I was your secretary, I tried to keep off the program, feeling that you had quite enough of me in making the announcements, and doing the work that is now being done so well by Mr. Jones, but when I was asked to take part in the discussion of the County Work for Children this morning, I felt I ought not refuse.

The parent Society of the Children's Aid in Pennsylvania, was founded in 1882, here in Philadelphia. The work spread, however, over the State, and at one time in the latter '80s, they had reached the point where there were volunteer committees of the Children's Aid Society in almost every one of the sixty seven counties of this State. There are very few here this morning who know about that. It was especially popular in the western part of the State and in 1889, the counties to which Miss Brooke referred this morning, united and established themselves, with Pittsburgh as State Headquarters, in a Federation. The Western Pennsylvania work went on then from those headquarters and the parent Society here in Philadelphia continued its relations with County Societies in the eastern and central part of the State. The volunteer work still survives in the county of Chester, and is represented here in this convention, by Mrs. Comfort, the President, and Mrs. Cloud, Director of the Poor of Chester County, as the secretary. In Bucks County, also volunteers continue the work. Homes for the children were founded in a number of the up-State counties by Children's Aid groups affiliated in 1882 with the Children's Aid Society in Pennsylvania. Many of the people in those counties do not know that their Children's Homes in the early days got their start from those volunteer committees.

During the war, our Society was called on increasingly here in Philadelphia from the counties where the volunteer work had broken down, or had taken the form of these small institutions which, of course, had a limited bed capacity and were filled. At the close of the war, the Main Office in Philadelphia had almost one thousand children in care, received from the up-State counties, in an effort on our part to help those counties which did not have adequate children organizations or institution facilities to take care of their own children. We then held

a conference on the possibility of organizing county work for children in Eastern Pennsylvania on a new basis. We had come to the conclusion as the result of our experience and observation that county organizations for children with their own county board, and with a trained worker in the county able to give full time to the work was a necessity. We believe that every one of the counties should have their own organization. With that thought in mind we continued at the Main Office in Philadelphia to care for these children, received largely during the war period, receiving a per capita payment for those who were boarding, giving our service without further charge in visitation, removal and all the other things that are done. This includes care of the children in the free home, because we all know that after a child is placed in a family, he should be looked after.

Our County organization work has gone along until today we have established in Eastern Pennsylvania eleven County Branches. The Montgomery County Society affiliated with the Main Office several years ago. The Delaware County Society now confines its work to the city of Chester, where it has an office, and our Delaware County organization looks after the rest of the county. The other counties are Berks, Bradford, Blair, Franklin, Huntingdon, Lehigh, Lycoming, Northampton and Susquehanna. The same work is also done in Lancaster and Dauphin counties by other organizations. We determined that what Dr. Doane said this morning in regard to special training of people who are to care for the sick, is something that we must also have in children's work. The time is coming when we will need one or more persons devoting their whole time to the children in all of our counties. It is a responsible position that we take when we accept children. If we make a mistake in dealing with a normal dependent child, and as a result fail in making that child a successful self supporting citizen, I think you will agree that we have done a serious injury both to the child and to society. If we don't succeed in our reformatory, we may say that the young person had a poor start, and perhaps couldn't be successful. When you have a young child, there is a different responsibility and the failure is much greater. Mr. Hoover, not long ago said that he believed the test of civilization would soon be our attitude toward Child Welfare Work. Recently Gov. Smith said, government has its greatest obligation toward the children. The late Bishop Brooks said, "The nation marches forward on the feet of little children."

Now we have heard these things many times, but I fear we have not in our work for children an expression of government and community interest comparable to its importance.

Some of us feel that these changes that have taken place in the medical care of the sick and the improvement that we have been making in our almshouses ought also to be reflected in a more definite, more permanent and more thorough organization of work for children. That

is why I said a moment ago that in our counties we need a person who is devoting his whole time to the care of the children and that that responsibility must be expressed in a permanent organization, with records and with an office that will be continued. Children are often taken into care and have to be looked after for a long period of time. It is necessary that a record be carefully kept of these children; that there be knowledge of their relatives and friends. When you are transferring children from one institution to another, some of you know by personal experience the long list of questions that you are asked to give the institution about the child's family history. The record needs to be made of it. Somebody needs to have the information in order that we may be able to give it at the proper time. The Poor Laws place an obligation for the care of children, dependent and public charges, upon the directors of the poor of our several counties and poor districts. You all know the reference to the act and what it says about keeping children out of the almshouses. There is no question about the legal side of the responsibility. It exists and is there.

Now we know that someone needs to work with these children, to understand how to get them away from certain family conditions which are bad and in which they can never be self-supporting. But you have the other type of case, where the mother can be helped by the Mother's Assistance Fund if she is a good mother. We all agree that a good mother ought to be helped. We have facilities to give outdoor relief in homes of the people in the majority of our districts, not to mention the help of the churches and individuals and private agencies. Children sometimes need to be removed in order that we may gain for them that measure of physical and mental and moral development that they need. When that removal needs to be made, is a question to be determined as carefully as a doctor decides whether a patient needs to be admitted to the hospital or cared for in his own home. The case is not otherwise with the dependent child.

We need to know the circumstances in the home so thoroughly that we can make that decision as to whether that child shall be left with his people.

If we are somewhat agreed on that point, then it seems to me we come inevitably to the next conclusion, that there ought to be an organization in the county, of the county, by the county, and for the county to care for the children and to provide this continuous oversight and care

I am very glad to say to you that the eleven counties organized at the present time in the eastern part of the State, are going very well. I don't mean that they have reached perfection; but I do mean that there has been gathered together in these boards of directors earnest men and women anxious to see better things done for the children, and in these counties one, and in some cases two or three, trained

workers are now engaged giving their full time to children. We have been most fortunate in being able to give, in a number of these counties, funds for the first year or two, as a demonstration to show what the work is, and to show what the county can do for itself. Persons on the board of directors of the Children's Aid Society have enough faith in it to give money personally outside of any funds from the State or Welfare Federations, that the work might be carried on to demonstrate in the counties the importance of this work for children. We believe that it is better to proceed slowly and to have the work thoroughly grounded, established and well organized in the county, county by county, rather than to spread out as the Society did some years ago when the work was on a more superficial basis and didn't last.

So we have tried to be thorough in each county in which we have been working, and believe that in the end, if the work is well done, it will commend itself to the practical judgment of the people who know what has to be done for the children. That is why we have not been able to answer the call from some counties for service. We have been going on the other theory of doing the work thoroughly in each county where we undertake to have it done. If we agree then that long-time care is necessary for the children, that we need a permanent organization, then it seems to me we have some fundamental things to consider and to get done for children in the county.

In the first place, we need to provide for the physical care of the child. That means that we need to secure for that child needed medical attention, medical service. Many of these children come from homes in which they have been neglected and one of the first things necessary is a thorough examination. We have hospitals in most of the counties. In practically all of the counties to which I referred, there are local medical facilities but they are not always used. In one of the counties in which a full-time worker was put, we found there was an excellent hospital in one corner of the county, but between 50 and 60 children in great need of medical attention of one kind or another, who never had it because their parents lived on back roads, in out of the way townships, and had never come in contact with any kind of medical service. It took not days, but weeks and weeks, of a worker's time with the car going out and getting the children one by one, or two or three at a time and taking them to the hospital, and having various things done for them. All sorts of things, —cripples in need of braces, children with ears stopped up, unable to hear, children sitting in the school room unable to see, on account of some eye difficulty and a dozen and one things that needed to be straightened out. Some of them had to be taken out of the community and sent to institutions. Others were cases of neglect, in which the parents needed to be straightened out and the children in those cases could be treated in their own homes. Records have been made



of those, and if those same cases come up again, we can find out what that medical service was a year or two ago. A complete investigation is made of the situation and agreement entered into, and you have a record of it so that the result of the investigation won't be lost.

Then on the physical side, there is further need to see when the diagnosis has been made, if the child needs medical care and treatment that he gets it. That again calls for personal service. We know how long it takes with our own children to do the things that are necessary, to look after their teeth at the proper time and to have their health cared for. If a child is underweight for his age, we are concerned about it, if he is our own child. But that is just a small part of it, that is just the beginning.

Then comes the question of finding homes for the children, making investigations and not accepting just anybody that is willing to take the child. Some children do well in one home that would not do well in another home. Children are personalities, just as grown-ups, and I am sure that those of you who have had the experience know what I mean. A child that does well in one home, may not do well in another home. Somebody has got to find out what homes are available and what children will fit into those homes, the kind of men and women that are likely to be able to help those who have been having trouble. Boys and girls reach a difficult age in the teens, when, if everything goes right, they may become fine citizens. But if they are not understood they may end up in the reformatory.

After once finding the home, placing the child in it, we are not going to stop there. We will visit that child at intervals, keeping in touch with him, making a removal or transfer if that is necessary. Of course, we are going to use boarding out for the children, too, but we can't do that unless we have somebody to look after it. Boarding out has about reached the point today, that no one needs to stand up and defend it. It has its place just as much as institutional care for children. I know the institutions of Pennsylvania fairly well, and I know that splendid work is being done. Institutions and child-placing agencies can work together and are working together increasingly. Many institutions are beginning to board out children themselves.

The thing is to have someone interested in the children and see that there is a provision made in every county for the study of each case and the proper service for every child. Now I am not personally interested as to whether in fifty years from now the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, with which I am connected, has survived or is the one great organization of the State, that is not the important thing. The important thing is that the Children's Aid Society, so long as it does its work should be the channel, the means by which certain needed work gets done for the children. It may be that on



the 100th anniversary of this association, they will look back and say, "Why at the 50th Anniversary the Directors of the Poor hadn't as yet assumed any direct responsibility for children and now all children are being looked after by the County Board." The people of Philadelphia fifty years ago did not think the city would put such a new modern hospital at the disposal of the poor people of Philadelphia. Let us not be so sure that the time is not near when county boards will take over responsibilities that you and I don't dream of. We don't know what the future holds on transportation. We know that our neighborhoods are being changed. You can take breakfast in one end of the State and lunch in the other. Things are not what they used to be. Life is going to be more complicated. Let us make up our minds right now that the care of the unfortunate, the needs of the people who meet the reverses in life, the care of the people whose moral character does not stand the stress and strain of the modern civilization, are going to be cared for by methods different from those used by our grandparents.

I am simply making this suggestion as a contribution to our thinking about children. Let us put this question to ourselves regarding children. What is being done in my county for children? Who is doing it? Are we doing all that should be done? That doesn't mean relieving parents of their responsibility. It may mean that our first job will be to place more responsibility upon some parents. It may be that you have got too many parents in your county getting out from under responsibility. What is happening to the children in my county? Am I doing all that I can to make the people in my county get on the job? Am I cooperating in the right spirit? When they say something that doesn't fit in with my views, do I go to them and say, "You and I disagree on this, these are my views; but let's see if we can't get together." I want to congratulate the members of this Association on the progress that has been made.

A gentlemen spoke from Schuylkill County yesterday about the improvements made up there. I want to say that in county after county conditions are becoming better, and I believe I know my Pennsylvania; I believe I know the counties. I am of the counties of Pennsylvania. My grandparents came from four different up-State counties. I believe the people of the counties will back you up as Directors of the Poor every time that you want to make a forward step for the children of your county, provided that it is a well-considered step. We must show it is something that needs to be done for the children of the county. It is the county unit that counts. The State is too big a unit. The State can supervise, can lead, can help us, and can point out where we can make progress. But the work for the children, in my judgment, needs to be done in the county, by the county and by its people for the children. I know that your hearts are right in this matter. I know that the hearts of the people back

home are right, and I am convinced that in the next five years we are going to see tremendous progress in Pennsylvania for the service of the children of the counties. I believe we will have more funds, better workers, better understanding of how we can make progress in keeping all of our children, who are normal in body and mind, in line for self-support, and future citizenship in our great State.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I am sure we all recognize that Mr. Solenberger is one who speaks with authority and experience on this subject, and is very well versed in it.

In Chester County we have valued very much our cooperation with the Children's Aid Society. We value the work of the Children Aid Societies of our counties, and how they take care of the children placed under our care. There have been some little difficulties about children who come through the courts for one reason or another, in connection with probation officers of the county. That has been solved for the present so far as I know by the county commissioners taking charge of those cases, and we, as Directors of the Poor, only have the cases committed to our care definitely. We ask the Children's Aid Society to place them, and we are asked to provide a certain amount of the expense, which is furnished to the Children's Aid Society, to take care of these children, and I am sure that they take care of them splendidly.

Now there is a little time for discussion. We want to see around this Hospital, and arrangements have been made to start promptly at half past eleven, so that we can be ready for the buses at 12 o'clock.

Now do we have any discussion on these subjects which we have had presented to us? Do we want to discuss the subjects any further? We have reports of the committees which might be given tonight or tomorrow as the case may be.

MR. F. C. REESE: I would like to ask a question on that point. Do you take any children unless they are normal?

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We can only take them for a brief period.

MR. REESE: Sixty days, I believe. Then we have to turn them over to the Children's Aid Society. Now there are some that it is impossible to place and we have had to keep them a little bit longer, children we could not get placed in homes at all. The reason I asked you, we had 40 cases a month, I handled three cases within ten days, averaging from three to five children in the family. Now I want to see if I am right. The almshouse is no place for that kind of child. As I understand, between two and sixteen, we are not allowed to keep them any longer than sixty days, but if we get them in there, we can't get them out, because the way is blocked, unless there is a Catholic institution, that can take them. Now I have threatened suit on five parents in the last two months, and the serious proposition with us is, are we compelled to take them? I say, go back to court. If the court gives an order, we will take them, because if we do open the doors we will be flooded. I think that is one point.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We would like to have a fuller discussion on that subject; we find as we have listened to Mr. Solenberger, that Children Aid Societies are our salvation, so to speak, in that respect. I don't know how we could get along without them, with which we are authorized to place the children, and they will look after them, but they have their problems too. I think there are districts where they have no such provision as we have and are really up against it.

Now, so far as I can see, you would be perfectly justified in taking the position, Mr. Reese, which you have just outlined, that where you are going to be swamped with these children and don't know what to do with them, and violating the law, if you keep them in the county home, you would be justified in taking the course that you have threatened to take; that you won't take them unless you are ordered by the courts to do so.

MR. E. D. SOLENBERGER: I would like to say to the gentleman from Schuylkill County that one of the difficulties there, of course, is that the Children's Home of your county doesn't have the capacity to relieve you of those children. That will always happen just as it has happened for fifty years in any county, that is as thickly populated as Schuylkill, and hasn't the institutional facilities. The moment you have used all the beds in the institution, you are done, and the directors have the children on their hands. They will have to go out among the homes finding places or export them out of the county. Now the point is, if there was a Children's Aid Society in the county, organized and operating with a full time worker, it would go out and find homes, and those that couldn't be placed free, would be placed in boarding homes. I am not criticising your movement to raise \$150,000 for the new institution, but that will only hold 50 children when it is done, and you say you know of 40 cases. We do need both, and you need the facilities in the county to place the children outside the almshouse in a private family boarding home when they are in there, in violation of the law. Then you clear the channels and keep the institution from being overcrowded, and it can be used for the temporary cases for which it is intended. Poor Director after Poor Director has stated here for years that he had to admit children to the almshouse because he couldn't get them anywhere else. Why? Because institutions are so frequently full because they have had children there too long, that ought to be placed out. In Chester County you have that room for expansion.

MR. F. C. REESE: You say one should refuse those children at the almshouse unless on a court order?

MR. SOLENBERGER: Well, it is pretty hard on humanitarian grounds to tell a man to refuse them when there is no other place.

MR. REESE: We are paying \$4.75 a week for them and we are willing to pay it if we can get them in but we can't get them in.

MR. SOLENBERGER: That has been going on for years, and that trouble will continue for years. It is like a dead-end street, the parking space is all taken, and you come in and what are you going to do?

MR. REESE: I think I am the first representative from Schuylkill County. I come down here for information to try to remedy this situation. That's the reason you find me on my feet so much, because I want to take back something practical, and I think I am getting it.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: It is time for us to adjourn, but just before we do, I would like to ask Mr. Solenberger, as a matter of information, how many poor districts or counties in this State have homes where they can take care of the children separately and still keep within the law?

MR. SOLENBERGER: You mean supported by the public authorities? There are four. Blair County has one, Washington County, Greene and Indiana, the four that were original; Blair, supported by the County Commissioners; Washington County by the Directors of the Poor; and Indiana County. But Cambria has taken it up and Bradford has one.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: It seems to me that that might be a way that we could look for a solution of this trouble that has existed ever since I have been a Director of the Poor for twenty one years.

I felt there were strong arguments in favor of having a Children's Home, partly for the reasons discussed here, and partly because of the increasing difficulty in getting satisfactory homes for children on farms and places where they would be, according to old fashioned ideas, properly cared for, and there are not the conditions obtaining on the farms there used to be for the proper care of children. It seems to me that ought to be a subject to be brought before future conventions.

MISS MARY LABAREE, (Director, Bureau of Children, State Department of Welfare): In regard to this matter of establishing Children's Homes, as an outlet to prevent their going into the County Almshouse, it is not the experience of the Department of Welfare as we go around the State that that is altogether the solution. As Mr. Solenberger has said, you set up a receptable, and in a little while it is full and then you have the whole problem over again. If you must have an institution, a county home for children, don't forget that you also need a children's organization, and a children's worker that is going to keep that population moving, because you are going to get those children in there, and you are just in the same position you are in when they get into the county home, county almshouse. You must have somebody whose business it is to see that the population keeps moving and that some provision is made for children whose needs must be met when the county children's home is full. Therefore, I just want to endorse Mr. Solenberger's statement, that the solution of the problem is not having just one plan, but of a flexible plan, one that includes an institution, if you will; one that includes boarding out, and one that includes the free home plan, but to do that you must have somebody whose job it is to be on the job all the time.

Meeting adjourned,—followed by a tour with guides through the Philadelphia General Hospital. Then the delegates took sight seeing buses and made a circuit of various points of interest and were thence taken from the foot of Chestnut Street on the city boat for a delightful trip on the Delaware River. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Firemens's Band. All this provided a most unique and enjoyable outing.



## WEDNESDAY EVENING

September 26, 1928

Invocation by Rev. J. Fulton Wilson, Pastor, Fox Chase Memorial Presbyterian Church.

NOTE: As a great many members of the Association found it necessary to leave for their homes and others going to the County Commissioners' Convention at Allentown, Pa. the following day, it was decided to combine the program of the Thursday morning, September 27th, session with the Wednesday evening session, thereby completing the business of the convention.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We will now follow our program by listening to the Honorable Clinton Rogers Woodruff, an attorney of Philadelphia, who has kindly come to substitute for Owen J. Roberts, Esq., who was unable to come. Mr. Woodruff has come to talk to us on the subject of "The Fifty Million Dollar Welfare Bond Issue." I am sure he is thoroughly familiar with it and interested in all good work in and around Philadelphia.

HON. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Friends: I did not know I was to be called upon so soon. I had hardly adjusted myself after the light entertainment we have had.

I am here, as your chairman has said, to talk to you on the question of the Welfare Bond Issue which comes before the voters on November 6th. When I was asked to take Mr. Roberts' place, I said it seemed to me like carrying coal to New Castle, to come to talk to the Directors of the Poor and Charities on the need for greater accommodations for the unfortunate wards,—No, I don't think I can say wards—for the unfortunates in the State of Pennsylvania. I have here a pamphlet which has been very generally circulated throughout the State, called "Facts about the Welfare Bond Issue." It is a story that wrings the heartstrings of everyone who, like those who are present here tonight, are interested in taking care of the mental defectives and the delinquents and those who for one reason or another are handicapped in life's race. I think there is no necessity of going into any very general argument in a group such as this, on our duty to take care of those who have been bereft of their senses, or who are mentally diseased or in some way handicapped and possibly because of that handicap are known to the law and to the public generally as delinquents.

It is a rather curious paradox. I confess I cannot satisfactorily explain it to myself, that with all the advance in modern science and in modern medicine, there has been an increase in the number of those who are mentally deficient or defective. Perhaps it is due to the complexities and the intensities of modern life, and when we think over

the last generation of the various changes that have taken place, in the means of transportation, in the means of transmission of speech, in all those various things that we look upon now as a part of our every day life, we get some idea of how our lives have increased in complexity and intensity and one of the prices we pay for all of these great privileges incident to these modern inventions is an increase of those who are handicapped, mentally and physically. That increases the obligations resting upon our shoulders as citizens of this great commonwealth.

Now in this pamphlet—and I am quite sure that the very efficient Director of the Public Charities Association would be very glad if you write him, at 311 South Juniper Street, to send you a copy of it—gives facts with regard to the situation in Pennsylvania at the present time. Not only are there long waiting lists for all the State institutions, eighteen in number, I think, but those institutions are overcrowded to a disgraceful degree. If there is any class in the community that ought to have fair and decent treatment it is these unfortunates who are already so handicapped in life's race, yet there are places where they are compelled to sleep in halls, in corridors, in dark rooms never intended for sleeping rooms and in some places they are even compelled to sleep on mattresses on the floors. God knows a condition of that kind is a disgrace to all who feel the duty and the obligation of looking after these people. Now, the question comes, how are we going to take care of a situation such as this? Here we have eighteen institutions, over-crowded and with long waiting lists. If I had time I could quote from page after page of this extremely instructive and informing booklet with regard to how institution after institution that was established to take care, we will say, of a thousand patients, has twelve hundred, perhaps fifteen hundred within its walls. It is impossible, under those conditions, to give the right sort of attention to those patients. It is impossible to see to it that they get the right sort of care. The physicians in charge, and matrons in charge, the others who have oversight in these various institutions, are in turn handicapped in treating these various patients who are under their care, and the result is that instead of relieving the situation, this over-crowding is making the situation constantly worse, and I venture to say that practically every one within the sound of my voice has some one or more persons in whom they are interested, either by the ties of blood, the tie of relationship, or the tie of friendship and acquaintanceship, that they want to look after and take care of, no matter how hard it is, how almost impossible at certain times to get people into the proper sort of environment, into the proper sort of institution to take care of them. Take that prevalent disease of epilepsy, a serious disease which makes such a heavy burden upon the members of the family. There are not any institutions in the State that are adequately equipped to take care of the epileptic and the result is they are put in with delinquents, with the mentally defectives, with others with whom they do not belong,

and so they do not get the right sort of medical attention, but are drawn, held back, prevented from improving their condition by the very inadequacy of the accommodations. What are we going to do about it? That is the important question. I think there is no doubt in the minds of intelligent people generally that the situation that confronts us is a serious one; as some one has said, the State is prepared to spend a hundred million dollars for good roads. It is equally important that we should spend fifty millions for the right sort of accommodations for these people who need so much care and so much attention, and that is what is involved in this Welfare Bond Issue.

A movement was inaugurated six years ago to provide for a bond issue that would enable the State to work out an adequate program. Some come along and say, "Granted that the situation is serious, granted that all that is said by those who have studied the situation is true and well founded; why not take care of them by annual appropriation?" The State legislature, of which one time I had the honor of being a member, has had an opportunity to apply that particular remedy and so far has failed to meet the situation, and it always will fail to meet the situation because of the peculiar situation that exists in legislative bodies. The result is that it is a difficult thing for those who are responsible for these various institutions to get more than just enough to maintain the institutions, much less enough to extend and develop them along modern scientific lines. And so those wise men who are responsible for the policies of the Public Charities Association, conceived the idea of a bond issue, that would make it possible to work out a comprehensive, complete and adequate program to take care of these various classes of defectives and of delinquents and it is that question that you will be called upon to face at the election on November 6th, because, among the various amendments to be submitted to the voters of the State for approval, at that election is an amendment known as Amendment Number Ten, a Welfare Bond Issue, providing for a sufficiently large amount of money to take care of the situation. A committee has been formed in the State of Pennsylvania, and another in the City of Philadelphia, to canvass the situation to create sentiment and to bring home to the people the necessity for active work.

It just occurred to me that I could do no better thing than to give you some idea what is being done along these lines to arouse the voters of the State of Pennsylvania to the great opportunity that lies before them, to apply an adequate remedy for this dire situation that confronts us.

This morning, my mail brought me two sheets of paper headed, "Notes on Visits to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre" by the Director of the movement. He visited first the Superintendent of the Scranton Public Schools, Mr. Powell, and he wants ten thousand of the leaflets entitled, "What's It All About?"—a little leaflet I am sure Mr. Bedinger will be glad to send you, putting in a very few words the sit-

uation that confronts us. And then he is going to use those among the school teachers and the school officials of that city to create an interest in this bond issue, this Amendment Number Ten. He also went to see the editor of a leading paper. This paper has been giving splendid editorials and news reports, favorable editorials and a series of articles. He visited the president of the Junior League and secured her promise to have the members of that body to subscribe as a unit. The Chairman of a special committee for the Chamber of Commerce was another one whom the director visited and he has brought that great body of business men in the city of Scranton into line for this amendment, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that our own Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and other similar bodies in other parts of the State have given their endorsement.

I have here a sheet called the "Welfare Bond Issue Bulletin," one whole page of which is taken up with the list of various organizations of different kinds throughout the State that are working for the adoption of this highly important Amendment Number Ten. This I think is quite important. He visited some of the political leaders in the city of Scranton and found that they were interested and along those lines it occurred to me that one of the most effective things that we, and I take it for granted that everyone here tonight is equally interested in taking care of this situation, in seeing that this serious problem is solved, and solved along the right lines that they can do this thing. They can go to the leaders of their political divisions or precincts and cooperate with them in bringing out the vote in that precinct, because it is the votes, the affirmative votes that are going to count. I am going to see the leader of my division, going to see every voter that I can possibly reach with a personal appeal that they come out and vote for Amendment Number Ten. Now a great many people are going to vote at this election, the registration all over the State, as well as Philadelphia, shows that a large number of people are profoundly interested in the general election. That will give us an opportunity to appeal to a larger number than ever before, and I think it is generally conceded by those in touch with the situation that the women are going to vote in larger numbers this year than ever before, and this Welfare situation is one that appeals to them with peculiar force because, after all, we know that it is the women who usually bear the brunt of the situation such as I have referred to this evening.

The Director went to various other organizations of various kinds.—Child Health Councils, and the medical organizations, and the response in every institution was a favorable one. Now it is all very well to give a good hearty response, but what we want are the votes on election day, and I appeal to everyone here to make it his particular duty on November 6th to see that the affirmative votes are cast for this Amendment Number Ten. I will not take up more of your time in describing the situation because of your official position you know what the situ-



ation is, and know far better than I do and perhaps better than many other members of the committee, and you know what the need is, how great it is, how paramount it is, but the thing is to apply this remedy. So far as I recall, not a single organization has gone on record against Amendment Number Ten. A large number, 248, I think, have endorsed it and they represent an organization with a membership of something like 850,000 people; but the thing to do is not to have the endorsement only, but to see that people vote, vote their conviction, because it is votes that count.

There is a story I love to tell in this connection about that great philanthropist, Stephen Girard, perhaps the earliest in America to devote a large fortune for charitable and benevolent purposes. The story they tell about him is, on one occasion he was in the neighborhood of Ninth and Market. He saw a crowd had gathered around an Italian vendor of plaster of paris casts of various kinds. Somebody had jostled into him, knocked over his tray and all of his little stock of goods was completely destroyed. There was a great expression of sympathy with the man, some of them beautifully expressed. Stephen Girard, a small man with only one eye, although they say he could see more with that one eye than many people could with four, went up and said, "What is the matter here?" After hearing of the accident, he said, "Well, I pity ten dollars worth. How much do you pity?" You see, he was putting his pity on a common sense basis. So, I believe we owe something for these unfortunates. You and I believe they are not being adequately cared for at the present time. Are we ready to take off our coats on election day then, and go out and garner in the votes for Amendment Number Ten, that will make it possible for the State of Pennsylvania to meet her whole duty with regard to these various classes of unfortunate?

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Before Colonel Hollenbach speaks to us, I want to ask your indulgence while a few brief speeches are made on the resolutions—not speeches, but while the resolutions are brought up in a brief way. The first is the Committee on Time and Place, whose report will be given by Mr. E. J. McKernan, the Chairman.

MR. E. J. MCKERNAN: Mr. Chairman, your Committee on Time and Place of next Meeting recommend that our next convention be held at Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, on September 9th. We have a very cordial invitation from the commissioners of that county, they guarantee us a good, pleasant time. It is about twelve miles from Meadville, and I think as we have had two conventions in the east now, it is the right time to have it in the west. That is the recommendation of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the recommendation of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting. What is your pleasure?



MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, I move this report be adopted as presented.

Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Next will be some resolutions which our good Secretary, Mr. Jones, will present for adoption.

SECRETARY JONES: The President is in error in saying that I have resolutions to offer. I tried that last New Year Day and they didn't last very long. Since that time I have been discouraged in the making of resolutions, but I did feel that as Secretary of this Association, the opportunity ought not to be allowed to pass without giving vocal utterance to our appreciation of the splendid entertainment that we have enjoyed here the last two or three days. I want to add to that my personal appreciation as a new secretary of the splendid encouragement that has been given by everybody, the local committee and by the members of our Association. Everybody has been exceedingly nice and kind, and on behalf of the Association, Mr. President, I move that we express our appreciation to His Honor the Mayor of the City, Harry A. Mackey, for his splendid speech of welcome; to Director John F. Dugan and his corps of assistants in the Department of Welfare of Philadelphia; to the officials of the four local Poor Districts, who underwrote this convention and who gave not only of their finances, but of their time and of their ability, and also to that outstanding figure who possibly has borne the heat of the day more than anyone else, Mr. Frank L. Devine, of the Chamber of Commerce, whose name shall always be associated with the quality indicated by his name. He has been perfectly "divine." I want to borrow that adjective from the feminine vocabulary in expressing the impression that he made upon us. He has helped in every way; also that we express to the Philadelphia General Hospital our appreciation of their hospitality of this morning and for the splendid address that was given by their retiring superintendent, Dr. Joseph C. Doane, and to the local committee which today has provided that very delightful boat ride which is an unusual feature of our entertainment, and which we folks back in the inland would find it absolutely impossible to duplicate; to the newspapers which have reported the proceedings of this convention and to the hotel here whose facilities have been most excellent and whose services have been above and beyond any complaint whatever.

Now, I have tried to make this comprehensive,—if there is any unknown benefactor to whom we should give thanks, I want to include our gratitude to any unknown person or organization who has contributed in any way to the excellence of this present convention and to our comfort and enjoyment and we hereby include such person or organization and express our appreciation to everybody for the splendid time we have had here for two or three days.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: What Mr. Woodruff has presented to us as to our State and what the Welfare Bond Committee is doing in that direction makes me think of a little old rhyme I heard a few years ago which seems to rather aptly fit the case:

“The lightening bug is brilliant,  
But he hasn’t any mind;  
He stumbles through existence,  
With his headlight on behind.

But the measuring worm is different,  
When he starts out for pelf;  
He reaches to the limit,  
And then he humps himself.”

Dr. Sommer now has a resolution to present to us for consideration.

DR. H. J. SOMMER, (Superintendent Blair County Hospital): Mr. Chairman: As the members of this organization represent the oldest caretakers of the insane in Pennsylvania, it is, I think, proper that this organization pass some resolutions.

For the benefit of a good many of you who don’t know, possibly, in 1847 the State passed some resolutions declaring that from henceforth the insane would be its own particular concern; and in 1852 or 1853, I think it was, the Harrisburg State Hospital was the first State Hospital in Pennsylvania, and from then on came a long string, I think about sixteen institutions owned by the State, but somewhere about the ’70s, the State of Pennsylvania lost interest and forgot their proposition and by the ’90s, early ’90s, a number of the counties built their own institutions for the care of their own afflicted, to get those sick people out of the very much over-crowded State hospitals, and I think there were only six or seven at that time. From that has developed the county activity of which most of you know and from that time on the State has done very little for the State institutions; in fact, from Governor Stuart’s own time on down to Governor Fisher’s time, there was no appropriations for any buildings or additions of any type.

Now the State of Pennsylvania allows to the counties maintaining their own institutions, and mind you, they maintain in their institutions about one-half of all the mentally sick and public charges of this State, \$2.00 per capita weekly. At the same time the State demands a per capita from your own county itself of \$3.00 if you want to send anybody to them, to take care of the insane in their own institutions. There is no justice or equity in this thing, ladies and gentlemen, I don’t care how you look at it. The State has no investment in these county institutions, they have nothing whatever to do with it except to tell us what we are to do and, either gracefully or ungracefully, allows us \$2.00 per capita weekly; but if tomorrow those county hos-

pitals were changed by law over to the State hospitals, the State would say, "\$3.00 per head per week, please," in those same instances. Now that is not equitable and just. We have two resolutions here. I will read both of them. The first covers the Bond issue and is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania has for the last several years endorsed the Welfare Bond Issue, and whereas this will appear on the ballot on November 6, as Amendment No. 10.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania approve the proposed Bond Issue for Fifty Million Dollars for a ten year building program for state-owned institutions caring for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic and delinquents; and

BE IT, THEREFORE, FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Association request its members to support the proposed Welfare Bond Issue by their votes on November 6, 1928, and to aid the various organizations working for its adoption, so that Pennsylvania may make adequate provisions for its helpless citizens.

Fifty millions will not cover that proposition by fifty per cent. The other resolution is:

WHEREAS, the failure of the State in past years to make proper and sufficient provisions for the care of the indigent insane impelled certain of the larger counties and poor districts to erect mental hospitals for the care of the indigent insane of their respective localities, at their own cost for construction and for maintenance, except for a per capita allowance by the State to such hospitals of two dollars per week.

AND, WHEREAS, the rising costs of recent years have caused this contribution by the State to become unjustly inadequate and disproportionate, yet all efforts to increase the same have been defeated or vetoed, therefore—

AND, WHEREAS, the State charges Counties a flat rate of \$3.00 per capita weekly for all persons sent to State Hospitals and we feel that the State should pay to County Hospitals such equal weekly rate—

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association urge upon the 1929 Legislature the passage of such increased per capita allowance or the adoption of such remedial legislation as may restore the due equitable and proportionate contribution by the State in aid of such district and county hospitals.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the resolutions. Will we take them one at a time or both of them?

MR. WHITE: I move, Mr. Chairman, we adopt both of them.  
Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I should also have asked for a motion on the adoption of the resolutions presented by Secretary Jones. Have we a motion on that at this time?

Motion made, seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Now are there any other resolutions? If there are not, we shall have the pleasure of listening to Col. Edwin S. Hollenbach, Commander of the Pennsylvania Department, American Legion on "Child Welfare Work of the American Legion."

COLONEL HOLLENBACH: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate very much this opportunity to speak to you good folks on our problem, and that is the care of the orphan and the dependent of the World War Veteran. Problems of this kind have a reason or a cause and they also have a solution. The cause of this problem we can lay to the World War. We know there has been a lot of things charged to the World War but this is a just and very fitting night that I recall that great conflict, because ten years ago today, we jumped off this morning of the 26th, at 5:15 in the morning, and that great drive from the front of Belgium clean down pretty near to Metz, and at this time that day we had suffered, and we knew what war really was. A lot of men went into that action that never really smelled powder or heard the sound of a big gun. I talked with Dr. Barr of Byberry today and we were just discussing the outcome of this war and what it left in what we might call these human derelicts, these poor fellows who have been wounded, and their minds wounded, not to mention the children that were left.

Up until September 26th, we had about eight combat divisions on the line that had been fighting since the year previous. The casualties were not so heavy, because we hadn't gotten into it very hard. But from this day on, with thirty combat American divisions in action, the casualties piled up and pretty nearly every day from the 26th of September until that famous day, the 11th of November, we were at it hard, and I recall personally, I never took a shoe off from the 26th of September until the 12th day of October. We were at it all the time and they were piling up. But the casualties, they say, in our great army were not so great. Taking all in all, those who died from wounds, who were killed on the field, who died of diseases, only numbered a quarter of a million, which isn't much compared with what the Allies suffered, but nevertheless they were casualties, and those casualties left orphans and dependents.

When the Armistice came, those of us who had been at it that night wondered, "Well, what are we going to do next?" The reaction was something terrible, and then we started to think. A lot of us did some good thinking as to what we were going to do when we got back home, and what were those thoughts? Those soldiers were not dreamers. They had a vision and what was their vision? Their vision was, "What are we going to do for Tom, and John who got



theirs; and what are we going to do for Mary and the kiddies of Sam, and Bill that we laid on the side of the hill?" Believe me they were thinking. Some thought more of the veterans and then there were others who thought more of the dependents. If you will excuse the personal pronoun, I was one who thought of those children, because I had some back home. We did some tall thinking and we formed the American Legion in 1919 in Paris. That was the first thought in the organization of that great body, to help the other fellow, and they started that on that basis, and some others and myself talked about the great problem, the care of the orphan of the World War Veteran. We realized that the men who had suffered and the men who had died would have some compensation from the government, but those of us who had played the game alone, knew that the government couldn't take care of the orphan, there was no law covering it, unless it came from the insurance of the veteran. We kept thinking and came back to the States and did more thinking on this problem. We thought it out. We went to conventions and tried to work for the care of the orphan, hammered at it long and continuously, and finally the first fruit, the first concrete evidence of recognition of the care of the orphan and dependent of the World War Veteran came in the New Orleans convention, in 1922, in which a resolution went through, mild in its way, that a committee should be formed to devise ways and means to take care of this problem. We kept at it, this committee. We had all kinds of hearings. I happened to be one of the original members and still am, and we heard all kinds of child welfare provided for. We listened long and we listened well. We went to conventions. We were repudiated and condemned and denied money, but we kept on until about in the Omaha convention, three years ago, our concrete proposition was finally adopted.

Of course, this program of ours that was adopted at Omaha was in no way perfect. We have listened to all other things that have been brought before us, so that we feel we are progressing and that we have something today that is workable and protective in its form. The Committee's first thought, going back to child welfare, was that there should be a home for every homeless child of a veteran. That is a big lot of work, in a very few words, but we are trying to live up to that, and then to follow that we created certain policies on this child welfare program and one of those was that we were going primarily to assure the care and training of the children of the veterans of the World War who might find themselves in need of assistance due to the death or disability of their father. And I want to say right here that it doesn't make any difference whether this child is a child of a member of the American Legion or not, our care and our aim is a home for every homeless child of a veteran, and is just what it says. We don't discriminate at all. We are just looking after the veteran outside of the Legion as well as inside the Legion; in fact, nine per cent of the care we give is to children of fathers who never were in the Legion even if they are living.



Our outlaying policies are as follows: First to organize the Legion's strength in each State. The second, to enlist public attention and awaken public consciousness. Next, to furnish information. Fourth, to educate the unenlightened localities. Fifth, to take care of children in rare cases where localities failed or where other reason existed for doing it.

Now let us take the first policy, to organize the Legion's strength in each State. That was a tremendous job. If you good people recall, during the war and immediately after the war, we had a lot of propaganda, soliciting help for the orphan of the veterans of the Allied Forces, and our good people just fell all over themselves, adopting orphans of their veterans, and our good fellows, members of the Legion, and our ex-service men couldn't see the fact that we had orphans. It took a long time to convince them, and oftentimes you couldn't convince them until Bill's wife came up, after Bill had gone "West" and said, "Here I am, with the kiddies. Boys, what are you going to do?" Then immediately they became strengthened with the idea of child welfare and our program is going over well. We have formulated for the last two years throughout the United States, divided up into five areas: Areas "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E." Each one of those areas is supervised by a chairman. Take "B" area, for instance, of which I am chairman. It covers New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia. It is a big job. The only help that we have in that area is one regional worker who is out on an educational campaign and gathering strength for our cause within the area. This year for the first time there has been a conference in every one of those areas. It has meant considerable money and time, because when you consider the area of the "D" section that comprises Mississippi and Kansas and those Western States—I think fifteen in number, you can realize what those people did in attending that conference at their own expense, to further the interests of child welfare.

Then we had that enlist public attention and awaken public consciousness. That was a pretty hard job without much money. But a few years ago National Commander Brennen conceived the idea of going out for a five million dollar endowment, the return of the five million to be for the care of the orphan and the rehabilitated man, half going to each issue, and through that we awakened quite a lot of public interest. That is where the American Legion child program seemed to come out. The rehabilitation of men was more or less a side issue, because they feel the government could take care of them, but they realized that the orphan couldn't well be taken care of by the government, and they came along and different charitable organizations and institutions commenced to investigate and ask, and in that way we created quite a lot of public feeling. But our public easily forget, and I say this with quite a lot of feeling. It brings me back to a lot of things that happened, but it reminds me in the early

days of France, before I got in action I was talking to a colonel in the French army and we were talking this particular thing over, how hard it was for the Allies to create the sentiment and feeling in America and the help that was needed there, and he illustrated it very well. He said, "Colonel, it is like a bottle of champagne. When you pull the cork, it is bubbling and effervescent, you leave it stand a little while and it becomes flat, but shake it up and it starts bubbling." That is how I feel about the public.

Every once in a while we have to shake it and start it up. Then we had a nice problem in furnishing information. Of course, after we had gained strength in our own ranks—after we had gone over the endowment, the information was easy to put out. We had a lot of pamphlets printed, setting forth our policies and ideals. Demands were made for them and we put them out among the other organizations, but through our own organization. It was again a matter of training to help our own members, and through the qualified workers and directors that we had employed, and by the training that we gave certain individuals that could go out and contact our folks—11,000 posts in the United States, 500 or 600 in Pennsylvania—that was a tremendous job, but we are getting there, and I know that when I went before these commanders of the different departments some years ago and talked child welfare, they threw up their hands in holy horror and said it couldn't be done. We just kept at it, and last December when I appeared before them in the capacity of the Committee on Child Welfare, I want to tell you it was a great gratification to me, for those fellows to come back and say, "It is a job well done and we are with you"; so that we are getting the information out now not only to our own members, but to all those who are in the same cause.

I want to take this opportunity, informally, to appeal to you good people who are working in charities. This year, during my travel around the State of Pennsylvania, I contacted with quite a number of institutions, and I found in some institutions these veterans of ours, of the Spanish War, or other veterans. Upon investigation I found in some institutions they were known as veterans, also in their community, but no record was kept of their entry into the service, or of their discharge. I want to suggest to you people at this time that when you get a veteran or a child of a veteran, get their record, and let us at the State headquarters in Pennsylvania know about it. We may be able to help to get them out of your institution and put them in a government institution. We may be able between the two of us to better their condition. So I do appeal to you, to those of you who haven't done it, to try to do it; keep a record of every veteran, regardless of whether it be the Civil War, Spanish American or the World War. Let us have it because we want to help take care of them.

Another objection we had was the education of the unenlightened locality. That we are doing. We have educated our own, and now by sending out speakers to the local posts, we are getting good results there. It is surprising to get into some of the small communities in our State, to know how little they know about those things.

Speaking of the Bond Issue, I speak considerably on the bond issue, because the American Legion endorsed it three successive times to back it; even our own men didn't know about the child welfare, but we have been successful, and from the reports that we get, we feel that in those communities they are becoming enlightened and educated in our work.

Now the care of children in rare cases, when local facilities fail. The American Legion is bound to a policy that it never interferes with existing charity service agencies. Our policy is to work with them. Now you may say, "Well, you fellows of the Legion are getting money, and you are going to come to us and spend our money." Our reply to you is this: "That we as citizens, as tax payers, as contributors to welfare funds, are entitled to ask you for service," and that is what we are doing, and we do not want to interfere with any charitable service whatsoever. We don't want to interfere with that, but we do want to help. If the facilities are such that you can't do it, then is when we will try our hand, but up to that time we are asking you in Philadelphia; and for years I have been chairman of the committee of my own State, and a lot of my friends around here from Philadelphia County know that is what we do. We are not passing the buck. We are merely asking you to do something for us that we feel we have paid for.

Now what I mentioned to you about the return of the five million dollar bond issue, the sum of a hundred thousand dollars is not a lot of money to take care of the whole United States, but even with that one hundred thousand, and a contribution from the organization of twenty thousand dollars, and six thousand dollars from the auxiliary, we are taking care of children in homes, with either next of kin, or their own mothers, a total of something like seven million children, at a minimum cost of something like 75c per month per child, so we are doing it pretty nearly right.

We don't want anyone to get the idea at all that we are interfering with his work; I want to bring that out. We only want to assist you. We will never have the money to do this thing alone. We have got to do it by working with you.

So, summing up, we get into what we call in the army three phases of action; we can't help using those terms. The first one was educational. The second one, legislative, and the third, direct material relief.

Now in the educational, I think I pretty well covered that. Legislative, that is a big one. Legislation is a big proposition, and as you know in Pennsylvania the American Legion comprises a membership

of 60,000, a crowd of soldiers when it comes to political issues to be reckoned with, and they are doing a little bit in the political game themselves. I tell you I had my eyes opened in traveling the counties of the State to find our boys in good responsible positions in the State Government and National Government. What surprised me in attending the sheriffs' convention at Conneaut Lake, where you are going to hold your next convention, in that convention of the sixty-seven Sheriffs, twenty of them were ex-service men, all members of the American Legion, showing you what power the American Legion has as a political force if they want to use it, and believe me they do use it, and will, and have used it. And, if you recall, at the last legislature, when we worked in back of the Mothers' Assistance Fund—I tell you we worked hard, and we were tickled when it went through. I want to say the 60,000 members of the Legion, and nearly 30,000 auxiliaries, all of those voters stand ready to go to bat on any issue where humanity goes. The American Legion is great and strong, just because it deals in human lives. Some fellow told me, "You had a good lesson, you sacrificed a lot." He was a peace advocate. America never did anything like it. We did that for a good cause and we are still ready to continue in a good cause, so that the Legion in legislation is a host to be reckoned with.

Now the Direct Material Relief. I want to recite a case. The gentleman is here whose case I am going to bring up. He brought it to my attention, and I am going to use it to illustrate the program of the American Legion. He came to me tonight and said that in Roxborough he had the case of a colored veteran who served 18 months on the other side. He had a wife and six children. This man is now in Norristown, an N.P. case as we call them, and he said to me, "I don't think this is a case for the Poor Board, but for the Government." Possibly it is. Now here is where we will illustrate material relief directly to this case. This case has been brought to me and we have started on it. He is going to the Post Commander of his own Post. The first step taken is to find out whether the disability of the man was incurred in service. We start that investigation in the Veterans' Bureau. If it is found this man did have the disability before he went into the Service, the Government is still responsible for accepting that man, the claim is that the disability when he entered the service was made worse, and we make application for compensation, so we get the compensation—he is entitled to that, and then that compensation will go to the wife and six children for their care. He, instead of being in Norristown, should be transferred to a government institution either at Perry Point or down at Forty Nine, wherever we have the beds; but we are in the same predicament in N.P. cases as we are in the State Welfare. Now then, that is fine, if we can get the compensation.



Now for instance, say we can't get it; say it has been denied and has not been proven that the disability has been incurred in the service. Now here we have this poor unfortunate in Norristown. The Johnson-Reed Bill says that any veteran who has disability whether incurred in the service or since the service is entitled to free hospitalization; so, therefore, that man should be in a government hospital under the Johnson-Reed Act. Now then the wife and six children come before us, and the very first thing we do is to go to the charitable organizations within Roxborough and get for them what we can. We go to the Poor Board, and see how much they will give. We may go to the Family Society with the same question. In this particular case this soldier is a Roman Catholic. We will contact there, and see what they will give. If we can't get enough out of those different societies, then we in the Legion will have to try in some way to make up the difference. That possibly would be made up through the auxiliary in clothing or food. Now that is a concrete illustration in this particular case of our work on direct material relief.

Now then, our part to make up the difference in funds is necessary. It may be that out of it all we can't get enough to keep the wife and the six children. Of course, one thing we would do would be to go to the Mothers' Assistance Fund. The law says that can be provided, because the man is insane and fortunately for the mother, the waiting list on the Mothers' Assistance Fund in Philadelphia County, I think, is only about three. But that is enough. Our Child Welfare Officer or Board of the State examines the condition and they approve it. They suggest an award. That in turn is sent on to National headquarters, and the Director there, Miss Bushner, who is a well trained worker, (and those people in social work know her qualifications) will pass on the award. She will, like all the rest of them, try to cut it down if she can, but being hard-boiled myself, I generally keep it pretty nearly right, and she will send a check monthly, either made out to the party direct, if responsible, and if not, to our Chairman of the Child Welfare, who in turn will cash it and pay it over to the person. That relief is only for a period of three months. We feel in doing that we ward off any of these long cases that may be trying to put on to us, and as a result we are getting along fine, and oftentimes we have the widow, in this particular case, we will say, we have gotten her something to do and earn something for herself, and then we can either cut down our relief or decrease it, or carry it on as we see fit.

Now that is the American Legion Plan of Direct Material Relief, which is only temporary. We wish we could make it permanent, but we can't. Permanency comes through those other organizations. In Pennsylvania we have other means of creating Material Relief



that are not provided under the Endowment Fund. In Pennsylvania we have some 600 posts and every American Legion Post is pledged to \$1.00 a month, or \$12.00 a year, especially ear-marked for the care of children. Not one penny for overhead, and from that sum we take quite a number of cases that the National organization can't take care of and then in cooperation with our auxiliary we have created within the department a Child Welfare Department supervised by a competent woman, in which we can clear up cases much quicker than we can by going all the way to headquarters. Then with the cooperation of the auxiliary, and the Needle Work Guild, we have been sending out something like 4,000 or 5,000 garments alone this year, to deserving children. That is telling it in a short way. As I told a lady tonight, it would take three or four hours to tell you just how this can be done.

Now I stated we only have \$100,000 from the National Headquarters, and the American Legion Child Welfare would not be very far-reaching on that amount, but in man power, the organization is **strong**, in interest it is keen, and in a desire to help children to a better citizenship it is great. In closing I only want to say to you good people I have a picture before me and I would like to have you carry it on, and that is the child with the torn hand, the child with a smudged dirty face, the bare-foot child, the child with a torn garment, and a child when you look into whose face with those clear cut eyes says to you, "Give me a chance, for I am a future citizen of this country, and I may be called some day to protect and defend that glorious flag of ours."

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I want to call on Mr. George E. Dorwart for a word at this time.

MR. DORWART: I will just say, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, that in my short interview with the Colonel here, in regard to the case he spoke of, it wasn't the thought of the Roxborough Poor Board to shirk any duty at all. The object was to look after some of those boys who had sacrificed many things for our nation. They had possibly developed some disease and we wanted to prevent them from being paupers in our community, because I consider that our nation is that large that Uncle Sam would not permit it. My attention was called a few years ago to a case in the Philadelphia Hospital. It was a colored man who was a veteran of the Rebellion, and the courts had appointed a certain bank in this town to look after his affairs. He had been in the hospital as a pauper for eleven years, where he had been entitled to a pension. I took the matter up with the Grand Army of the Republic, and I found that that man received his franchise, that he still retained his citizenship. When you get into these questions, and find a man in an institution of that kind, being paid for by the Poor Board, he naturally loses his franchise. That is the question that I want to raise, also his children.

I think it is due to this organization to help the American Legion and the various other American organizations, for all those boys that fought in the War who have some disease or other contracted during their service. I only hope that there will be the necessary legislation whereby the government will be in position not only to take care of those soldiers, but also of their children, and widows, and the mothers of those children. I know it is not the thought of any of the Poor Boards in this State or this country to shirk a duty. It is not the cost that we are thinking of, but only for the interest of that child or those children, and the mother. I know that we as an organization offer our service to the American Legion and all other American organizations, and will endorse anything that is good for the community.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: The next and last business on our program is the introduction of the President-Elect, Mr. Arthur G. Graham. I am not sure but what it could be more appropriate still for him to introduce me to the audience. However, I am very glad to perform this office, and so we will ask Mr. Graham to come forward.

I want to say, Mr. Graham, in the company of these people that I appreciate all your kindness in the appeal made in the conduct of this work. I have enjoyed the work. I am thankful that we have such a good, capable secretary, and ex-secretary, who have really borne the burden of the work, together with the Executive Committee. I have appreciated this honor and this privilege, and have enjoyed being with you; and so, Mr. Graham, I turn over this fine body of people to your kind care, and offices, for the ensuing year, and welcome you into their midst, and I am sure they will stand by you on whatever you will undertake to do.

MR. ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Mr. President, Honorary Guests and Delegates: It may not seem necessary for me to express my appreciation because of the fact that many of you know that I have been deeply interested in this organization in all of its active work, attending all conventions for the last fourteen years. I do, however, on my own part, want to express to the officers of the Association, the Committee on Officers, and the Delegates as a whole, my appreciation of the high honor that they have bestowed upon me. I feel very, very grateful because of the fact of my interest in the work, and also from the fact that it comes from dear old Philadelphia, the home of my boyhood.

I have been associated, as I have just stated, with all these good men. It has been a wonderful lesson to me, because I like to speak of one particular point. There is a man looking at me and smiling when I am going to repeat what I told him this morning. I had one of those good, lovable mothers who did a lot of charity work when I was a little bit of a tot. Many times my mother was away from home, probably leaving me sitting home waiting for my evening meal,

but in my childhood mind, I knew the good that my mother was doing, out doing for the sick, begging for the poor, or nursing some poor unfortunate. Therefore, I have had it instilled into me for many many years to do something for the unfortunate. I am proud to be associated among this class of men and women, also the Welfare Department with which I have had a great deal to do in this line of work. God bids us, and we ought to be thankful for what we have, and to show our gratitude for what the good Lord has given us to do in this life, without having to sacrifice from our pockets, to give of our time and of our brains, to give what is within us to help the unfortunates.

I want to promise the association and the past officers and all connected with the organization that I shall do my utmost to make every effort within my power to be successful. If I have been at the end of my term, able to do one half as well as the the last three or probably all of my predecessors, it will be a wonderful satisfaction to me. I ask you, if I fail on the street to speak to you, don't let it go by. I want to be even closer, and don't say "President"—if you want to, just simply say, "Arthur Graham, how are you?" I want to be close to everybody. I want to spend as much as I can in time, and in traveling the State, and I want to come and do whatever is within my reach to do. I appreciate the honor thoroughly, and I am going to feel more interested naturally because of the office of President which you have bestowed upon me, to do my best and fullest part of my duty. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: That closes the business of our convention. I will announce that the Committee has arranged further entertainment for those who can stay for it. I think it is suitable now to adjourn this meeting with that understanding, to Conneaut Lake, on September 9th, 1929.

**ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES**

Philadelphia, Pa., September 24-27, 1928.

**ADAMS COUNTY**

C. E. Lawner, Idaville.  
Dr. Edgar A. Miller, 256 Balto St., Gettysburg.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson, R.D. 7, Gettysburg.  
C. E. Stahle, Esq., Gettysburg.  
John A. Stambaugh, R.D. 6, Hanover.  
H. W. Taylor, Arendtsville  
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wagner, New Oxford.

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY**

Major J. Clyde Miller, 1108 McClure Street, Homestead.  
Mrs. Mary L. Zahniser, 207 Park Road, Rosslyn Farms, Carnegie.  
H. W. McIntosh, Esq., 1204 Standard Life Bld., Pittsburgh.  
H. H. Dixon, Millvale.  
Miss Margaret Brooke, 5471 Coral Street, Pittsburgh.  
Dr. G. A. McCracken, Woodville.  
Dr. Bingham Boyce, Woodville.

**ARMSTRONG COUNTY**

W. H. Jack, Kittanning.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Knoble, Kittanning.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Todd Owens, Apollo.  
John W. Rohrer, Kittanning.  
Jas. A. Sproull, Leechburg.

**BEAVER COUNTY**

Art W. Coombs, Aliquippa.  
J. S. Edwards, 420 Deer Lane, Rochester.  
Esther Martin Sorg, 447 Bedford Ave., Rochester.  
Miss S. Elizabeth Springer, R.D. 1, Monaca.

**BEDFORD COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Diehl, R.D. 3, Bedford.  
S. L. Hormell, New Enterprise.  
G. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lius, Bedford

**BERKS COUNTY**

J. Clinton Bach, 1600 Perkiomen Ave., Reading.  
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Hotel Berkshire, Reading.  
Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Luftr, 1318 Delaware Ave., Wyomissing.  
O. C. Sitler, 112 South 3rd Street, Reading.  
Wm. J. Stitzel, 458 South 4th Street, Hamburg.

**BLAIR COUNTY**

William C. Bassler, 540 Maple Street, Roaring Spring.  
 Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Brode, Hollidaysburg  
 Mrs. S. Royer Dibert, 614 Malvert Street, Hollidaysburg.  
 R. Bruce Dunlop, 631 E. Grant Ave., Altoona.  
 C. C. Fleck, 220 Franklin Street, Hollidaysburg.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Marks, 841 Twenty-eighth street, Altoona.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton F. Poet, 214 Walnut street, Hollidaysburg.

**BRADFORD COUNTY**

R. A. Mercur, Towanda.  
 Fred R. Prince, Towanda.

**BUCKS COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Fitzgerald, 510 Juniper Street, Quakertown.  
 Joseph B. Keating, 521 Linden Street, Bristol.  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kriebel, Doylestown.  
 Miss Hannah Leattor, Doylestown.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Newbold, Langhorne.

**BUTLER COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Dyke, Butler.  
 Mr. and Mrs. John Faull, 900 E. Pearl Street, Butler.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hutchison, Harmony.

**CAMBRIA COUNTY**

Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, 263 Cypress Ave., Johnstown.  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Owens, Ebensburg

**CARBON COUNTY**

Middle Coal Field District:  
 (See Luzerne County)

**CHESTER COUNTY**

Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Kennett Square.  
 Mrs. I. R. Comfort, 300 N. Penn Street, West Chester  
 Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer B. Cox, Malvern.  
 A. W. Gottschall, Embreeville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Huston, 64 S. First Ave., Coatesville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pusmore, Embreeville.  
 Miss Katherine P. Webb, Unionville.

**CLARION COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Summerville, Sligo.

**COLUMBIA COUNTY**

John J. Reilly, Paxten Street, Centralia.  
 Lloyd B. Skeer, 3rd and Center Streets, Bloomsburg.



**CRAWFORD COUNTY**

Dickson Andrews, Meadville.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Saegertown.  
H. R. Conover, Meadville.  
H. B. Cutshall, 547 Walnut Street, Meadville.  
Edwin E. Dane, 644 Cullom Street, Meadville.

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

W. S. Beltzhoover, Boiling Springs.  
Mary P. Compton, 99 W. LaCrosse Ave., Lansdowne.  
U. Grant Eppley, Carlisle.  
P. W. McCoy, Carlisle.  
John Pilgraur, R.D. 1, Shippensburg.  
Geo. E. Reed, R.D. 1, Carlisle.  
H. V. Sherman, 201 E. Cover Street, Mechanicsburg.  
Frederick J. Templeton, Carlisle.  
Dr. D. W. Van Camp, Carlisle.

**DAUPHIN COUNTY**

Harry E. Andrews, Claster Bld., Harrisburg.  
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Erb, R.D. 1, Harrisburg.  
Mrs. E. E. Etnoyer, R.D. 1, Harrisburg.  
Robert Helms, Claster Bld., Harrisburg.  
Mary S. Labaree, Harrisburg.  
C. W. Parritt, 117 South, Harrisburg.  
Dr. B. L. Scott, Harrisburg.  
Dr. M. H. Sherman, 502 N. Second Street, Harrisburg.  
Mrs. R. B. Shunk, Room 6, Court House, Harrisburg.  
Thomas L. Snyder, Pillow.

**DELAWARE COUNTY**

Dr. Florence E. Kraker, Media.  
Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media.  
Fred J. Siebrecht, 46 Lincoln Ave., Lansdowne.  
Charles D. Law, Lansdowne.

**ELK COUNTY**

T. H. Lidden, Ridgway.

**ERIE COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Doolittle, Girard.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Loesel, 615 Poplar Street, Erie.  
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Moony, 652 W. 10th Street, Erie.  
Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Spaulding, 31 S. Main Street, Albion.  
Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Wagner, 3204 Buffalo Road, Wesleyville.

**FAYETTE COUNTY**

Mrs. Charles P. Chick, 45 Morgantown Street, Uniontown.  
 Frank Costello, Point Marion.  
 Charles F. King, Star Route, Scottdale.  
 Dean D. Sturgis, Uniontown.  
 T. H. Higinbotham, Brier Hill.

**FOREST COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown, Tionesta.  
 Henry J. Rudolph, Endeavor.  
 W. H. Taylor, Marienville.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY**

W. H. Ely, 446 E. Queen Street, Chambersburg.  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Rush Hafer, R.D. 4, Chambersburg.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holland, Fayetteville.  
 P. H. Hollar, Chambersburg.  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Greencastle.  
 May Seuseney, 125 S. Third Street, Chambersburg.  
 Jno. B. Stoner, 157 S. Church Street, Waynesboro.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ziegler, 1115 Scotland Ave., Chambersburg.

**GREENE COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Breese, R.D. 1, Rogersville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wood, 337 N. Richhill Street, Waynesburg.  
 Joseph Sproat, Waynesburg.  
 D. M. Thompson, R.D. 2, Waynesburg.

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY**

Grant Blair, Shade Gap.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crowe, Shirleysburg.  
 M. N. Geissinger, 650 Thirteenth Street, Huntingdon.  
 J. A. Price, Mt. Union.

**INDIANA COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Henderson, Indiana.  
 Miss Agnes Stadtmiller, 559 Phila. Street, Indiana.  
 Mrs. Alberta Stahl, Indiana.  
 Mrs. Sue E. Williard, Indiana.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**

T. C. McQuown, Big Run.  
 J. J. Sterrett, Brookville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Perry L. Wingert, Punxsutawney.

**LACKAWANNA COUNTY**

Mrs. Margaret Brennan, 18 Sixth Ave., Carbondale.  
 James P. Clark, Carbondale.  
 John Connor, 67 Powderly Street, Carbondale.  
 J. D. Ferbee, Olyphant.  
 Thos. Grier, Dickson City.

Mrs. Millicent Harris, 813 Bromley Ave., Scranton.  
Wm. Koch, Jr., 723 Cedar Ave., Scranton.  
M. J. McHugh, Scranton.  
John McNulty, 1690 Church Ave., Scranton.  
Martin H. Morrison, 23 Fallbrook Street, Carbondale.  
Mary Murphy, 130 Dudley Street, Dunmore.  
Irving C. Owens, 133 E. Atherton Street, Taylor.  
A. J. Reese, Blakely Home, Peckville.  
Dr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Rutherford, Hillside Home, Clark's Summit.  
Mark A. Toolan, Main Street, Carbondale.  
Mrs. Esabilla Watkins, Olyphant.  
Thos. F. Wells, Brooks Bld., Scranton.

#### LANCASTER COUNTY

W. H. Bitner, 635 W. Chestnut Street, Lancaster.  
Samuel H. Boyd, 45 S. Fifth Street, Columbia.  
Rev. Percy L. Carpenter, Bird-in-Hand.  
William R. Good, R.D. 3, New Holland.  
H. Walter Jones, Christiana.  
Olivia M. Rupp, Ephrata.  
Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jay S. Strine, 340 East Orange Street, Lancaster.

#### LAWRENCE COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hogue, R.D. 1, Ellwood City.  
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde B. Snyder, R.D. 7, New Castle.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Boyd, Pulaski.  
P. O. Elder, 507 Moody Ave., New Castle.

#### LEBANON COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant Boger, R.D. 1, Lebanon.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Hickernell, Lebanon.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Royer, Prescott.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Shirk, R.D. 3, Myerstown.  
Mrs. U. B. Siegrist, 425 Chestnut Street, Lebanon.

#### LUZERNE COUNTY

##### Middle Coal Field District:

Martha Bruger, 527 Walnut Street, Freeland.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Bruger, 527 Walnut Street, Freeland.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Drasher, 100 Madison Ave., W. Hazleton.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bayless, 436 W. Broad Street, Hazleton.  
Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Hoebener, 70 So. Wyoming Street, Hazleton.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McKernan, 142 N. Church Street, Hazleton.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Scanlon, R.D. 2, Weatherly.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Warner, 321-2nd Street, Weatherly.  
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Waaser, East Mauch Chunk.

**Central District:**

James H. Evans, 54 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.  
 Peter Turel, 54 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Trembath, 804 Sec. Nat. Bld., Wilkes-Barre.  
 Mary A. Moore, 61 Church Street, Plymouth.  
 Helen M. Mermon, 151 Grove Street, Wilkes-Barre.  
 Rosser Mainwaring, 54 W. Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.  
 Chas. E. Keck, Esq., Miners Bank Bld., Wilkes-Barre.

**Pittston Poor District:**

C. W. Smiles, 17 Fulton Street, Pittston.

**LYCOMING COUNTY**

O. R. Artley, Linden.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Williamsport.  
 D. E. Ulmer, R.D. 1, Linden.

**MERCER COUNTY**

W. W. Dight, Mercer.  
 J. P. Griffith, 85 S. Water Street, Sharon.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKean, Sheakleyville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer.

**MIFFLIN COUNTY**

M. M. Bricker, 41 Chestnut Street, Lewistown.  
 Walter F. Amand, R.D. 3, Lewistown.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Anders, 477 Main Street, Collegeville.  
 Mrs. Euphemia Dunn, North Glenside.  
 Mrs. A. G. Graham, Orelan.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Horn, R.D. 1, Royersford.  
 J. Wayne Heebner, R.D. 5, Norristown.  
 Ralph McLaughlin, 713 W. Oak Street, Norristown.  
 F. Kenneth Moore, Box 57, Ambler.  
 H. R. Thomas, R.D. 1, Royersford.

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY**

Eugene Achenbach, Wind Gap.  
 Clarence E. Deemer, 635 High Street, Easton.  
 Clarence Holland, Nazareth.  
 B. C. Merwarth, R.D. 2, Easton.  
 Peter Rosato, Bangor.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Gillhaw, Trevorton Road, Shamokin.  
 Robert B. McCat, 34 S. 2nd Street, Sunbury.  
 M. M. Meehan, 1523 West Arch Street, Shamokin.  
 J. A. Muir, Shamokin.  
 Geo. R. O'Donnell, 324 West 3rd Street, Mt. Carmel.  
 Howard W. Staller, 242 East 7th Street, Mt. Carmel.

Ben Taraskaviez, 1011 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont.  
 Michael Wanzie, 715 Pine Street, Kulpmont.  
 Wm. H. Wetzel, 1526 West Lynn Street, Shamokin.  
 H. I. Bobkowski, 926 Race Street, Shamokin.  
 Chas. A. Ambrose, 1225 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont.

### PERRY COUNTY

Mrs. Robt. J. Eaton, Loysville.  
 Mrs. Mary E. Kell, Loysville.

### PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Alfred G. Briggs, 4928 Griscom Street, Philadelphia.  
 Harry Berger, 5340 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia.  
 George R. Bedinger, 311 So. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.  
 Katherine M. Brown, 3033 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.  
 Constance Hasting, 311 So Juniper Street, Philadelphia.  
 Abigail Brownell, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Sadie Bowman, 3244 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.  
 William Cameron, 21 Meehan Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. E. L. Carmichael, 20 E. Gowan Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Lewis F. Castor, Jr., 1504 Harrison Street, Philadelphia.  
 Lewis Castor, III, 1504 Harrison Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mary M. Castor, 1504 Harrison Street, Philadelphia.  
 Thomas Conolly, 102 Evergreen Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Harry Davis, Jr., 663 Penn Street, Philadelphia.  
 Fred D. Day, Wayne and Geralda Streets, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickel, 4806 Rawle Street, Tacony.  
 Morris J. Dilworth, 4915 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Dr. A. L. Dix, 5140 Greene Street, Philadelphia.  
 George E. Dorwart, 6222 Ridge Ave., Roxborough.  
 Hon. J. F. Dugan, City Hall, Philadelphia.  
 Carl Ebert, 8024 Jackson Street, Holmesburg.  
 Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, 1717 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Margaret Freirmuth, 426 Locust Street, Philadelphia.  
 Bishop Thos. J. Garland, D.D., Bishop of Diocese of Pa., Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Graham, 5519 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Elsie R. Hare, Bureau Charities & Corrections, Philadelphia.  
 Miss Elizabeth M. Higgins, 3710 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hill, 5421 Oakland Street, Frankford.  
 Francis X. Hogan, 107 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia.  
 George Howery, Horten & Meersgrain Streets, Philadelphia.  
 Florence Immerman, 809 S. 60th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Dr. Carl Kelsey, University of Penna., Philadelphia.  
 Jessie L. King, 6810 Lawnton Ave., Philadelphia.  
 M. J. Kimary, 5508 . . . Street, Philadelphia.  
 Lillian Kleinhart, 1515 N. Marshall Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Wallace Kratz, 3340 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.



Fred, Kurg, 4976 . . . Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Aletha L. LaFrance, 1527 N. 17th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lane, 6615 Vandyke Street, Tacony.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Lessig, 3530 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.  
 Frank Linck, Germantown Almshouse, Germantown.  
 Hon. Harry A. Mackey, City Hall, Philadelphia.  
 Anna W. March, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.  
 Harry H. Markley, Ridge & Manatona Ave., Roxborough.  
 John Marsden, 111 Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia.  
 John Martin, Germantown Ave. & Haines Street, Philadelphia.  
 Florence R. Miller, 5939 Pine Street, Philadelphia.  
 Miss Julia Miller, Browns Farm, Torresdale.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Martha F. Mooney, 7963 Oxford Ave., Fox Chase.  
 Caroline A. Moore, 1429 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia.  
 J. Prentice Murphy, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.  
 Jas. F. McClellan, 1111 E. Cheltenham Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Dr. Chas. McDevitt, 4600 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. John McKeough, Torresdale.  
 Jane Newton, Browns Farm, Torresdale.  
 Mr. Edward Plankinton, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia.  
 Ruth Reichelt, 1441 Sparks Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. John Reifsnnyder, 954 E. Price Street, Philadelphia.  
 Paul Reilly, 1516 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.  
 Harry G. Rintz, 5401 N. Lawrence Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Lena M. Roberts, 2441 N. 56th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Charles Rosenberg, 1742 Brill Street, Frankford.  
 Harry Rowland, 20 W. Rockland Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Sanville, 1456 Sparks Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Henry Hall Sinamon, Amber & Cumberland Streets, Philadelphia.  
 Catherine Smith, 6066 Drexel Road, Philadelphia.  
 Edwin D. Solenberger, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Elizabeth Staneruck, Roxborough Poor House, Roxborough.  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stanton, 2120 Medary Ave., Philadelphia.  
 Margaret Lorpey, 360 E. Tulpehocken Street, Germantown.  
 Dr. Laiton Turner, 450 Lyceum Ave., Roxborough.  
 Jas. L. Tyler, 104 Pastorius Street, Philadelphia.  
 W. J. Wahl, 2723 W. Thompson Street, Philadelphia.  
 Edwin Ward, 153 W. Tabor Road, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Maurice Webb, 702 Oak Lane, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. Grace Weikel, 5606 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Oscar N. West, 4809 Darrah Street, Philadelphia.  
 Edward Wilson, 1313 South 52nd Street, Philadelphia.  
 Horace Wolstenholme, 5244 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. John Wurst, 6511 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia.  
 Karl deSchweinitz, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

**PIKE COUNTY**

Allen L. Albright, Dingmans Ferry  
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cook, Bushkill.  
Mrs. Louise H. Halsey, Newark, N. J.  
Mrs. Florence V. Keller, Hartford Street, Milford.  
Mr. and Mrs. Asa B. Marten, Welfare.  
Mr. and Mrs. X. P. Huddy, Welfare.

**SCHUYLKILL COUNTY**

Roger Prosser, 324 Front Street, Minersville.  
F. C. Reese, 1001 N. Market Street, Pottsville.

**TIOGA COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Baity, Wellsboro.  
F. G. Brown, McInroy Street, Wellsboro.  
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hughes, Wellsboro.  
F. E. Reinwald, 14 Sherwood Street, Wellsboro.

**VENANGO COUNTY**

Lina Crain, R.D. 5, Franklin.  
Fred Gates, 401 W. 1st Street, Oil City.  
Jos. A. McElhaney, R.D. 3, Franklin.  
John E. Ritchey, P.O. Box 132, Franklin.  
G. H. Bell, R.D. 5, Box 29, Franklin.  
Dr. Harvey M. Watkins, Polk State School, Polk.

**WARREN COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brady, Warren.  
Peter E. Nelson, Warren.  
Mac Olney, Warren.  
George E. Seaby, Warren.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Warren.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ward, Warren.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Wray, R.D. 1, Finleyville.  
T. B. H. Brownlee, 112 S. Wade Ave., Washington.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, Washington.  
Elizabeth Christman, 266 E. Beau Street, Washington.  
Harry A. Jones, 522 Wash. Trust Bld., Washington.  
Mrs. Lillian M. Lane, 113 Downan Ave., Washington.  
D. Glenn Moore, 43 North Ave., Washington.  
Nelle I. Moore, 43 North Ave., Washington.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Riggle, R.D. 1, Washington.  
Dr. Samuel A. Ruben, 39 W. Chestnut Street, Washington.  
Essie L. Sutherland, R.D. 1, Washington.  
Miss Elizabeth H. Wilson, 103 Lemoyne Ave., Washington.

---

**WESTMORELAND COUNTY**

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hamberg, Irwin.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Klingensmith, Vandergrift.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Greensburg.  
 Emma Long Weaver, 107 N. 4th Street, Youngwood.

**WYOMING COUNTY**

E. C. Kasson, 43 Maple Ave., Tunkhannock.

**OTHER STATES**

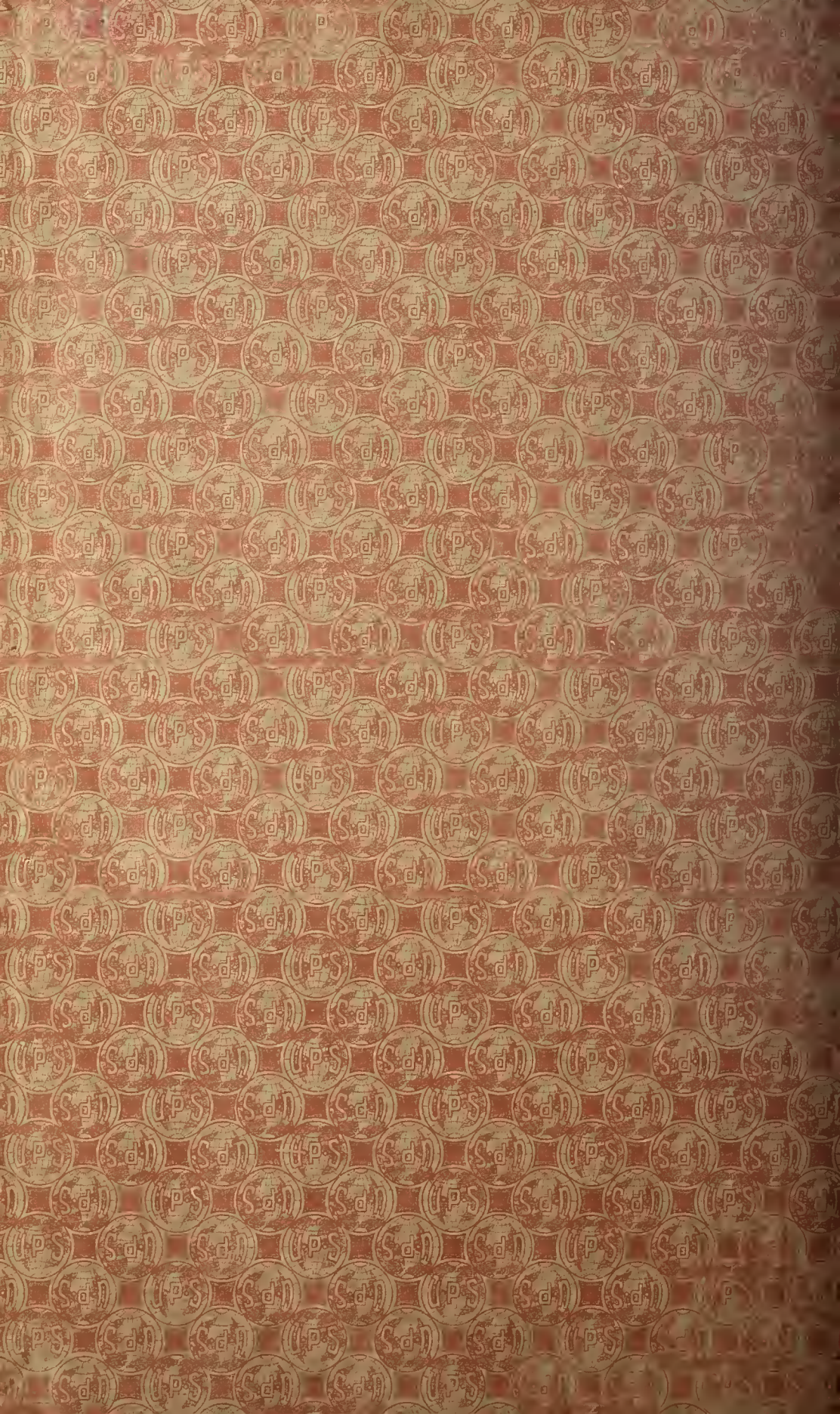
Ralph C. Hurlin, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.  
 Carl M. Johns, 64 Henry Street, Norwich, N. Y.  
 Col. R. E. Longan, City Hospital, Baltimore, Md.  
 Miss Katharine Stewart, 126 E. 44th Street, Savannah, Ga.  
 Mrs. M. M. Stewart, 126 E. 45th Street, Savannah, Ga.

---

246









Form 45

361

P 38611

v.52-53

Pa.-Directors of the poor

& charities - Proceedings

Oct 28 '32

604

231143

Form 47

361

P 38611

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY

v.52-53

Harrisburg

231143

In case of failure to return the books the borrower agrees to pay the original price of the same, or to replace them with other copies. The last borrower is held responsible for any mutilation.

Return this book on or before the last date stamped below.

Oct 28 '32

